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EDITORIAL NOTE

A New Abstracting Journal. The Institute for International Order, 11 West 42 Street, New York 36, is issuing a quarterly digest of literature and research from any field dealing with problems of world order and conflict.

GENERAL

2311. **Martindale, R. L., & Seidel, R. J.** **Reductionism: Its prodigal encores.** *Psychol. Rep.*, 1959, 5, 213-216.—In a reply to an article by Jessor (see 33: 7169), the authors state: "that there are neither logical 'barriers' to a reduction of psychology to physiology nor logical prohibitions to consideration of scientific reductionism in general. A confusion of formal and empirical questions is a consequence of Jessor's failure to distinguish between divisions of the semiotic."—C. H. Ammons.

2312. **Strunk, O., Jr.** (West Virginia Wesleyan Coll.) **Attitude toward psychology as a factor in the judgment of the readability of a psychology textbook.** *Proc. W. Va. Acad. Sci.*, 1958, 30, 175-179.—130 Ss judged the reading ease and human interest value of their introductory psychology text. These judgments were compared with actual reading ease and human interest scores as determined by the Flesch formulae. Attitude toward psychology was measured by a Thurstone-type generalized master attitude scale. Analysis indicated: that the Flesch formulae are more severe in the evaluation of the reading ease and human interest of a psychology textbook than are the judgments of Ss; that attitude toward psychology does not significantly effect judgment of reading ease, though there is a tendency for Ss with high affirmative attitudes toward psychology to judge human interest value less severely than those with less affirmative attitudes toward psychology.—O. Strunk, Jr.

2313. **Wallach, Michael A.** (Harvard U.) **The influence of classification requirements on gradients of response.** *Psychol. Monogr.*, 1959, 73(8, Whole No. 478), 21 p.—Stimuli which bombard the individual are continually undergoing classification. Because such stimuli may be ambiguous in many instances there is a question as to just how one proceeds to classify such stimuli. To investigate this matter the reactions of 70 university students to light intensity associated with labels or class names were studied. The outcome of the experiments confirmed the hypotheses that: (a) "whether the class of interest is defined by inclusion or exclusion" or (b) "whether the contrast class is defined by inclusion or by exclusion of the class of interest" it is clear that "both influence the range of acceptance limits for placing events in the class of interest." Ambiguity increased these effects. 19 refs.—M. A. Seidenfeld.

THEORY & SYSTEMS

2314. **Ayer, Alfred Jules. (Ed.)** **Logical positivism.** Glencoe, Ill.: Free Press, 1959. 463 p. \$6.75.—Selections from the writings of the founders of the movement illustrate the historical development, the range of its interests, and the main points of controversy. 66 p. bibliog.—H. B. English.

2315. **Baker, C. H.** (Defense Research Medical Lab., Toronto, Canada) **Towards a theory of vigilance.** *Canad. J. Psychol.*, 1959 (Mar), 13, 35-42.—The expectancy hypothesis of vigilance is discussed and illustrated. The expectancy drops to a low level after each signal, mounts rapidly as the next signal is expected, and declines gradually if no confirmation follows. Knowledge of results here, rather than being a motivating factor, "provides nothing more than knowledge of the true nature of the temporal structure of a series in order that observers can make accurate temporal extrapolations." 28 refs.—R. S. Davidson.

2316. **Bucklew, John.** (Lawrence Coll.) **Perspectives in psychology. VIII. The three worlds of Daseinsanalyze.** *Psychol. Rec.*, 1958, 8, 101-104.—(see 34: 1326) The phenomenological existential system, Daseinsanalyze of Binswanger, Boss, and others is examined for its relationship and contributions to contemporary psychological systems. The system emphasizes the clients' relationships with the natural, biological world; the world of other humans and their self-world. The system is seen to resemble the interbehavioral and transactional systems; however, the writer concludes that "in spite of its protestations to the contrary, phenomenology existentialism gives the direct impression of perpetuating the traditional dichotomy of man-world, and in so doing misses the chance to become a genuine philosophy of science."—S. C. Ratner.

2317. **Cattell, R. B.** (U. Illinois) **A universal index for psychological factors.** *Psychologia*, 1957, 1, 74-85.—Taxonomic ordering of factors is needed in order to avoid chaos and to provoke efficient investigation in terms of a world-wide research strategy. The author demonstrates the suggested international code by indexing 18 life record factors, 20 questionnaire factors, and 34 objective test factors, all having 2 to 6 marker variables to identify the factor. For example, Thurstone's original space factor, one of the Primary Mental Abilities, has the following designation: U.I.T11, where U.I. means universal index, T means factors established in objective tests as opposed to questionnaires (Q) or life records (L), and 11 is simply the assigned number. It is recommended that an international committee be established to set definite standards and publish lists of newly confirmed factors.—J. R. Royce.

2318. **Chauvin, Rémy.** **Notions modernes sur l'ethologie.** [Modern ideas on ethology.] *Psychol.*

Franc., 1959 (Feb), 4, 1-12.—The physiologists and ethologists, because of the overlapping nature of their subject matter, ought to be reconciled on theoretical and methodological grounds. Better cooperation between these 2 groups should lead to heightened efficiency in their respective research.—C. J. Adkins.

2319. Chrzanowski, Gerard. (NYC) **What is psychotherapy: The viewpoint of the Sullivanian school.** *Ann. Psychother.*, Monogr., 1959, No. 1, 31-36.—(see 34: 2377) "Any static definition of psychotherapy would be contrary to Sullivan's concept of psychiatry. . . . He stressed the operational point of view—a concept in which human personality is seen as a continuum. . . . To a large degree psychotherapy is the discerning process of gathering personal data. . . . They are meant to bring into focus aspects of the patient's personality in relation to the more significant people in his past and present life. . . . Therapy is directed toward effecting favorable changes in both the personality and the personal situation."—S. Glasner.

2320. Deutsch, Karl W. **The limits of common sense.** *Psychiatry*, 1959 (May), 22, 105-112.—The insufficiency of common sense in the much needed development of the behavioral sciences is reviewed along with recommendations for experimentation in developing further scientific methods to supplement the ancient craft skills of intuition, experience, and judgment.—C. T. Bever.

2321. Dreikurs, Rudolph. (Chicago, Ill.) **What is psychotherapy: The Adlerian viewpoint.** *Ann. Psychother.*, Monogr., 1959, No. 1, 16-22.—(see 34: 2377) "Adlerian psychotherapy is characterized by its direct and deliberate exploration of concepts and values on which the patient operates and which form his Life Style. . . . Psychotherapy, then, can be regarded as a learning process. The patient learns about himself and life, and—most important—about his relationships and approaches to others. . . . The process of change then implies a reorientation, giving up mistaken concepts and beliefs, once they are recognized as erroneous, in favor of more adequate and accurate evaluations."—S. Glasner.

2322. Duyker, H. C. J. **Paradoxen der rationaliteit.** [Paradoxes of rationality.] *Ned. Tijdschr. Psychol.*, 1959, 14, 85-118.—A discussion of the psychology of thought and the paradoxes of rational and irrational aspects of human behavior.—R. H. Houwink.

2323. Fine, Reuben. (NYC) **Psychotherapy: A Freudian point of view.** *Ann. Psychother.*, Monogr., 1959, No. 1, 9-15.—(see 34: 2377) "Briefly, we could say that analysis is a process in which transference and resistances are worked through with a view to allowing the ego to function at its optimal potential. Analytically oriented psychotherapy would be any procedure which goes part of the way along this road." Discussion of the differences between Freudian and other related schools of psychotherapy. Some social and educational applications of Freudian principles.—S. Glasner.

2324. Grashchenkov, N. I. **Leninskaia teoriia otrazheniia i sovremennaiia fiziologiia organov chuvstv.** [Lenin's theory of reflection and contemporary physiology of the sense organs.] *Vop. Filos.*, 1959, 13(6), 88-100.—Mueller's law of specific ener-

gies is held to be "Kantian," "anti-evolutionary," and "idealist," contrary to Lenin's views which hold that sensations provide a "subjective image of objective things." The evidence of Soviet sensory physiology shows Lenin to be right. Samples of this evidence are provided and discussed with particular reference made to the work of Vvedenskii, Pavlov, Lazarev, Orbeli, Kravkov, and Kekcheev—the last 2 operating in the field of sensory interaction.—I. D. London.

2325. Honig, Werner K. (Denison U.) **Perspectives in psychology: XIII. Behavior as an independent variable.** *Psychol. Rec.*, 1959, 9, 121-130.—(see 34: 2664) That independent variables, according to SR theory, must be identified with environmental conditions is questioned. Arguments are presented for the use of behavioral variables as independent variables in order to complete the system. Where an R-R law can be established, a strong clue to the controlling stimulus variables may be provided. R-R relationships may be studied for their own value in systematic psychology since "behavioral criteria enter into the definition of most psychological concepts even when the concept ostensibly refers only to environmental circumstances."—R. J. Seidel.

2326. Kantor, J. R. (Indiana U.) **Evolution and the science of psychology.** *Psychol. Rec.*, 1959, 9, 131-142.—Evolution is re-examined in terms of its general value for science and for psychology. A semantic analysis of "evolution" is presented to distinguish the roles of evolution as: changes in events, types of investigative techniques, and a "mode of scientific interpretation." The impact of evolutionary principles on psychology is discussed in terms of the replacement of mentalistic concepts by interbehavioral ones; viz., "observable mutual interactions of organisms and stimulus objects under specific conditions. . . . evolution doctrine has forced the recognition that psychological events are essentially developmental processes, and that psychological constructs should demonstrate their derivation from such evolutionary situations."—R. J. Seidel.

2327. Kelman, Norman. (NYC) **What is psychotherapy: The viewpoint of the Karen Horney group.** *Ann. Psychother.*, Monogr., 1959, No. 1, 37-43.—(see 34: 2377) "The goal of psychoanalytic therapy is a full personal life. The ways to this goal will be as varied as the persons of the analyst and the patient and the world in which both live. Underlying these ways some fundamental principles have emerged which are essential to psychoanalysis." This theme is elaborated under 6 headings: the nature of neurosis, structure of the work, spirit of the work, content, participants, and goals of therapy.—S. Glasner.

2328. Lichtenstein, P. E. (Denison U.) **Perspectives in psychology: X. Perception and the psychological meta-system.** *Psychol. Rec.*, 1959, 9, 37-44.—(see 34: 2336) Some of the dilemmas of a still-persisting dualistic psychology are reviewed. "Immediate experience" as in Boring and Spence are held to be in this category. In contrast are behavioral theories of perception (both the "classical" and those of S. H. Bartley, J. R. Kantor, and A. F. Bentley).—H. B. English.

2329. Matte-Blanco, I. **Expression in symbolic logic of the characteristics of the system UCS or the logic of the system UCS.** *Int. J. Psycho-Anal.*,

1959 (Jan), 40(1), 1-5.—The unconscious follows its own rules of logic which differ from the logic followed in the scientific world.—G. Elias.

2330. Morozov, V. M. *Filosofia voluntarizma i psikhoanaliz Freida*. [The philosophy of voluntarism and Freud's psychoanalysis.] *Zh. Nevropat. Psikiat.*, 1959, 59, 609-620.—The influence of Schopenhauer and Nietzsche on Freud is made clear. "The strongest ideological motive of Freudism is the principle of voluntarism," advocated by these German philosophers. "In spite of its eclectic [mixture] of irrationalism," Freudism is much indebted to the voluntarism of these 2.—I. D. London.

2331. Novey, S. A clinical view of affect theory in psycho-analysis. *Int. J. Psycho-Anal.*, 1959 (Mar-Apr), 40, 94-104.—Psychoanalysis needs a "theory of affects for every day use." The problems confronting the construction of such a theory are discussed, and a general frame of reference in this area is offered.—G. Elias.

2332. Popov, E. A. O prilozhenii ucheniia I. P. Pavlova k oblasti psikiatrii. [On the application of I. P. Pavlov's theory to the field of psychiatry.] *Zh. Nevropat. Psikiat.*, 1957, 57, 673-680.—The zeal to pavlovianize has bred unfortunate consequences which must be eliminated from the psychiatric scene. "Superficial and insufficient knowledge of physiology has led in practice to stereotypy, to fetishizing general formulae without sufficient understanding of content." Fads, such as "prolonged sleep therapy," have developed merely because they look Pavlovian. Oversimplification in research, theory, and treatment has become common. Along with this, a scholasticism has developed which makes "verbal formulae" and "verbal resolution of problems" more important than encounters with "real phenomena" and which freezes Pavlovian theory at the point where it was when Pavlov died. Scholastics too frequently "dictate to the clinicians what they ought to see and do." Individuals have appeared who, "claim[ing] to be the only possessors of the truth and bearers of the Pavlovian 'true faith,'" have become "authoritarians" and "monopolists" in these matters. The solution to all this is not in "revision of I. P. Pavlov's theory" in psychiatry with "correction and supplementation by means of Freudism, psychomorphology, and existentialism," but a better understanding and creative utilization of Pavlovian theory.—I. D. London.

2333. Rochlin, G. R. The loss complex: A contribution to the etiology of depression. *J. Amer. Psychoanal. Ass.*, 1959 (Apr), 7, 299-316.—Responses evoked by factual or fantasied object loss are encompassed by a loss complex. The loss complex is an elaborate system of defense mechanisms developed by the ego in which identification is the keystone. The aim is to secure the individual against the constant threat of object loss. The loss complex is a continuing process in which no object is completely lost or entirely restored. The loss complex is an extreme of the fear of abandonment present in all of us.—D. Prager.

2334. Scheerer, Martin. (U. Kansas) On the relationship between experimental and non-experimental methods in psychology. *Psychol. Rec.*, 1958, 8, 109-116.—"Experimental methods are not necessarily confined to the strictures of operational defini-

tion. This definition itself requires and is undergoing re-examination and revision. Experimental methods can remain objective even with reference to direct experience or reconstruction of direct experience. . . . where direct experience as reported by the subject is in conflict with actual events (behavior, motivation), this discrepancy is in itself important information for the psychologist."—S. C. Ratner.

2335. Sinnott, E. W. (Yale U.) *Matter, mind and man*. *Main Curr. mod. Thought*, 1957 (Mar), 13, 75-80.—Offers organicism as a solution to the mind-body problem rather than monistic materialism or vitalism. Mind is not an epiphenomenon, but is to be eventually understood in terms of principles of organization. ". . . biological regulation toward structural and functional ends is essentially the same phenomenon as the working out of a purpose in the mind. . . . Mind is what guides behavior to ends set up in living systems . . . to deny man freedom is meaningless."—J. R. Royce.

2336. Swartz, Paul. (U. Wichita) *Perspectives in psychology: IX. Literature as art and as knowledge*. *Psychol. Rec.*, 1959, 9, 7-10.—(see 34: 2316) This paper examines the tradition which considers literature as an event for study by philosophical psychology. It proposes that the rise of biological and experimental psychology turned psychologists away from these events, and suggests that considering literature as a source of data involves distinguishing between literature as art and literature as knowledge.—S. C. Ratner.

2337. Thomä, Helmut. Sigmund Freud: Ein Daseinsanalytiker? [Sigmund Freud: An existence analyst?] *Psyche, Heidel.*, 1959 (Mar), 12, 881-900.—Reply to Medard Ross's book *Psychoanalysis and Existence Analytic* (see 32: 514) in which Heidegger's ontology is presented as a more adequate description of psychoanalytic experience than Freud's own descriptive and theoretical system. By emphasizing the immediate quality in experiencing, Ross has moved in the direction of an untenable extraconceptual situation; at the same time he has failed to do justice to either the position of Freud or Heidegger.—E. W. Eng.

2338. Westman, H. (NYC) *What is psychotherapy: A Jungian view*. *Ann. Psychother.*, Monogr., 1959, No. 1, 23-30.—(see 34: 2377) "Psychotherapy is a participation of two or more psychic systems in a process of events. . . . Into this whole situation as a field of experience enter the problems of relationship of man with man, of man with the customs and organization of society, and with the ever-present timeless experience of the value of values. . . . The reciprocal relationship creates a new consciousness for the patient—a field of consciousness into which repressed conscious contents, and above all essentially unconscious material, get integrated. . . . This transformation comes about not only because of the making conscious again of repressed conscious contents, but in particular through the assimilation of 'innate directional determining tendencies,'—in other words, archetypal experiences."—S. Glasner.

2339. Wike, Edward L. (U. Kansas) *Some comments on experimental and observational approaches to behavior*. *Psychol. Rec.*, 1958, 8, 105-108.—Laboratory research of the rat type and observational research of the child type are taken as

examples of experimental and nonexperimental approaches to behavior. A number of characteristics of each approach is isolated and examined. Each has events to which it is profitably applied, although the full potentialities of the observational approach have not yet been explored by most research psychologists.—S. C. Ratner.

2340. Winsemius, W. (Nederlands Inst. Praeventieve Geneeskunde, Leiden) **Op weg naar een wetenschap der veiligheid.** [On the way to a science of safety.] *Mens Onderneming*, 1958(Sep), 12, 282-290.—It is proposed that accidents are caused by the coincidental concurrence of a number of factors each of which is at the most a necessary but never a sufficient cause of an accident. These factors are not likely to be causally related but probably can be shown to be statistically related.—S. Duker.

2341. Winsemius, W. (Nederlands Inst. Praeventieve Geneeskunde, Leiden) **Og weg naar een wetenschap der veiligheid. II.** [On the way to a science of safety. Part II.] *Mens Onderneming*, 1959 (Jan), 13, 24-38.—(see 34: 2340) A syndrome, composed of coinciding factors, causes accidents and is composed of: the individual, the situation in which he finds himself, the choices this situation presents to the individual, and the decision made by the individual about these choices. Each of these single factors is affected in a variety of ways by psychological and social factors. A careful examination of these unitary factors and of their interaction can lead to a logical theoretical framework explaining accident causation.—S. Duker.

(See also Abstracts 2377, 2381, 2383, 3322)

METHODS & APPARATUS

2342. Dittborn, Julio M., & Kline, Milton V. **An instrument for the measurement of sleep induction.** *J. Psychol.*, 1958(Oct), 46, 277-278.—An apparatus to measure degree or depth of hypnosis, usable also for consciousness and sleep. It can be used for equating depth and allied states in clinical and experimental investigations.—R. W. Husband.

2343. Hellman, B. M. **Note on alternative approaches to test construction.** *Psychol. Rep.*, 1959, 5, 381-384.—"Two apparently opposing procedures [those of Loevinger, Cronbach, and Meehl] for the construction of psychological tests, inductive and deductive, are discussed."—C. H. Ammons.

2344. Plankeel, F. H. (Royal Dutch Shell Lab., Delft, Netherlands) **Sensitive photo-pen recorder.** *Rev. scient. Instrum.*, 1958, 29, 899.—Directions for construction of a mirror-type recording galvanometer. 4 principal advantages of this apparatus are cited: It is relatively inexpensive, it is easy to construct, it can be absolutely calibrated, and it is 100 times as sensitive as "expensive commercial units."—N. G. Burton.

2345. Powers, Richard D., & Ross, J. E. **New diagrams for calculating readability scores rapidly.** *Journalism Quart.*, 1959, 36, 177-182.—The diagrams can further the use of recently recalculated readability formulas originated by Flesch, Dale and Chall, Gunning and Farr, Jenkins and Paterson.—D. E. Meister.

2346. Schraml, Walter. **Die psychagogischen Methoden.** [Psychagogical methods.] *Z. diagnost.*

Psychol., 1958, 6, 304-312.—Psychagogical methods are defined and differentiated from those associated with various forms of psychotherapy and pedagogics. Developmental and social psychology are considered as sources of scientific data for the field, along with social pedagogics, psychoanalysis, and related disciplines. Categorization of methodological variations is attempted according to whether psychagogical process takes place in an individual or group setting. 45 refs.—F. P. Hardesty.

2347. Sutherland, George F. (Dept. Mental Hygiene, Baltimore, Md.) **The salivary curve: A psychiatric thermometer?** *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1959 (Jul), 116, 20-24.—The technique and instrumentation for recording the salivary reflex after the manner of an electroencephalogram are described and possible application of the procedure to clinical and drug evaluation studies is indicated.—N. H. Pronko.

2348. Trotter, J. R. (U. Oxford) **An aid to field observation.** *Anim. Behav.*, 1959 (Jan-Apr), 7, 107.—A note-taking aid which passes a strip of paper in small steps past a slot.—W. J. Coppock.

NEW TESTS

2349. De Freitas, Otavio, Jr., Chapiro, Clara, & Gomes Andrade, Manoel. **Uma prova clinica para objetivação do pensamento categorial.** [A clinical test for the objectivation of categorical thinking.] *Bol. Psicol. apl., Recife*, 1957 (May), No. 2, 25-28.—20 cards with different designs in each of them are presented for the S to arrange in groups. Criteria as to the use of color, form, or size in the arrangement are used in the validation of the S's capacity for conceptual or categorical intelligence in the sense of Goldstein, Gelb, Kaganin, and others.—M. Knobel.

2350. Instituto de Neuro-Psiquiatria. **Prova de Coordenação Motora do INP.** [INP Motor Coordination Test.] *Bol. Psicol. apl., Recife*, 1958 (Mar), No. 3, 36-40.—Motor coordination has a very important part in psychological diagnosis. A new test is presented in the form of a maze to be followed by pencil. The number of contacts with the maze's limits is analyzed.—M. Knobel.

2351. Instituto de Neuro-Psiquiatria. **A prova de reprodução de figuras do INP.** [The INP test of reproduction of drawings.] *Bol. Psicol. apl., Recife*, 1958 (Mar), No. 3, 27-33.—A figure reproduction test based on the Bender Visual Motor Gestalt Test. Its scoring ranges from zero (exceptionally correct reproduction) to 4 (great distortion and impossibility of recognizing the sample). A statistical workup is presented in normal adults, normal children, organic and epileptic psychiatric patients, and schizophrenic patients. The test is considered a graphic objectivation of the Ss' praxis.—M. Knobel.

2352. Instituto de Neuro-Psiquiatria. **Teste G7 do INP.** [Test G7 of the INP.] *Bol. Psicol. apl., Recife*, 1958 (Mar), No. 3, 17-20.—A description of a nonverbal test with 30 graphic problems consisting of a choice of a discordant part of an assortment. The examination was tested among samples representing 2 educational levels.—M. Knobel.

2353. Instituto de Neuro-Psiquiatria. **Teste de Orientação Espacial do INP.** [INP Spatial Orientation Test.] *Bol. Psicol. apl., Recife*, 1958 (Mar),

No. 3, 34-35.—A "simple" test designed to determine spatial orientation capacity. It was used in a battery for driver's license candidates and seems to be useful in the diagnosis of severe abnormalities in that area of performance.—M. Knobel.

(See also Abstract 2766)

STATISTICS

2354. Bardis, Panos D. (Albion Coll.) **Influence on a functional marriage course on attitudes towards familism.** *J. educ. Sociol.*, 1959 (Jan), 32, 232-239.—A statistical analysis of the author-prepared attitude scale administered to 20 Methodist students and 20 Mennonites.—S. M. Amatora.

2355. Bendig, A. W. (U. Pittsburgh) **Factor analysis of the non-MAS items in Edwards' Social Desirability Scale.** *Psychol. Newsltr.*, 1959, 10, 336-340.—"A factor analysis (N = 100) of the 17 MMPI items included in the Edwards' Social Desirability Scale that are not also included in Taylor's Manifest Anxiety Scale resulted in five orthogonal factors. After rotation the first and third factors were identified as 'Emotionality' and 'Sex' factors, while the second factor could be either the 'Test-taking honesty' or 'Extraversion-Introversion' factors. The last two residual factors could not be clearly identified. . . . No 'social desirability' factor appeared in the analysis."—M. S. Mayzner.

2356. Björkman, Mats. **Relations between learning curve parameters and amount of material to be learned.** *Acta psychol., Amst.*, 1959, 16, 69-77.—The problem: to relate learning parameters to the length of material to be learned. The curvature of the learning curve is invariant for lists of varying length and resistant to interindividual differences and position in the list. The asymptotic level becomes smaller with increasing length of lists: thus the maximum level of learning decreases. The curvature of learning is the only parameter showing the difficulty of larger materials. The reaction threshold increases with increased length of materials, indicating that S's capacity to learn is somewhat reduced for longer materials.—G. Rubin-Rabson.

2357. Buchwald, Alexander M. **Data distortions due to inherent differential sampling.** *Psychol. Bull.*, 1959 (May), 56, 224-227.—". . . inherent differential sampling occurs when: (a) there are differences among individuals in the probability of occurrence of the phenomena, (b) probability of occurrence is related over individuals to some quantitative characteristics of the phenomenon, and (c) the experimental conditions vary widely in the sets of probabilities of occurrence which they engender in the Ss."—W. J. Meyer.

2358. Chown, Shelia M. **Rigidity: A flexible concept.** *Psychol. Bull.*, 1959 (May), 56, 195-223.—A survey of tests and experiments reveals little consistency of results due to poorly constructed and administered tests, failure to control relevant variables, and lack of tight theoretical conception. 220 refs.—W. J. Meyer.

2359. Cochran, W. M., Jr. (West Virginia U.) **A correlation comparison between the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory and the combined Gordon Personal Profile and Personal In-**

ventory. *Proc. W. Va. Acad. Sci.*, 1958, 30, 189.—Abstract.

2360. Cook, Desmond L. (Purdue U.) **The use of free response data in writing choice-type items.** *J. exp. Educ.*, 1958 (Dec), 27, 125-133.—Could choice-type items written with the aid of information on student free-responses be more discriminating than items written without such information? To sample students' wrong answers, 90 free-response items were administered in the area of contemporary affairs. 6 item writers each wrote a set of 24-response multiple-choice items, with each writer using free-response information for half his items. Comparisons were made between the difficulty and discrimination indices. Items written with free response data appeared to be slightly less discriminating and slightly more difficult than items written without this information but the results were not statistically significant. The item writers differed significantly, however, in their ability to utilize free response data.—E. F. Gardner.

2361. De Freitas, Otavio, Jr. **Investigações sobre o desenho da figura humana.** [Investigations on the Draw-a-Person Test.] *Bol. Psicol. apl., Recife*, 1957 (May), No. 2, 1-24.—The DAP Test as standardized for the normal and pathological population of Recife, Brazil. 41 figures illustrate this scoring manual, and statistical tables are presented in order to establish validation and significance of the test.—M. Knobel.

2362. Ekman, Gösta, & Waern, Yvonne. **A second-order ratio scale.** *Acta psychol., Amst.*, 1959, 16, 78-80.—The problem: is the method of obtaining similarity estimates, resembling category scaling methods, comparable to ratio methods? Also illustrates the measurement of relations between subjective magnitudes. On the whole, the agreement between the scales may be considered satisfactory. This means that the similarity estimates obtained by the method of ratio production, as in the previous pitch experiment by Eisler and Ekman (see 34: 2509) may be treated as measures on the ratio level.—G. Rubin-Rabson.

2363. Gocka, Edward Francis. (U. Washington) **A comparison of some analytic methods of rotation in factor analysis.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959 (Jul), 20, 388.—Abstract.

2364. Good, I. J. (Admiralty Research Lab., Teddington, England) **Kinds of probability.** *Science*, 1959 (Feb), 129, 443-450.—"From some points of view there are at least five kinds of probability; from another point of view they can all be defined in terms of a single kind. . . . Classification of different kinds of probability is half the problem of the philosophy of probability." Major headings are: the classical definition, subjective probability, physical probability, inverse probability, definition by long-run frequency, neoclassical definition, kinds of probability, bearing on indeterminism.—S. J. Lachman.

2365. Mandelbrot, Benoit. **Les lois statistiques macroscopiques du comportement.** [The macroscopic statistical laws of behavior.] *Psychol. Franc.*, 1958, 3, 237-249.—The relative usefulness of the probability theories of Gauss and of Paul Levy in the work with small samples undertaken in the behavioral sciences. Examples are presented with stress placed

on the need for further developing the laws of Levy.
—C. J. Adkins.

2366. Maxwell, A. E. Statistical methods in factor analysis. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1959(May), 56, 228-235.—"A recent investigation of the efficiency of the centroid method of analysis is noted, and a recommendation is made regarding a valid test of the significance of residual matrices when this method is employed. The 'simple structure' concept is criticized and an alternative approach in the search for psychologically meaningful factors is recommended." 44 refs.—W. J. Meyer.

2367. Moran, L. J., & Mefford, R. B., Jr. Repetitive psychometric measures. *Psychol. Rep.*, 1959, 5, 269-275.—"The construction and standardization of six ability tests with 20 alternate forms each is described. Each test represent a well established factor: Number Facility, Perceptual Speed, Flexibility of Closure, Speed of Closure, Visualization, and Aiming. The purpose of the test battery is to provide for use in longitudinal studies psychometric measures of higher mental processes which may be repeated daily, or more frequently if necessary. Intercorrelations of Form 1 of the tests ($n = 164$, 18-yr.-old Air Force trainees) varied from .09 to .44. Test-retest correlations between Form 1 and Form 2 for the six measures ranged from .72 to .94 ($n = 52$)."—C. H. Ammons.

2368. Pennypacker, H. S., & Thysell, R. V. A manifest multichotomy analysis of cartoon humor ratings. *Proc. Mont. Acad. Sci.*, 1958, 18, 77.—"A new method of item and pattern analysis, Manifest Multichotomy Analysis, was found to be useful in the problem of extracting items organized in three differential patterns from humor ratings of 84 cartoons by 61 subjects. Three patterns were differentially associated with three chical groups: Normal ($n = 20$), Alcoholic ($n = 23$), and Psychotic ($n = 18$). A total of 35 items were found to be scalable. A 3×3 chi square, relating test diagnoses with actual clinical types, was found to be 37.792 which for $df = 4$ yields $p < .001$. A contingency coefficient of .62 was found. For a 3×3 table, the upper limit of this statistic is .83."—C. H. Ammons.

2369. Rambo, W. W. Paired comparison scale value variability as a function of partial pairing. *Psychol. Rep.*, 1959, 5, 341-344.—"Ss ($N = 60$) were randomly assigned to six groups; one group judging 30 stimuli within the context of a complete pairing, and five groups making judgments within the context of five different partial pairing schedules. The five partial pairing schedules were then reproduced from the one complete judgment matrix in order to estimate the influence of partial pairing in a situation in which only the number of observations was permitted to vary and not the judgment requirements generally associated with a particular schedule. . . . only when the judgment task was permitted to vary along with the reduction in the number of observations were there significant increases in scale value variability."—C. H. Ammons.

2370. Sutcliffe, J. P. Measurement and permissible statistics. *Aust. J. Psychol.*, 1958(Dec), 10, 257-268.—Discusses the nature of measurement with emphasis upon types of scales and the grounds upon which one can decide whether a particular statistical

method is applicable to a set of data. 15 refs.—P. E. Lichtenstein.

(See also Abstracts 2707, 2947, 3433)

REFERENCE WORKS

2371. Becker, Esther L. Dictionary of personnel and industrial relations. New York: Philosophical Library, 1958. 366 p. \$10.00.—2468 entries and 521 cross references covering, among other subjects: industrial relations practices; management techniques; trends in training; a listing of personnel and industrial relations associations; publications dealing with industrial, labor and personnel relations; colleges and universities conducting personnel and industrial relations research.—J. Suter.

2372. Metcalf, John T. (U. Vermont) Psychology in the encyclopedias. *Contemp. Psychol.*, 1959, 4, 97-105.—A review of psychology in 4 English language encyclopedias: the American, the Britannica, Chambers', and Collier's. The encyclopedias were compared with a card file of 302 psychological terms on their handling of these terms, which emphasize the general, experimental, and physiological fields. Behavior deviations are strongly represented. Their treatment of systematic psychology lags behind trends, but they do creditably inform the reading public about psychology. When encyclopedia articles on psychology do fall below standard, it is because they are written by persons not qualified in psychology, or are out of date.—L. A. Wauck.

2373. Psychometric Affiliates. 1959 catalog of standard tests and books. Chicago, Ill.: Author, 1959. 11 p.—A description of the tests and a number of groups of 5 books on selected topics sold by this organization.—R. L. McCornack.

2374. Voutsinas, Dimitri. Dix années de psychologie française, 1947-1956. [Ten years of French psychology, 1947-56.] Paris, France: Guy Michelat, 1958. 120 p. Fr. 600.—A bibliography of all major French journal publications in psychology during the period 1947-56 is presented. These are classified according to area of psychology and are arranged alphabetically by author within each category.—C. J. Adkins.

2375. Voutsinas, Dimitri. Dix années de psychologie française: Fascicule II. Documentation sur la psychologie française. [Ten years of French psychology: Part II. Documentation on French psychology.] Paris, France: Guy Michelat, 1958. 88 p. Fr. 500.—(see 34: 2374) This volume contains: a bibliography of French journal publications in psychology for 1957, a bibliography of books on psychology published in France since 1947, author indexes for these bibliographies, and a list of French libraries where these works may be found.—C. J. Adkins.

2376. Winn, Ralph B. (Ed.) Dictionary of existentialism. New York: Philosophical Library, 1960. 122 p. \$3.75.—A series of quotations from existentialist writings ranging up to 300 words, alphabetically arranged, on a wide variety of topics.—H. B. English.

ORGANIZATIONS

2377. Ellis, Albert. (Ed.) (NYC) What is psychotherapy? *Ann. Psychother.*, Monogr., 1959, No. 1, 1-57.—A symposium presented at the First Annual

Conference of the American Academy of Psychotherapists. "Representatives of several major 'schools' of psychotherapy present the views of their groups on the basic question: What is psychotherapy?" Included are: the Freudian, Reuben Fine (see 34: 2323); the Adlerian, Rudolph Dreikurs (see 34: 2321); the Jungian, H. Westman (see 34: 2338); the Sullivanian, Gerard Chrzanowski (see 34: 2319); the Karen Horney group, Norman Kelman (see 34: 2327); Meyerian psychobiologic treatment, Wendell Muncie (see 34: 3320); and the client-centered view, Carl R. Rogers (see 34: 3103).—S. Glasner.

2378. **The Institute of Living. 135th annual report.** Hartford, Conn.: Author, 1959. 52 p.—The various activities of the institute are reviewed by Francis J. Braceland. Staunton Willmans describes past accomplishments and future problems. Information about clinical statistics, operating costs, publications of staff, names of current and former staff members, directors, committee membership, corporators, advisors, and graduate fellows is provided.—D. T. Kenny.

2379. Ripley, Herbert S., & Jackson, Joan K. (U. Washington School Medicine) **Therapeutic factors in Alcoholics Anonymous.** *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1959 (Jul), 116, 44-50.—The general way in which Alcoholics Anonymous functions is described as well as its concepts, philosophy, and techniques employed in the rehabilitation of the alcoholic.—N. H. Pronko.

HISTORY & BIOGRAPHY

2380. ———. **Saul Rosenzeig.** *Rev. Psychol. appl.*, 1958 (Oct), 8, 343-349.—Portrait and list of publications.—W. W. Wattenberg.

2381. Bassin, F. V. **Mezhinstitutskoie soveshchanie pri Prezidiume AMN SSSR po voprosam ideologicheskoi bor'by s sovremennym freidizmom.** [Joint-Institute Conference organized by the Presidium of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences on Problems of the Ideological Struggle with Contemporary Freudism.] *Zh. Nevropat. Psichiat.*, 1959, 59, 636-639.—In October 1958 a conference was held to discuss contemporary Freudism and ways of combating its influence in the West. No compromise with it is possible. This does not mean that the problems which Freudism has been "monopolizing" do not exist and that they should be ignored merely because they are called Freudian. The unconscious and the subconscious in conflict, motivation, pathogenesis, and behavior, in general, should be studied and given correct interpretations in line with the "materialist physiological theory of I. P. Pavlov." In this way, not only will a crushing blow be dealt to the "expiring Freudism" of the West, but the "remnants of Freudism, existing in our midst will be overcome." Summaries of papers read and discussions thereon are provided.—I. D. London.

2382. Baumert, Gerhard. **Bemerkungen zur Entwicklung und gegenwärtigen Stellung der sogenannten Meinungsforschung in Deutschland.** [Notes on the development and present status of so-called opinion research in Germany.] *Kol. Z. Soziol. Soz.-psychol.*, 1958, 10, 379-400.—R. M. Frumkin.

2383. Bondarenko, P. P., & Rabinovich, M. KH. **Nauchnoe soveshchanie po voprosam ideologicheskoi bor'by s sovremennym freidizmom.** [Sci-

entific conference on problems of the ideological struggle with contemporary Freudism.] *Vop. Filos.*, 1959, 13(2), 164-170.—Extended summaries of papers read at a conference, held in Moscow in October 1958 to discuss the ideological issues involved in combating contemporary Freudianism, are provided along with commentaries thereon. The fallacies of Freud must be exposed for what they are and for the "reactionary uses" to which they have been and are being put. The problems, to which Freud directed his attention, however, are sometimes real and should not be ignored merely because of Freud's handling of them, but should be torn from his "monopolizing" grip and developed within the frame of Pavlovian theory. Unconscious motivation and conflict have also been the subject of previous investigation and thought, even by Pavlov, and should not be viewed as the private possessions of the Freudians.—I. D. London.

2384. Cardno, J. A. **Instinct: Some pre-experimental landmarks.** *Aust. J. Psychol.*, 1958 (Dec), 10, 329-340.—The frequency of occurrence of the term instinct, its relation to other terms, and the precision of the description of instinctive behavior in the writings of Alexander Bain, W. S. Carpenter, and G. H. Lewes. Certain similarities and contrasts between the writers are noted. 16 refs.—P. E. Lichtenstein.

2385. Coyle, Grace L. **Group work in psychiatric settings: Its roots and branches.** *Soc. Wk.*, 1959 (Jan), 4(1), 74-81.—The development of group work in psychiatric settings from the beginning to date.—G. Elias.

2386. Delay, Jean. **La vie et l'oeuvre d'Alfred Binet.** [The life and work of Alfred Binet.] *Psychol. Franc.*, 1958 (Apr), 3, 85-88.—Alfred Binet's major psychological work is outlined in a speech before the Société Française de Psychologie in commemoration of the centenary of his birth.—C. J. Adkins.

2387. Flores, César. **L'oubli et les théories de l'interférence dans la psychologie Américaine néo-associationniste.** [Forgetting and the theories of interference in American neoassociationistic psychology.] *Psychol. Franc.*, 1959 (Feb), 4, 13-34.—The work of American psychologists on the problem of forgetting is summarized with particular emphasis placed on retroactive and proactive inhibition. The author is critical of the neglect by contemporary American psychologists of the physiological conditions of the organism which must, he feels, be considered in order to obtain a complete understanding of the problem. 47 refs.—C. J. Adkins.

2388. Fraisse, Paul. **L'oeuvre d'Alfred Binet en psychologie expérimentale.** [The work of Alfred Binet in experimental psychology.] *Psychol. Franc.*, 1958 (Apr), 3, 105-112.—Binet's role as the founder of experimental psychology in France is presented by the speaker.—C. J. Adkins.

2389. Frumkin, Robert M. (Teachers Coll., Oswego, N. Y.) **Social psychology.** In Joseph S. Rouček (Ed.), *Contemporary Sociology.* New York: Philosophical Library, 1958. Pp. 270-285.—The history and development of American social psychology is reviewed with special emphasis on recent trends. Includes a discussion of: its conceptions of man, e.g., behavioristic, Freudian, etc.; basic problem areas, e.g., socialization, communication, prejudice, social perception, leadership, etc.; leading research meth-

ods, e.g., testing and scaling, content analysis, etc.; and research trends. While American social psychology has gained in maturity as a behavioral science, it is still immature and even inarticulate in dealing with the creative-productive forces in man. 15-item bibliog. 62 refs.—*R. M. Frumkin*.

2390. Hake, H. W. (U. Illinois) **Japanese experimental psychology viewed from America.** *Psychologia*, 1957, 1, 184-186.—Japanese experimental research is, in general, comparable to the interests of experimentalists in the United States, but with a stronger interest in perceptual research, especially in Gestalt psychology. The Japanese work represents a far more systematic exploration of perceptual variables than have been attempted in America prior to the last 2 or 3 years, and a very large unrecognized literature (largely obsolete) exists in the Japanese journals. The lack of exchange of experimental findings due to the language barrier is a handicap, especially for the American psychologist, who is not likely to learn Japanese.—*J. R. Royce*.

2391. Heissler, Nina. **Quelques travaux des psychologues Soviétiques sur la réaction d'orientation.** [Studies by Soviet psychologists in orientation reaction.] *Ann. psychol.*, 1958, 58, 407-426.—A critical review of 97 studies in orientation components and mechanisms, factors in variation of the orientation reflex, relation of the orientation reflex to other activities of the organism and to perception, in animals and man. 97 refs.—*G. Rubin-Rabson*.

2392. Huiskamp, J. Karl Koch. *Ned. Tijdschr. Psychol.*, 1959, 14, 159-161.—Obituary.

2393. Jones, Ernest. **Free associations: Memoirs of a psychoanalyst.** New York: Basic Books, 1959. 264 p. \$5.00.—The autobiography of Ernest Jones (1879-1958). The author seeks an explanation for his interest in psychoanalysis in his early development and medical career. Along with insight into the person of Ernest Jones, the reader is afforded a picture of medicine of the early 1900's and of the personages with whom Jones came in contact. The strictly autobiographical part extends only until 1918 with a final chapter by his son to fill in from that time to the time of the death of Jones.—*G. Frank*.

2394. Jung, Carl Gustav. **The basic writings of C. G. Jung.** New York: Modern Library, 1959. xxiii, 552 p. \$1.65.—A representative selection from Jung's writings, edited by Violet de Laszlo, covering the entire period of his production up to the present. Passages are grouped under the following headings: "On the Nature and Functioning of the Psyche," "On Pathology and Therapy," "On the Religious Function," "On Human Development."—*E. W. Eng.*

2395. Kaketa, K. (Juntendo Medical School, Japan) **Psychoanalysis in Japan.** *Psychologia*, 1957, 1, 247-252.—A brief review of the status of psychoanalysis in Japan for the past 50 years. It includes clinical studies, theoretical studies, and studies in free association. A great deal is written about psychoanalysis in Japan, much of it of a critical nature. The main current of Japanese psychiatry appears to be nondynamic and essentially biological. 27 refs.—*J. R. Royce*.

2396. König, René. **Emile Durkheim: 1858-1917.** *Kol. Z. Soziol. Soz-psychol.*, 1958, 10, 561-

586.—Durkheim's contributions to sociology and social psychology on the 100th anniversary of his birth.—*R. M. Frumkin*.

2397. Leblanc, M. **La problematique d'adaptation du T.A.T. au Congo Belge.** [Doubts concerning the Belgian Congo adaptation of the TAT.] *Rev. Psychol. appl.*, 1958 (Oct), 8, 265-274.—Ombredane's adaptation of the TAT for use in the Congo raises a series of objections based upon the composition of the plates. Sections of protocols from 14 Katanga Ss are quoted to indicate that certain figures were seen not as people but as spirits, fantastic beasts, or ceremonial statuettes. A face-to-face conjugal quarrel scene evokes a reaction as to an argument between individuals of the same sex, who would argue in that way. Although Ombredane's work is declared to have some merit, it emphasizes the need for further study as to the possibility of adapting projective techniques to different cultures.—*W. W. Wallenberg*.

2398. Lieber, Hans-Joachim, & Ludz, Peter. **Zur Situation der Marxforschung. I.** [The status of Marxian research. I.] *Kol. Z. Soziol. Soz-psychol.*, 1958, 10, 446-499.—Marxian research in Western Europe. 219 refs.—*R. M. Frumkin*.

2399. Lieber, Hans-Joachim, & Ludz, Peter. **Zur Situation der Marxforschung. II.** [The status of Marxian research. II.] *Kol. Z. Soziol. Soz-psychol.*, 1958, 10, 658-673.—(see 34: 2398) Marxian research in the Soviet garrison zone of Germany. 144 refs.—*R. M. Frumkin*.

2400. Mitra, S. C., & Mukhopadhyay, P. K. (Calcutta U.) **Development of psychological studies in India.** *Psychologia*, 1957, 1, 191-202.—The period from 1916 to 1950 is considered under the following headings: general theoretical-experimental, abnormal, social, industrial and vocational, educational, child and genetic, aesthetics, and oriental psychology. In general, the current trend in India "is to lay emphasis only on such investigations as would prove immediately useful in the practical affairs of life."—*J. R. Royce*.

2401. Pasamanick, Benjamin, & Rettig, Salomon. **Status and work satisfaction of psychiatrists: A comparative study of psychiatrists in state employ and private practice.** *AMA Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1959 (Mar), 81, 399-402.—Hypotheses: job satisfaction and status are directly related, institutional positions are perceived as having lower status than private practice, and job satisfaction of state institutional personnel is lower than that of nonstate institutional personnel. By interview, rating scales, and questionnaires it was found that the hypotheses were in general confirmed. Nonpsychiatrists tended to assign low status and prestige to the field of psychiatry, a finding that "should be of great concern to us." Suggestions are made whereby the low status rating might be improved.—*L. A. Pennington*.

2402. Pichot, Pierre. **Alfred Binet et la psychopathologie.** [Alfred Binet and psychopathology.] *Psychol. Franc.*, 1958 (Apr), 3, 96-104.—Binet's work in psychopathology is divided into 3 periods: his work on hysteria and hypnosis done during the time of his association with Charcot, his work on clinical psychopathology done in collaboration with Simon, and his work in differential psychology applied to problems of mental deficiency.—*C. J. Adkins*.

2403. Piéron, Henri. *Quelques souvenirs personnels.* [Some personal memories.] *Psychol. Franc.*, 1958 (Apr), 3, 89-95.—The speaker recalls some of his own personal contacts with Alfred Binet.—C. J. Adkins.

2404. Snijders, J. T. *De eeuw der psychologie?* [The century of psychology?] *Ned. Tijdschr. Psychol.*, 1959, 14, 32-44.—A discussion of the development of organized psychology in the Netherlands, centered mainly around the points of protection of the profession, professional education, and professional ethics.—R. H. Houwink.

2405. Stott, Mary Boole. *An autobiographical sketch.* *Occup. Psychol.*, 1959 (Apr), 33, 69-79.—"Why people choose a career in professional psychology," from the vantage-point of a 30-year worker in vocational guidance. The view that psychology is chosen as a career by those in need of compensation for their own maladjustments is not entirely dispelled. Portrait.—M. York.

2406. Su, Hsiang-yu. (National Taiwan U.) [Development of psychology in China in the last decade.] *Acta Psychol. Taiwanica*, 1958 (Nov), No. 1, 112-115.—The psychology department of the National Taiwan University was established in 1949. Staff now includes 9 members of professorial rank. A psychology building will be finished in the spring of 1960, which will include a counseling center, child study center, and a graduate school. Titles of 40 theses are given covering all fields of psychology. In 1951 a psychological research section was established in the Ministry of Defense dealing with personnel classification and selection. Number and types of tests given to army, navy, and air force are tabulated. Principal psychological organizations in China are: China Testing Organization, which publishes the *Testing Annual*; and the China Mental Health Organization, which disseminates mental health information.—C. E. Tuthill.

2407. Tenbruck, Friedrich H. Georg Simmel: 1858-1918. *Kol. Z. Soziol. Soz.-psychol.*, 1958, 10, 587-614.—A review of Simmel's contributions to sociology and social psychology on the 100th anniversary of his birth.—R. M. Frumkin.

2408. Tizard, J. (Maudsley Hosp., London, England) *Children in the U.S.S.R.: Work on mental and physical handicaps.* *World ment. Hlth.*, 1959 (Feb), 11, 16-31.—Research, diagnosis, management, and education with regard to children with deficiencies in the Soviet Union are impressionistically reported by the author who visited Russia as a World Health Organization consultant in 1958.—J. C. Franklin.

2409. Tsushima, T. (Kyoto Prefectural Saikyo U.) *Notes on trends and problems of psychotherapy in Japan.* *Psychologia*, 1957, 1, 231-236.—Interest in psychotherapy in Japan is essentially a post-World War II phenomenon. In general, there is no proper training in clinical psychology and personality counseling at present, but it is about to be developed. The advantages and disadvantages of various therapeutic procedures are discussed in terms of Japanese culture.—J. R. Royce.

2410. Zazzo, René. *Alfred Binet et la psychologie de l'enfant.* [Alfred Binet and the psychology of the child.] *Psychol. Franc.*, 1958 (Apr), 3, 113-

121.—Binet's interest and work in child psychology is discussed in a centenary commemoration of his birth.—C. J. Adkins.

(See also Abstracts 2324, 2332, 2374, 2375, 2452, 3540)

PROFESSIONAL PROBLEMS OF PSYCHOLOGY

2411. ———. *Regulativ fuer das Diploma fuer Rorschach-Praktiker.* [Regulations for the diploma in Rorschach testing.] *Z. diagnost. Psychol.*, 1958, 6, 268-279.—This notice officially describes in 4 languages (German, French, Italian, and English) the qualifying conditions, general procedures, and examination standards for the diploma in Rorschach testing conferred by the Rorschach Commission of the Swiss Association for Pure and Applied Psychology.—F. P. Hardesty.

2412. Anker, James M., & Duffey, Robert F. *Training group psychotherapists: A method and evaluation.* *Group Psychother.*, 1958 (Dec), 11, 314-319.—A new method of training group psychotherapists. The trainee after a minimum of observer experience takes an active part as an independent therapist. 2 groups of patients in a neuropsychiatric veterans hospital were used. Group I: 5 schizophrenic patients; the therapists were supervisors, the trainee the O. Group II: 7 psychotic patients; here, the trainee acted as therapist and the supervisor as O. Both groups met for 1½ hour twice weekly. Therapy was carried on over a period of 2 months. The activity of therapists as exemplified by their interpretation, acceptance, and understanding of group members affected patient's attitudes in decreasing his hostility towards self and other group members.—S. Kasman.

2413. Clark, Walter Houston. (Hartford Seminary Foundation, Conn.) *How do social scientists define religion?* *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1958 (Feb), 47, 143-147.—Questionnaire returns from 68 social scientists indicate that these scientists "may mean very different things by the term 'religion,'" that "religion has many facets, [and] that there is a temptation to use it in one sense at one time and in a different sense at another. . . if the scientific study of religion is to get off the ground as an academic discipline, it is important that social scientists studying religion make explicit what they consider they are studying."—J. C. Franklin.

2414. Daniel, R. S., Hake, H. W., Johnson, E. P., Schoenfeld, W. N., & Zimny, G. H. *Assistance in the development of the experimental course.* *Amer. Psychologist*, 1959 (Jan), 14, 37-38.—"What needs exist in our colleges and universities for introduction of or improvement in the undergraduate courses in experimental psychology? What resources in skills and materials are available for mobilization to meet these needs? These are the major questions this new committee of Divisions 2 and 3 is considering. . . A number of trends indicate that there exists a need to strengthen training in experimental psychology. . . The committee wishes to receive communications from two groups of psychologists: those who have needs in establishing, expanding, or modifying laboratory courses and those who have new ideas, projects, apparatus, and the like, which can be made available for more general use."—S. J. Lachman.

2415. Fokkema, S. D. Enkele kanttekeningen bij het artikel van P. J. van Strien "Het Onbehagen in de Psychologische Pratiijk." [Some marginal remarks concerning P. J. van Strien's article on "Uneasiness in Psychological Practice."] *Ned. Tijdschr. Psychol.*, 1959, 14, 150-155.—A critical discussion of the article by P. J. van Strien (see 33: 9428).—R. H. Houwink.

2416. Kramer, Maria K. On the continuation of the analytic process after psycho-analysis: A self-observation. *Int. J. Psycho-Anal.*, 1959 (Jan), 40(1), 17-25.—Therapy is often hampered because of the therapist's unresolved problems. This is less apt to occur if the therapist initiates self-analysis after termination of the didactic analysis and continues it throughout his professional life.—G. Elias.

2417. Mullen, Frances A. (Chicago Public Schools) The school as a psychological laboratory. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1959 (Jan), 14, 53-56.—"Current training opportunities leading the graduate student of psychology to real understanding of children are . . . extremely limited. . . . Perhaps as good an explanation for the profession's neglect of such an important aspect of its field [child psychology] is to be found in the swings of academic fashion." To date, the public schools as settings for practicum experiences and internships have not been much exploited. Large city school systems present exciting possibilities. Courses of the Department of Psychology at the University of Chicago have used the Chicago public schools since the 1930s. Typical research studies in which the Chicago schools have made facilities and subjects available are enumerated. "On the employment side, the positions for school psychologists in the Chicago schools jumped from 66 in 1957 to 90 in 1958." Psychological work in the schools requires thoughtful preparation. "Psychology must sell its wares to skeptical, if not openly hostile, teachers and administrators." Psychologists "must drop their supercilious attitude toward some of the basic tasks of school psychology. . . . The tremendous potential of the schools as a laboratory for research and training in almost all phases of psychological study must be more fully realized."—S. J. Lachman.

2418. Pareek, U. (National Inst. Basic Education, New Delhi, India) Psychology in India. *Psychologia*, 1957, 1, 55-59.—The most widely taught courses in Indian universities are general and educational psychology followed by social psychology. Nonacademic support of psychology is currently manifest in the establishment of various government research institutes, such as the new Psychometric Unit of the Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta, and the growth of educational professionalization of psychology in India is just beginning.—J. R. Royce.

2419. Ramul, K. A. (State U., Tartu) Demonstration experiments in psychology. [Demonstration experiments in psychology.] Tartu, Estonian S. S. R.: State Univer., Tartu, 1959. 97 pp.—Classroom demonstrations in universities or high schools differ from laboratory experiments in that they have to present basic facts or illustrate some principle (rather than investigate) and be simple, inexpensive, and short. All students should be able to participate or observe the readings of instruments or of curves in the making. Over 70 experiments—from reflexes to

problem solving, fantasy, expression of emotions, etc.—are described with details of apparatus construction and advice for beginner teachers.—E. Bakis.

2420. Rutledge, Aaron L. (Merrill-Palmer School, Detroit, Mich.) Perpetuation of non-value. *Ment. Hyg.*, NY, 1959 (Jan), 43, 64-70.—1 of the hazards of psychoanalytic training, the perpetuation of the nonvalue concepts of the training analyst through the trainee-analyst's misinterpretation and identification, is discussed from the standpoint of its dangers not only to the young analyst but to his patients as well.—M. A. Seidenfeld.

2421. Stoller, Robert J., & Geertsma, Robert H. (U. California, Los Angeles School Medicine) Construction of a final examination to assess clinical judgment in psychiatry. *J. med. Educ.*, 1958, 33, 837-840.—2 30-minute film tests were prepared to evaluate students' clinical skills in psychiatry under uniform conditions of measurement. Each film presented a psychiatric patient and was accompanied with about 100 statements regarding his illness. These statements were selected in terms of high agreement among a group of instructors as to their descriptiveness or lack of descriptiveness on a 7-point scale. Student ratings of the statements were then scored against these criterion ratings. 47 senior students were given the test as their final examination. Not only were the students enthusiastic about this type of examination but it was also shown to have teaching and research value. Specific deficiencies in students' skill can be noted and teaching methods appropriately improved.—J. T. Cowles.

2422. Van Dusen, W. (Mendocino State Hosp., Talmage, Calif.) Zen and Western psychotherapy. *Psychologia*, 1957, 1, 229-230.—A brief statement of what is shared by European existential analysis and Zen: the here and now; "concrete, real life experiences rather than thoughts about thoughts about life"; and criticality in terms of present experience.—J. R. Royce.

2423. van Lennep, D. J. Over motieven en motivering bij de keuze van de studie in de psychologie. [On motives and motivations in the choice of psychology as a study.] *Ned. Tijdschr. Psychol.*, 1959, 14, 2-11.—The motives for choosing psychology as a study are analyzed. The difference between "practical" psychology as a nonscientific notion, widely and indiscriminately used in modern society (for instance in the fields of art and literature) and the motivation for scientific psychological study is noted. Psychological "talent" requires a certain distance with regard to psychological problems, combined with sensitivity to and interest for psychological phenomena.—R. H. Houwink.

2424. van Strien, P. J. Een kort wederwoord. [A short reply.] *Ned. Tijdschr. Psychol.*, 1959, 14, 156-158.—A rejoinder to Fokkema's criticisms (see 34: 2415).—R. H. Houwink.

2425. Wendt, Ingeborg. Japanische Psychotherapie. [Japanese psychotherapy.] *Z. Psychother. med. Psychol.*, 1958, 8, 204-223.—In 1918 the Japanese psychiatrist Morita introduced a system of psychotherapy which derives from the philosophy of Zen Buddhism and meets the needs of Japanese culture and personality. This Morita therapy has since been expanded by some of his pupils. Morita therapy

is applicable to 3 types of neuroses: obsessional, anxiety, and the particular type of "neurasthenia" defined by Morita. The characteristics of the neurotic personality may be subsumed under the term of "egocentricity," but the meaning of this term as applied to the Japanese personality differs from that used in the Western culture. The difference between the neurotic and healthy individual is not found in his symptoms but in the neurotic's belief of his difference from other persons. Basic principles of therapy are: the therapeutic effect of nature; use of manual skills in promoting mental health, as specifically applicable to the Japanese personality; the meaning of acceptance and perseverance during therapy. Therapy proceeds in 4 phases with an average duration of 40 days. 65% of the cases are considered "cured."—E. Schuerin.

2426. Wertheimer, M. **Introducing graduate students to psychological research.** *Psychol. Rep.*, 1959, 5, 181-183.—A course introducing students to these problems and "providing them with requisite skills. Early in the semester the instructor's own research is dissected with a view to understanding general principles of design, control, and philosophy of science; thereafter experts in various areas give lectures on practical problems associated with research within their fields. The students subsequently try to integrate these lectures in a series of seminar-like meetings. The last portion of the semester is given over to individual presentation of original research designs by the students. During the second semester, the experiments are carried out in individual tutorial relation with a staff member."—C. H. Ammons.

(See also Abstracts 2955, 3094, 3125, 3324)

PHYSIOLOGICAL PSYCHOLOGY

2427. Altenburg, Edgar. **Genetics.** (Rev. ed.) New York: Henry Holt, 1957. xv, 496 p. \$6.95.—An expanded and extensively revised edition of a textbook originally published in 1945 (see 19: 3312). New chapters have been added in such rapidly expanding areas as microbial genetics, mutable genes, cytoplasmic inheritance, and biochemical genetics. The chapter on "Heredity and Environment in Man" includes a discussion of identical twins. The case against Larmarkism is reviewed.—G. G. Thompson.

2428. Gerbner, M., & Altman, K. (Inst. Physiology, Med. U., Budapest) **On the mechanism of the diuretic conditioned reflex.** *J. psychosom. Res.*, 1959 (Jan), 3, 242-249.—The physiology of the kidney and its control mechanisms is studied. "The known theory of the conditioned reflex . . . does not explain the difference in the mechanism of the conditioned reflex and the unconditioned water diuresis."—W. G. Shipman.

2429. Lowry, Dorothy C., & Schulz, F. T. **Testing association of metric traits and marker genes.** *Ann. hum. Genet.*, 1959 (Apr), 23, 83-90.—An analysis of variance model is presented which assumes that a metric trait can be decomposed into: overall mean, an additive genotypic contribution from each parent, a contribution from the blood group genotype, a contribution from both parents together due to interaction of blood groups, a random contribution for each individual.—S. G. Vanderberg.

2430. Steen, Edwin B., & Montagu, Ashley. (Western Michigan U.) **Anatomy and physiology. Vol. I. Cells, tissues, integument, skeletal, muscular, and digestive systems, blood, lymph, circulatory system. Vol. II. Urinary, respiratory, and nervous systems, sensations and sense organs, endocrine and reproductive systems.** New York: Barnes & Noble, 1959. xv, 332 p.; xix, 314 p. \$5.00.—Additions to the College Outline Series. Numerous tables and illustrations and an appendix of some 500 anatomical terms.—W. J. Coppock.

2431. Stern, Muriel H. (McGill U.) **Thyroid function and activity, speed, and timing aspects of behaviour.** *Canad. J. Psychol.*, 1959 (Mar), 13, 43-48.—32 hypothyroid patients were tested before and after thyroid therapy on the following tasks: speed of tapping, auditory and visual reaction time, time estimation, and leg-lift persistence. Speed of tapping decreased significantly, while reaction times and time estimation improved and became about equal to those of patient controls. Subnormal tapping rates for both hypo- and previously studied hyperthyroid patients are explained in terms of a curvilinear arousal-performance function. However, why arousal affects performance on the time estimation task in one way and performance on the speed of tapping in another is not clear.—R. S. Davidson.

NERVOUS SYSTEM

2432. Asratian, E. A. (Ed.) **Voprosy fiziologii tsentral'noi nervnoi sistemy.** [Problems in the physiology of the central nervous system.] Moscow, Russia: USSR Academy of Sciences Publishing House, 1959. 335 p. 19 rub. 70 kop.—Research of the physiological laboratory of the USSR Academy of Sciences is represented in the 1st volume of its transactions with the main contributions in physiology of higher nervous activity and compensatory adaptation.—I. D. London.

2433. Bacher, F. **Electroencephalographie et psychologie différentielle.** [Electroencephalography and differential psychology.] *BINOP*, 1959 (Mar-Apr), 15, 94-100.—A review of recent literature. 25 refs.—F. M. Douglass.

2434. Barthol, Richard P. (U. California, Los Angeles) **Cortical conductivity: Age differences and other findings.** *Psychol. Rec.*, 1959, 9, 153-158.—"Three studies, based on theories of cortical conductivity, were conducted. The phi phenomenon and kinesthetic figural aftereffect were used as indicators. The first study tested the hypothesis that the scores obtained by children on the two measures would differ significantly from the scores obtained by adults, since general satiation would have been less for the children." Scores on the phi phenomenon only indicated a higher level of conductivity for children. The 2nd study tested for diurnal differences rather than age differences. No significant differences were found. The 3rd study investigated a possible relationship between the proposed measures of cortical conductivity and measures of reading ability in children. No such relationship was indicated.—R. J. Seidel.

2435. Batson, Randolph. (Vanderbilt U. School Medicine) **A study of body temperature responses to environmental changes in normal children and children with central nervous system lesions.** *Rep. Easter Seal Res. Found.*, 1959, 26-27.—Abstract.

2436. Bättig, K., & Grandjean, E. (École Polytechnique Fédérale) **Étude physiologique et pharmacologique d'une réaction de fuite conditionnelle chez le Rat.** [Physiological and pharmacological study of a conditioned avoidance response in the rat.] *J. Physiol. Path. gen.*, 1957, 49, 41-44.—Observations on the effects of barbital, chlorpromazine, ethylalcohol, caffeine and amphetamine on the latency of a conditioned avoidance response using a technique initiated by L. H. Warner (see 7: 1845). "The reaction time measure permits a more differential and more sensitive analysis of the state of the central nervous system" than measures of acquisition or extinction.—*T. Verhave.*
2437. Bureš, J., Burešová, O., & Záhorová, A. (Inst. Physiology Czechoslovak Academy Science, Prague) **Conditioned reflexes and Leão's spreading cortical depression.** *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1958 (Jun), 51, 263-268.—The effect of spreading cortical depression on simple alimentary and avoidance conditioned reflexes (CRs) was studied in unanesthetized, unrestrained rats. Increasing percentages of KCl applied on occipital areas of both hemispheres lead to disappearance of both CRs for increasing periods of time. A close correlation between electrophysiological changes and the disturbance of CRs was found. Use of KCl on frontal and temporal lobes gave similar results. Spreading depression is considered as deep but completely reversible cortical inhibition which may be used for its well defined electrical signs as a new approach to electrophysiological study of cortical mechanisms of conditioning. 24 refs.—*S. C. Ratner.*
2438. Chertok, L., & Kramarz, P. (Centre de Médecine Psychosomatique, Villejuif, France) **Hypnosis, sleep and electro-encephalography.** *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1959 (Mar), 128, 227-238.—EEG's of 10 Ss during hypnosis and sleep were analyzed. The difficulties of deriving any definite conclusions from such studies are indicated and discussed. 29 refs.—*N. H. Pronko.*
2439. Dean, Waid H., & Davis, George D. (Louisiana State U. School Medicine) **Behavior changes following caudate lesions in rhesus monkey.** *J. Neurophysiol.*, 1959 (Sep), 22, 525-537.—Caudate lesions produce a defect in memory which leads to difficulty in performing tasks where forced delay is involved. There is no change in color discrimination ability. Phenidylacetate in animals with caudate lesions restores preoperative delayed response performance levels. Reserpine also restores delayed response.—*G. Westheimer.*
2440. Eayrs, J. T. (U. Birmingham) **The status of the thyroid gland in relation to the development of the nervous system.** *Anim. Behav.*, 1959 (Jan-Apr), 7, 1-17.—A critical review of cretinism and myxoedema with particular reference to papers on CNS structure and function following experimental thyroidectomy and replacement therapy in infant rats. 124 refs.—*W. J. Coppock.*
2441. Feigenberg, I. M. **Vzaimodeistvie analizatorov kak polazatel' funktsional'nogo sostoiianiia tsentral'noi nervnoi sistemy.** [Interaction of the analyzers as an index of the functional state of the central nervous system.] *Zh. Neuropat. Psikiat.*, 1955, 55, 903-907.—In normal Ss excitation of the olfactory analyzer by means of thymol causes lengthening of optic chronaxie by 0.05-0.15 μ F. This is not the result of autonomic action, since it can be shown that the "cortex of the brain plays a leading role in bringing about this [lengthening]." In various function disturbances of the cerebral cortex the interaction of the analyzers is also affected. 3 types of disturbances in interaction may be discerned: weakening, intensification, and distortion, with each type corresponding to 1 or another aspect of the clinical picture. It is concluded that "interaction of the analyzers can serve as an objective test in observation of the dynamics of the functional state of the central nervous system during the course of [mental] illness and under the influence of various therapeutic measures."—*I. D. London.*
2442. Forster, Francis M. (Georgetown U. School Medicine) **Study of brain-injured patients with sensory defects.** *Rep. Easter Seal Res. Found.*, 1959, 27.—Abstract.
2443. Furchtgott, Ernest, & Echols, Magill. (U. Tennessee) **Locomotor coordination following pre- and neonatal X irradiation.** *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1958 (Jun), 51, 292-294.—A test was devised for measuring locomotor coordination in rats. Animals were required to traverse along parallel narrow bars with the distance between the bars as the major independent variable. The Ss X irradiated with 50-300 r. between day 14 of the gestation period and the day of birth were significantly inferior to control animals on this test. A dose of 50 r. was sufficient to demonstrate deficit. Both dose and age of irradiation proved to be significant factors. Performance was not related to body size.—*S. C. Ratner.*
2444. García, John, & Kimeldorf, Donald J. (USN Radiological Defense Lab., San Francisco) **The effect of ophthalmectomy upon responses of the rat to radiation and taste stimuli.** *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1958 (Jun), 51, 288-291.—Ophthalmectomized rats, as well as normal controls, were exposed to radiation and simultaneously drank saccharin-flavored water. Both blind and normal rats exhibited a subsequent decrement in consumption of the solution in postirradiation tests. Therefore, the hypothesis that the avoidance behavior was established through the action of the radiation on the retina was rejected. Blind animals progressively increased their intake of the solution with repeated testing in the home cage, and drank significantly more of it than the normal controls. It was suggested that the increased ingestion of the solution by the experimental group was a compensatory reaction to the ophthalmectomy.—*S. C. Ratner.*
2445. Juvet, Michel. **Étude neurophysiologique chez l'homme de quelques mécanismes sous corticaux de l'attention.** [Neurophysiological study with man of some subcortical mechanisms of attention.] *Psychol. Franc.*, 1957 (Oct), 2, 254-260.—EEG and ventriculographic measurements were made on 9 Ss. Results indicated both the importance of the cortex in the attention process and that of the central reticular formations. 16 refs.—*C. J. Adkins.*
2446. Kaneko, Takayoshi, & Obonai, Torao. (Tokyo U. Education) **Spatio-temporal characteristics of excitation and inhibition in the retino-cerebral field.** *Jap. psychol. Res.*, 1959, 7, 1-5.—Spread of excitation and the induced inhibition in the retino-cerebral field by a retinal (visual) stimulation

were studied in terms of the absolute brightness threshold of a small test light placed near the stimulus light as a function of spatial and temporal distance between the 2 lights. Visual excitation occurred at a more rapid rate than the induced inhibition, and similarly the former process decayed more rapidly than did the latter. The obtained gradient of the spatial spread was steeper for excitation than for inhibition. The results were believed to be analogous to Pavlov's concepts of excitation and inhibition.—*S. Iwahara.*

2447. **Kastenbaum, Robert.** Time and the nervous system: Some psychological notes. *Psychol. Rep.*, 1959, 5, 281-288.—"Neurologist William Goody's conception of 'time sense' has been examined critically and a few suggestions advanced regarding the fruitful use of his ideas. Particularly emphasized was the need for explicit analysis of the variables and the introduction of multidimensional research including psychological as well as neurophysiological factors."—*C. H. Ammons.*

2448. **Kuroki, Teruo.** (Kyoto U.) Arrest reaction elicited from the brain stem. *Folia psychiat. neurol. Jap.*, 1958 (Dec), 12, 317-340.—Arrest reactions were elicited in the cat by bipolar stimulation of midline areas from the rostral part of the thalamus to the caudal part of the medulla. When the electrode deviated from the midline, specific movements such as head-turning and circling were produced.—*W. A. Wilson, Jr.*

2449. **Li, Choh-Luh.** (National Inst. Health, Bethesda, Md.) Synchronization of unit activity in the cerebral cortex. *Science*, 1959 (Mar), 129, 783-784.—"Simultaneous recording with micropipette electrodes from different units in the cerebral cortex revealed that units seldom fired synchronously. However, there was a temporal relationship in unit firing even when the cortex was 'aroused.' This relationship was most apparent when strychnine and stimulation were applied to a sensory nerve of an animal asleep or under deep anesthesia." A figure presents graphic representations of synchronous discharges of nerve cells in the cerebral cortex.—*S. J. Lachman.*

2450. **Mishkin, Mortimer, & Weiskrantz, Lawrence.** (National Inst. Mental Health) Effects of delayed reward on visual-discrimination performance in monkeys with frontal lesions. *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1958 (Jun), 51, 276-281.—Frontal operated, operated and nonoperated control Ss were tested with an 8 sec. delay of reward on a visual discrimination task. Frontal operated Ss showed greater impairment in performance than the other groups. The impairment persisted at all delays but disappeared when the delay was eliminated. The frontal Ss also showed impairment on a single alternation test. The mechanisms for bridging time intervals are discussed and caution is urged in interpreting results from frontal animals.—*S. C. Ratner.*

2451. **Nakagawa, Isao.** (Kanazawa U.) Influence of electrical stimulation of hypothalamus upon electrical activity of cerebral cortex in cat. *Folia psychiat. neurol. Jap.*, 1958 (Dec), 12, 267-295.—Stimulation of posterodorsal portions of the hypothalamus produced: activity throughout the cortex similar to that elicited by stimulation of the dif-

fuse thalamic projection system, and evoked potentials in the diffuse thalamic system. Cortical effects of hypothalamic stimulation vanished: bilaterally after bilateral thalamic destruction; and contralaterally, after destruction of the massa intermedia.—*W. A. Wilson, Jr.*

2452. **Naumova, T. S.** Voprosy struktury i funktsii retikuliarnoi formatsii i ee mesta v sisteme analizatorov. [Problems concerning the structure and function of the reticular formation and its place in the system of analyzers.] *Zh. vyssh. nervn. Deiatel.*, 1958, 8, 625-637.—Summaries of papers read and views expressed at a conference, held in Moscow in the spring of 1958, "Whose aim was to make the first generalizations of the studies of Soviet researchers on the morphology, physiology, and clinics of the reticular formation . . . [and to] establish the true conception of the place and role of this formation in the system of other formations, participating in the analytic-synthetic activity of the brain." The latter aim is particularly important inasmuch as foreign researchers are attempting to undermine the Pavlovian thesis of the primacy of the cortex in brain functioning and to attribute central significance to the reticular formation and thus to reinforce the "antiscientific views of Freud on behalf of the primacy of the subconscious."—*I. D. London.*

2453. **Nyirö, Gyula, & Drietomsky, Jenö.** Budapest, Hungary) Die dynamisch-strukturelle Interpretation des Erlebnis-Begriffes. [The dynamic and structural interpretation of the experience-concept.] *Psychiat. Neurol. med. Psychol., Leipzig*, 1959 (Mar), 11, 65-66.—The individual-environment relationship is discussed as a function of psychic activity which is conceptualized as a dynamic balance between the results of various chemical and psychic qualities and the inhibitory function of cortical activity. Russian summary.—*C. T. Bever.*

2454. **Olds, James.** (U. California, Los Angeles) Effects of hunger and male sex hormone on self-stimulation of the brain. *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1958 (Jun) 51, 320-324.—Rats were studied in a lever pressing situation. "Self-stimulation rates with electrodes in medial or lateral parts of the hypothalamus or septal forebrain regions were measured under conditions of high and low hunger drive and high and low androgen levels. Electrodes positively sensitive to androgens tended to be insensitive or inversely sensitive to hunger, and visa versa. This difference appeared to have an anatomical basis, suggesting a localized hunger-reward system within the regions studied differentiated from a localized sexual-reward system."—*S. C. Ratner.*

2455. **Pinneo, Lawrence R.** Direct current potentials of the central nervous system. *USAF RADC tech. Rep.*, 1959 (Jun), No. 59-137, v. 55 p.—The normal brain of the mammal is electrically polarized. 2 forms of this steady potential are evident: a "resting" potential present in the absence of stimuli, and a 2nd potential that is apparently due to incoming sensory volleys. The importance of these potentials is emphasized by the d-c shifts associated with external and locally applied stimulation; these shifts are also intrinsically linked with such phenomena as paroxysmal seizures, spreading depression, and cortical-reticular formation "arousal."

This report reviews the evidence of direct current potentials in the central nervous system and attempts an assessment of their theoretical value. 17 p. bibliog.—USAF RADG.

2456. Porter, R. W., Conrad, D. G., & Brady, J. V. (Walter Reed Army Inst. Research, Washington, D.C.) **Some neural and behavioral correlates of electrical self-stimulation of the limbic system.** *J. exp. Anal. Behav.*, 1959 (Jan), 2, 43-55.—Changes in lever-pressing rates for intracranial electrical-stimulus reward were correlated with electroencephalographic changes as a consequence of such stimulation in many of the limbic-system structures studied in these experiments. Self-stimulation of the septal region, anterior hypothalamus, and anterior thalamic nucleus was most consistently associated with a spike and slow-wave complex in the septal nuclei. Frank seizure activity was found to accompany self-stimulation of the hippocampus in certain animals accompanied by high lever-pressing rates. In contrast, seizure discharges following self-stimulation of the amygdala produced suppression of lever-pressing. 26 refs.—J. Arbit.

2457. Scherer, Isidor W. (Bay State Rehabilitation Center) **Prediction of academic achievement in brain-injured children.** *Rep. Easter Seal Res. Found.*, 1959, 33.—Abstract.

2458. Tsuji, Shoji; Utsumi, Shozaburo, & Murao, Tsuneji. (Osaka U.) **Experimental studies on excitability and conduction of cortically induced movement.** *Folia psychiat. neurol. Jap.*, 1958 (Dec), 12, 357-373.—A single rectangular pulse applied to dog motor cortex elicits 2 electromyographic responses, with latencies of 10-20 msec. and 20-30 msec., respectively. The faster response disappears after cutting of the medullary pyramids, the second under pentothal anaesthesia.—W. A. Wilson, Jr.

2459. Wilcott, R. C. (Nebraska Psychiatric Inst., Omaha) **Effect of local blood removal on skin resistance and potential.** *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1958 (Jun), 51, 295-300.—Using human Ss skin resistance alternating with skin potential were recorded simultaneously from both feet before, during, and after exsanguination of 1 foot by an Esmarch bandage. The effects were assessed by comparing base levels and response amplitudes and wave forms under the test conditions. The results suggest: the mechanism underlying base resistance are separate from those underlying the skin resistance, the negative and positive waves of the skin potential response are produced by different neurophysiological mechanisms, there are differences in the local neurophysiological mechanisms underlying the skin resistance and skin potential responses, the effects of arterial occlusion are slight on skin resistance and not present on skin potential.—S. C. Ratner.

2460. Yoshii, Naosaburo, & Maeno, Shigeki. (Osaka U.) **An electroencephalographic study of conditioned salivary reflex.** *Folia psychiat. neurol. Jap.*, 1958 (Dec), 12, 296-316.—When salivation is conditioned to a previously indifferent stimulus in cats, presentation of the CS causes evoked potentials and generalized desynchronization in the cortex, and 5 per sec. waves in the brain stem. The EEG changes appear before the behavioral effects in con-

ditioning, and disappear later than the peripheral responses in extinction.—W. A. Wilson, Jr.

(See also Abstracts 3349, 3362)

RECEPTIVE & PERCEPTUAL PROCESSES

2461. Bresson, François. **Les relations entre perception et apprentissage: Quelques problèmes théoriques et expérimentaux.** [The relations between perception and learning: Some theoretical and experimental problems.] *Psychol. Franc.*, 1958 (Jul), 3, 165-176.—The role of learning in perception was analyzed theoretically, leading to the conclusion that perception is not a passive reception of stimuli, but rather, that it is an actual seeking for variations in the environment which might help to guide one's responses. Through learning, one comes to expect certain patterns of similarity among the stimuli and these signs are used to direct the responses. 18 refs.—C. J. Adkins.

2462. Churchill, A. V. (Defense Research Medical Lab., Toronto, Canada) **A comparison of tactual and visual interpolation.** *Canad. J. Psychol.*, 1959 (Mar), 13, 23-27.—A reference rod ($\frac{1}{2}$ " diameter) designated "zero" and one ($\frac{1}{8}$ " diameter) designated "ten" were placed a foot apart and a series of rods of various intermediate widths were each presented midway between them. Judgments of width were from "one" to "nine" inclusive. Ss tended to underestimate with tactual stimulation only, and to overestimate under visual conditions. Tactual interpolation was more accurate than visual interpolation.—R. S. Davidson.

2463. Gulick, W. L., & Smith, F. L. (U. Delaware) **The effect of intensity of visual stimulation upon auditory acuity.** *Psychol. Rec.*, 1959, 9, 29-32.—Intensity of irrelevant visual stimulation on auditory discriminations was investigated. 12 adult humans with normal hearing listened to tape recordings of 36 pitch and 36 timbre discrimination tasks in each of 3 illumination conditions. Orders of discrimination tasks and experimental conditions were randomized. No evidence was obtained to indicate that visual stimulation from a homogeneous field affects auditory acuity.—S. C. Ratner.

2464. Heinlein, Julia H., & Heinlein, Christian Paul. **What is the role of ESP in objective testing at the college level?** *J. Psychol.*, 1958 (Oct), 46, 319-328.—"The parapsychological phenomena of precognition and clairvoyance were tentatively hypothesized for two groups of college students who attempted to match the pattern of a concealed objective test key. The normal curve of errors was adopted as the theoretical model for the purpose of revealing any statistically significant differences in test results. The responses of the students produced a statistical spread no more extensive than what one might expect from chance alone. . . . If our samples are to be regarded as representative, we believe that we can safely say that teachers at the college level need not be unduly concerned about the likelihood of ESP entering into a student's objective test score." 44 refs.—R. W. Husband.

2465. Klein, George S. (New York U.) **On subliminal activation.** *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1959

(Apr), 128, 293-301. Theoretical and experimental literature is discussed critically with a view toward establishing a valid theory of "subliminal perception." 25 refs.—N. H. Pronko.

2466. Murphy, William F. Character, trauma, and sensory perception. *Int. J. Psycho-Anal.*, 1958 (Nov-Dec), 39, 555-568.—Several analyses are summarized to elucidate the theme that: "There are characteristic long range patterns of sensory perception involved in the defenses of the ego against a traumatic overloading of the perceptual apparatus." 35 refs.—G. Elias.

2467. Ross, B. M. Successive predictions of ESP successes. *Psychol. Rep.*, 1959, 5, 200.—Data from 79 Ss in 1 experiment and 22 Ss in a 2nd experiment indicate that the "major variable determining prediction of ESP successes for unselected Ss in general appears to be garden variety contiguity of reinforcement."—C. H. Ammons.

2468. Wittreich, Warren J. Visual perception and personality. *Scient. Amer.*, 1959(Apr), 200 (4), 56-75.—When a viewer sees another person walk across an Ames distorted room he, typically, sees him grow or shrink depending on the direction of the movement. Using recently married couples for viewer and viewed the distortion was less. Employing another Ames technique ("aniseikonic" lenses) both amputees and normals saw less distortion in the appearance of amputees than of normals. Officers appeared less distorted than enlisted men when viewed by other enlisted men. These and other studies with children and psychotics suggested some role of emotional factors in perception.—I. S. Wolf.

VISION

2469. Ammons, R. B., Ammons, C. H., Dubbe, A. J., Tschida, A. L., & Preuninger, C. L. Preliminary report of studies of perspective and figure-ground reversals as learned responses related to depth perception. *Proc. Mont. Acad. Sci.*, 1958, 18, 81.—Increase in the rate of figure-ground or perspective reversal with practice was investigated in a series of experiments: (a) mean rate of reversal increased appreciably with practice; (b) line width and size of figure had no detectable effect on rate of reversal; (c) certain Ss were able to learn to reverse parts or the whole of 3-dimensional objects; (e) continuous observation of a figure (object) often led to its loss of 3-dimensional appearance and its disintegration as a perceptually unitary stimulus. . . . These findings strongly support a theoretical position that perceptual responses are learned."—J. C. Mallick.

2470. Baumgardt, Ernest. Aspects quantiques de la fluctuation des seuils sensoriels. [Quantal aspects of the fluctuation of sensory thresholds.] *Psychol. Franc.*, 1957 (Oct), 2, 248-250.—The observed fluctuations in visual threshold measurements might be related to the number of quanta stimulating the receptor cells.—C. J. Adkins.

2471. Brecher, G. R., Lewis, D., & Eastman, A. A. (Atlanta, Ga.) Test comparing a new with a conventional astigmatic chart. *Amer. J. Ophthalm.*, 1959 (Jul), 48(1, Pt. II), 118-122.—The principal lines of a conventional astigmatic dial are

placed on a background of fine lines which enhance the sensitivity of the subjective tests.—D. Shaad.

2472. Churchill, A. V. (Defence Research Medical Lab., Toronto, Canada) Optimal interval length for visual interpolation: The effect of viewing distance. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1959 (Apr), 43, 125-128.—"Two experiments were conducted to establish the optimal length of interval interpolation in tenths and to determine the effect of viewing distance on the optimal interval length. [a] Twenty-four laboratory personnel served as Ss. The six orders of presentation of the three viewing distances were each used four times and assigned to the Ss randomly. [b] Nine combinations of interval length and viewing distance were presented in random order to each of the five laboratory personnel who served as Ss. It is concluded that the "law" of the visual angle does not apply under the conditions tested. . . . display dimensions and viewing distance [could] be stated when specifying display size, rather than combining these dimensions and specifying display size in terms of visual angle."—J. W. Russell.

2473. Dixon, N. F. Subception. *New Biol.* 1958 (Oct), No. 27, 27-38.—"An interest in the effect upon the human mind of external events so brief, or so slight, as to fall below the level of consciousness is considerably older than the science of psychology." The history of "subception," or sub-threshold perception, is traced from Leibnitz (1765) to the present (1958) with mention of experiments supporting 2 possible underlying mechanisms, "perceptual defence" or processes which "can be regarded as early stages in the complex development of a conscious percept." The biological utility of denying consciousness to the multitude of stimuli encountered in daily life is illustrated.—J. M. Havlena.

2474. Fantz, Robert L., & Ordy, J. M. (Western Reserve U.) A visual acuity test for infants under six months of age. *Psychol. Rec.*, 1959, 9, 159-164.—A visual preference test of visual acuity was administered to 21 infants ranging in age from 2 to 21 weeks. The test consisted of a graded series of striped patterns, 6-inch squares of vertical black and white stripes varying in width. The group of Ss under 2 months of age showed no significant differential preference for any size pattern. On the other hand, the infants between 2 and 5 months showed a preference for both the 1/8 in. and 1/16 in. stripes to the very fine pattern, 1/64 in. width stripes. The use of the preference test as a research tool to investigate pattern and spatial vision in infants 6 months of age or younger is discussed.—R. J. Seidel.

2475. Foley, P. J. (Defense Research Medical Lab., Toronto, Canada) The foreperiod and simple reaction time. *Canad. J. Psychol.*, 1959 (Mar), 13, 20-22.—In a reaction time study with a visual ready signal and visual stimulus, the interval between the 2 and the duration of the ready signal were systematically varied. The relative duration of the ready signal, with respect to the total interval between its onset and the onset of the stimulus, was not a factor in determining an optimum. Therefore, the effective foreperiod starts with the onset of the ready signal. Further, an effective foreperiod

of 2 seconds results in significantly faster reaction times than those of 4 and 8 seconds.—R. S. Davidson.

2476. Gast, Heinz. (German Academy Sciences, Berlin) *Binokulare Tiefenkontrasterscheinungen bei Versuchen mit figurengleichen Halbbildern.* [Binocular depth perception phenomena in experiments with equally shaped half-images.] *Z. Psychol.*, 1959, 163, 126-152.—A series of new figures was made which exhibited binocular depth perception phenomena. The stereoscopic depth effect remained for all figures in an opposite shift of the corresponding figure with concomitant depth perception of the obliquely disparate figure. The figure(s) was incorporated into a special apparatus in such a way that by rotation of a portion of the figure the extent of the oblique disparity, compensating for depth perception, could be measured. To obtain these compensating values 4 different psychophysical methods were used. The mean extent of the depth perception values was about 1/5 the depth of the obliquely disparate figure. Examination of binocular depth perception acuity using the method of thresholds showed a direct relationship between stereoscopic depth perception acuity and the magnitude of perceived depth. In explaining depth perception a field-theoretical model was developed, which derives stereoscopic depth perception from the actual dynamic relationships between the contour points of the binocular field.—K. M. Newman.

2477. Ghoneim, Sayed. *Les déformations perceptives du losange de l'enfant à l'adulte.* [The distortions in the perception of the diamond from childhood to adulthood.] *Arch. Psychol., Geneva*, 1959 (Jan-Jun), 37, 1-99.—A critical discussion of the associationists and Gestalt psychologists but supportive of some of Piaget's theorizing. Developmental data obtained from 5 age groups (from 5 years to adulthood) are presented concerning the distortions of the perception of the diamond. A constant diagonal of 50 mm was used as the standard and judgments of "greater than" and "smaller than" were obtained. Results show underestimation of the standard by all groups, though the error decreases with age. Parametric studies concerning the effect of the position of the median, of practice and of limitations of the time of presentation were also carried out. English and German summaries. 44 refs.—H. C. Triandis.

2478. Gregory, R. L. (U. Cambridge) *A blue filter technique for detecting eye movements during the autokinetic effect.* *Quart. J. exp. Psychol.*, 1959 (May), 11, 113-114.—A simple, inexpensive method is described for detecting eye movements in the dark. Results confirmed the earlier work of Guilford and Dallenbach which indicated that eye movements are not a necessary feature of the autokinetic effect.—M. J. Wayner, Jr.

2479. Gregory, R. L., Wallace, Jean G., & Campbell, F. W. *Changes in the size and shape of visual after-images observed in complete darkness during changes of position in space.* *Quart. J. exp. Psychol.*, 1959 (Feb), 11, 54-55.—The effect of change in the position of the O "is not a simple function of 'g,' but may be related to the subject's impression of his movement, or the movement of his head, in space."—M. J. Wayner, Jr.

2480. Gross, Charles G., & Weiskrantz, Lawrence. *Note on luminous flux discrimination in monkey and man.* *Quart. J. exp. Psychol.*, 1959 (Feb), 11, 49-53.—"Subjects were instructed to equate the brightness of two stimuli of different areas presented alternately to the far periphery. The results are closely describable by $IA = k$ (Rico's Law), indicating that the subjects equated total luminous flux. It is suggested that these results and certain other behavioral and anatomical considerations make it unnecessary to consider flux discrimination a 'subcortical' or 'lower' visual function as compared with brightness discrimination." 24 refs.—M. J. Wayner, Jr.

2481. Gulick, W. L. (U. Delaware) *The effects of prior stimulation upon contour perception of moving stimuli.* *Psychol. Rec.*, 1959, 9, 143-152.—A small black square was moved from left to right with increasing velocity until O could no longer perceive the stimulus contour. The square was then presented briefly in a stationary position at 0°, 1°, and 2° displacement (right and left) from the original course of movement. With the resumption of movement the contour was restored. A linear relationship was found between duration of exposure of the stationary square and maximum velocity of contour restoration. Secondly, displacement of the stationary stimulus from the course of movement had a detrimental effect upon contour perception during movement.—R. J. Seidel.

2482. Hart, Herbert Carlton. (U. Florida) *The effect of changes in certain determinants of ground upon the perception of beta motion.* *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959 (Jul), 20, 374.—Abstract.

2483. Hartline, H. K. (Chairman) *Symposium on new developments in the study of color vision.* *Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci., Wash.*, 1959, 45, 89-129.—Contemporary theories by Yves LeGrand are surveyed and a case of unilateral color blindness by C. H. Graham and Yun Hsia is presented. W. S. Stiles reports on his study of increment-thresholds at various wave lengths, W. A. H. Rushton reports on visual pigments in the intact human eye, and E. H. Land reports experiments on creating a fully chromatic image from simultaneous projection of 2 appropriately filtered monochromatic images.—M. M. Berkun.

2484. Hofstaetter, P. R., & Luebbert, H. (Hochschule Sozialwissenschaften, Wilhelmshaven) *Ein-drucksqualitaeten von Farben.* [Impression qualities of color.] *Z. diagnost. Psychol.*, 1958, 6, 211-227.—Noting similarity of approach between the method of semantic differentials and Goethe's postulations as to the colors blue and yellow, this study reports a step-by-step analysis of symbolic relationships with respect to material used in the Pfister-Heiss Color Pyramid Test. Factor analysis of color patterns results in the identification of a general color factor (F_1), a red factor (F_2), a dark factor (F_3), a yellow factor (F_4), and a white factor (F_5). The emergent 5-dimensional system suggests a revision of the traditional 3-dimensional model of the color world.—F. P. Hardesty.

2485. Hyde, J. E. (Los Angeles, Calif.) *Some characteristics of voluntary ocular movements in the horizontal plane.* *Amer. J. Ophthalmol.*, 1959 (Jul), 48 (1, Pt. I), 85-94.—Velocities of saccadic eye move-

ments from one target to another were studied by photographic technique.—D. Shaad.

2486. Kimura, Doreen. (McGill U.) **The effect of letter position on recognition.** *Canad. J. Psychol.*, 1959(Mar), 13, 1-10.—When groups of 4 letters or geometric forms, each equidistant from the fixation point, were presented for 30 msec. to college students and army personnel the 2 upper ones were more accurately identified than the 2 lower, and the left more than the right. However, with an increase in the horizontal distance between letters, there was a greater frequency of recognition in the right visual field.—R. S. Davidson.

2487. Künnappas, Theodor M. **Influence of head inclination on the vertical-horizontal illusion.** *J. Psychol.*, 1958(Oct), 46, 179-185.—An attempt to provide a partial test of a general hypothesis that overestimation of the vertical dimension is due to the oval form of our visual field, with its longer horizontal axis. The natural vertical position of the head was compared with a horizontal position, and it was found that the overestimation of the vertical line in the vertical condition changes into an underestimation of the vertical line in the horizontal condition. Hence, the hypothesis is supported.—R. W. Husband.

2488. Lowenstein, O., & Lowenfeld, I. E. (New York) **Scotopic and photopic thresholds of the pupillary light reflex in normal men.** *Amer. J. Ophthalmol.*, 1959(Jul), 48(1, Pt. II), 87-98.—Under properly controlled conditions, the pupillary responses are sufficiently sensitive to be useful as an indicator of retinal function.—D. Shaad.

2489. Lyle, William Henry. (Ohio State U.) **A comparison of emergence and value as determinants of selective perception.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959(Jul), 20, 379.—Abstract.

2490. MacDonald, William Russell. (Boston U. Graduate School) **Personal values and visual thresholds in a complex recognition task.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959(Jul), 20, 382.—Abstract.

2491. McLaughlin, S. C. (Ann Arbor, Mich.) **Elicitation of fusion in patients who are aware of diplopia.** *Amer. J. Ophthalmol.*, 1959(Jul), 48(1, Pt. II), 148-153.—Alternation of fixation with diplopia seems to aid binocular fusion in some strabismic Ss.—D. Shaad.

2492. Miles, Raymond C. (Montana State Coll.) **Color vision in the squirrel monkey.** *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1958(Jun), 51, 328-331.—This study investigated hue discrimination in the squirrel monkey, *Saimiri sciureus*. 5 Ss, previously trained to displace test objects for food reward, were tested on a series of hue discrimination problems. The Ss could successfully discriminate yellow-green, green, and blue color combinations, but showed deficiencies in the long wave length end of the spectrum. These results indicate that the squirrel monkey may have a 2-color visual system of the red-blind type, characteristic of the cebus monkey and also of human protanopia.—S. C. Ratner.

2493. Mooney, Craig M. (Defense Research Medical Lab., Toronto, Canada) **Recognition of symmetrical and non-symmetrical ink-blots with and without eye movements.** *Canad. J. Psychol.*, 1959(Mar), 13, 11-19.—If novel configurations lead to associative processes which make them more memo-

orable, and if this effect increases with increased inspection, inkblots viewed for 5 seconds should be more accurately remembered than blots exposed for .07 secs. In a series of trials with symmetrical and nonsymmetrical blots, in which S indicated whether or not he had seen the figure earlier in the series, no distinct advantage was demonstrated for visual inspection over the single brief glance.—R. S. Davidson.

2494. Piéron, H. **Délire ou charlatanisme de la couleur.** [Delusion or charlatanism of color.] *BINOP*, 1959(Mar-Apr), 15, 108.—Critical review of an article by J. R. Blin, originally published in *Couleurs*, in which a proposal is made that color choice is a basis for analyzing personality and psychological function.—F. M. Douglass.

2495. Pollack, Robert H. **Figural after-effects: Quantitative studies of displacement.** *Aust. J. Psychol.*, 1958(Dec), 10, 269-277.—". . . the effects of two stimulus factors, interfigural distance and figure-ground brightness contrast, upon the magnitude of figural after-effect displacements. . . . Two experiments were carried out employing relatively large numbers of naive subjects. The results indicated (a) that the phenomenon labelled the 'distance paradox' is a reality, and (b) that the magnitude of displacement is a function of the relative brightness difference between inspection and test figures and their grounds. All results obtained are consonant with the expectations of both major theoretical positions."—P. E. Lichtenstein.

2496. Rhule, Warren, & Smith, Karl U. **Effects of inversion of the visual field on human motions.** *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1959(May), 57, 338-343.—"Controlled experimental study involving assessment of the movements components in performance, and variation in the level of task difficulty and the type and degree of inversion, has been carried out to determine the effects of perceptual inversion on handwriting. Results show that readjustment to inversion is specific to all three aspects of performance investigated, as predicted by the theory of space-structured motion used to design and plan the study. In addition, the data and theory of the experiment give a clue to the specificity which has been found to be characteristic of all psychomotor performance."—J. Arbit.

2497. Riese, Walther, & Arrington, George E. (Richmond, Va.) **Johannes Müller on the inverted image: A new and unabridged translation.** *Amer. J. Ophthalmol.*, 1959(Feb), 47(2), 185-187.—A more adequate translation of this classical chapter of Müller's *Handbuch der Physiologie des Menschen* is presented.—D. Shaad.

2498. Robbins, Edwin S., Weinstein, Sidney; Berg, Seymour; Rifkin, Alfred; Wechsler, David, & Oxley, Beatrice. (New York U. College Medicine) **The effect of electroconvulsive treatment upon the perception of the spiral aftereffect: A presumed measure of cerebral dysfunction.** *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1959(Mar), 128, 239-242.—The relationship was studied between the "organic mental changes" noted after electroconvulsive treatment and perception of the spiral aftereffect. General results showed that the Spiral Aftereffect Test was not clinically useful in the population tested.—N. H. Pronko.

2499. Rommetveit, Ragnar, & Svalheim, Roar. **Some halo effects in perception of geometrical**

patterns. *Acta psychol., Amst.*, 1959, 16, 11-24.—S's judged specific characteristics of a complex geometrical pattern. By systematic variation of a number of specific geometrical characteristics of the stimuli, S's judgments of 1 specific stimulus characteristic, systematically influenced by irrelevant aspects of the pattern, was evaluated. Individual differences present a point of departure for a functional approach to certain geometrical illusions, in some respects roughly analogous to halo effects in perception of personal attributes.—G. Rubin-Rabson.

2500. Sanders, C. L. (National Research Council, Ottawa, Canada) **Color preferences for natural objects.** *Illum. Engng.*, 1959 (Jul), 54, 452-456.—Preferred color for an object may differ from the color of the object in daylight due to psychological influences. The range of acceptable colors depends on the object and the extent to which its quality varies with color. The acceptable range may in general be represented by ellipses in the chromaticity diagram which are similar to the ellipses representing standard deviations of color matches.—G. Westheimer.

2501. Seagrim, G. N. **Non-satiational figural after-effects: Supplementary report.** *Aust. J. Psychol.*, 1958 (Dec), 10, 364-365.—As the brighter peripheral figures did not result in an increased after-effect, the existence of nonsatiational figural after-effects is presumed sufficiently established.—P. E. Lichtenstein.

2502. Smythies, J. R. **The stroboscopic patterns: I. The dark phase.** *Brit. J. Psychol.*, 1959 (May), 50, 106-116.—The Purkinje phenomenon can be divided into 2 quite different kinds, the "bright" and "dark" phases (see 22: 4263). Normal Ss were used to make a detailed investigation and classification of these phases and to provide a quantitative evaluation of their predominant colors. The effects of monochromatic light were explored and evidence gathered to support the hypothesis that the dark phase patterns arise in the optic system of the externally dark eye. The mechanism by which this situation may occur is discussed.—C. M. Franks.

2503. Squires, Paul C. (Naval Medical Research, New London, Conn.) **Topological aspects of apparent visual motion.** *Psychol. Forsch.*, 1959 (Oct), 26, 1-12.—Can apparent motion occur when stimulus figures are of different form? 14 pairs of various geometrical figures were presented tachistoscopically to 4 Ss who reported what they saw. Protocols were analyzed in terms of the deformations and connectivities of analysis situs (topology). Apparent motion was observed with change of form although there were some topological inhibitors of perceived motion.—E. W. Eng.

2504. Sutherland, N. S. **Visual discrimination of shape by octopus: Circles and squares, and circles and triangle.** *Quart. J. exp. Psychol.*, 1959 (Feb), 11, 24-32.—The 3 pairs of figures, circle and square with base horizontal, circle and square with base at 45° to the horizontal, circle and equilateral triangle were equally discriminable for the octopus. Complete transfer occurred to larger and smaller figures. No transfer occurred from a square in 1 orientation to a square rotated through 45°, or from a square to a pentagon. The method of training with reward on every positive trial resulted in faster initial learning. 23 refs.—M. J. Wayner, Jr.

2505. von Fieandt, Kai, & Gibson, James J. **The sensitivity of the eye to two kinds of continuous transformation of a shadow-pattern.** *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1959 (May), 57, 344-347.—"Continuous perspective transformations of a rigid object and continuous nonperspective transformations of an elastic object were presented to Os under three conditions to determine whether discrimination of these would occur. All tests supported the inference that the discrimination is very efficient."—J. Arbib.

2506. Vurpillot, Éliane. **L'influence de la signification sur l'illusion d'Oppel.** [Influence of meaning on the Oppel illusion.] *Ann. psychol.*, 1958, 58, 347-363.—Meaning reduces the Poggendorf illusion. The Oppel illusion, however, utilizing a 3rd dimension and therefore not comparable, fails to produce expected genetic differences among 140 subjects aged 5-25 years, perhaps due to too small population samples. Underlying mechanisms in evolving perception are suggested.—G. Rubin-Rabson.

2507. Weymouth, F. W. (Los Angeles, Calif.) **Stimulus orientation and threshold: An optical analysis.** *Amer. J. Ophthalm.*, 1959 (Jul), 48 (1, Pt. II), 6-11.—Evidence is presented that orientation preference in line stimuli of small size is an optical rather than a sensory phenomenon.—D. Shoad.

(See also Abstracts 2434, 2683, 2692, 3566)

AUDITION

2508. Chocholle, René. **Problèmes psychophysiques relatifs aux bruits.** [Psychophysiological problems relative to noises.] *Psychol. Franc.*, 1958, 3, 266-276.—Problems related to noise and the need for legislative controls are discussed. Included are: the problem of definition; methods of measurement; effects of noises on the hearing mechanism and other sensory mechanisms; general psychological and physiological effects; and the specialized effects of high frequencies, low frequencies, vibrations, and shock waves.—C. J. Adkins.

2509. Eisler, Hannes, & Ekman, Gösta. **A mechanism of subjective similarity.** *Acta psychol., Amst.*, 1959, 16, 1-10.—The mechanism of perception of similarity in the dimension of pitch was investigated: subjective similarity between 2 tones of equal loudness is equal to the ratio between the lower pitch and the average of the 2 pitch values. A relation in general agreement with Helson's concept of adaptation level.—G. Rubin-Rabson.

2510. Kirk, Roger E. (Ohio State U.) **Learning: A major factor influencing preferences for high-fidelity reproducing systems.** *J. Acoust. Soc. Amer.*, 1956 (Nov), 28, 1113-1116.—Frequency range preferences of 210 college students for reproduced music and speech were determined by an A-B-A preference test. 2 groups of Ss then listened to music reproduced over a restricted frequency range and a relatively unrestricted frequency range, respectively, for 6½ weeks. The results of a postfrequency range preference test indicate that: learning plays an important role in determining preferences for sound reproducing systems, continued contact with a particular system produces shifts in preference for this system, the average college student prefers music and speech reproduced over a restricted frequency range rather than an unrestricted frequency range, and the

frequency range preferences of college students are in part a function of the type of music to which they are listening.—Author abstract.

2511. Legoux, J. P. L'exploration électrophysiologique de la cochlée et les théories de l'audition. [Electrophysiological exploration of the cochlea and the theories of audition.] *Psychol. Franc.*, 1959 (Feb), 4, 35-42.—Recent studies of the auditory mechanism have given us much assistance in our understanding of this process. We must continue to emphasize the total process from the receptor level through to the cortical level if we are to thoroughly understand the hearing mechanism. 19 refs.—C. J. Adkins.

2512. Liebert, Robert S., & Rudel, Rita G. (New York U. Coll. Medicine) Auditory localization and adaptation to body tilt: A developmental study. *Child. Developm.*, 1959 (Mar), 30, 81-90.—Data regarding midline estimates of a sound in 3 body positions from 72 children ages 5½-17½. Age changes during tilt similar to vision studies. Interpreted as supporting central explanation for the increasing compensatory displacement of stimuli opposite the position of the body.—B. Camp.

2513. Moray, Neville. Attention in dichotic listening: Affective cues and the influence of instructions. *Quart. J. exp. Psychol.*, 1959 (Feb), 11, 56-60.—"In shadowing one of two simultaneous messages presented dichotically, subjects are unable to report any of the content of the rejected message. The only stimulus so far that will break through this barrier is the subject's own name."—M. J. Wayner, Jr.

2514. Orsini, Francine. Étude expérimentale des conduites temporelles. Effet de l'apprentissage sur la reproduction d'une durée chez l'enfant et chez l'adulte. [Experimental study of temporal behavior. Effect of learning on the reproduction of an interval in children and adults.] *Ann. psychol.*, 1958, 58, 339-345.—In learning to evaluate sound duration, 30 children aged 7 and 30 adults aged 35-45 years were used to test the hypothesis: after prolonged learning of sound duration, differences in estimation between children and adults will disappear. Result: children reach the same degree of precision. Are the underlying mechanisms in both groups the same? Such learning in children anticipates genetic evolution.—G. Rubin-Rabson.

2515. Ruhm, Howard, & Carhart, Raymond. (Northwestern U.) Objective speech audiometry: A new method based on electrodermal response. *J. speech hear. Res.*, 1958 (Jun), 1, 168-179.—A technique for the measurement of the speech reception threshold by means of the electrodermal response is described. The basic feature is that electric shock is used to condition the electrodermal response to a single speech item, the key stimulus. This stimulus is interspersed randomly with other speech stimuli. The method proved valid when evaluated on 20 Ss with normal hearing and on 20 Ss with moderate conductive losses.—M. F. Palmer.

2516. Schichter, Orrion Mayburn. (U. Florida) A study of the effects of auditory distractions upon learning. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959 (Jul), 20, 389.—Abstract.

2517. Thurman, Wayne L. (East Illinois State Coll.) Frequency-intensity relationships and optimum pitch level. *J. speech hear. Res.*, 1958 (Jun), 1, 117-123.—30 Ss, 15 men and 15 women, ranging in age from 18 to 42 with mean of 25 years, all untrained in singing, sang up the musical scale on vowels (a) (e) (i) and hummed upward and downward over their vocal ranges including falsetto. For each note fundamental frequency and relative sound measurements were made. There was little consistency in sound level versus frequency patterns for the scales. Among 5 scales produced by each S there was little consistency in pattern of sound level variation. 30 trained judges were in poor agreement. Judgments of loudness variations by Os do not support clinical techniques of determining optimum pitch levels for individuals.—M. F. Palmer.

2518. Tolhurst, G. C. Listener reception: The effects of. Part I. Diotic and dichotic peak clippings. Part II. Reintroducing selective filtering at various interruption rates. Part III. Specified amounts of peak clipping. *USN Sch. Aviat. Med. res. Rep.*, 1959 (Jan), Proj. No. NM 18 02 99, Sub. 1, No. 82. ii, 20 p.—Results indicate that: dichotic presentation, 1 ear receiving peak clipped signals, improves reception; reintroducing filtered-interrupted messages onto a clear signal generally does not improve reception; peak clipping clear signals in quiet results in message degradation, in noise, a general improvement. 22 refs.—L. Shatin.

2519. Williams, Dean E., & Kent, Louise R. (Indiana U.) Listener evaluations of speech interruptions. *J. speech hear. Res.*, 1958 (Jun), 1, 124-131.—52 speech interruptions were distributed in a 900-word speech sample among 6 types of nonfluencies as follows: 1-, 2-, and 3-syllable repetitions; prolongations; interjections; word repetitions; phrase repetitions; and phrase revisions. 38 men and 32 women divided into Groups 1 and 2 judged the recorded material. The 1st group was asked to measure all stuttering interruptions, all interruptions, and finally normal interruptions. Group 2 reversed the order. Ss were most consistent on syllable repetitions, prolongations, and revisions, and marked these as stuttered interruptions. Both groups marked more stuttered interruptions when instructed to mark these and more normal interruptions when instructed to mark these.—M. F. Palmer.

OTHER MODALITIES

2520. Benton, Arthur L. Finger localization and finger praxis. *Quart. J. exp. Psychol.*, 1959 (Feb), 11, 39-44.—These were assessed by estimates of intercorrelations among the performance of 100 6-year-old children. Finger localization was related significantly to those types of finger praxis which involve movements of the individual fingers with respect to each other. Right-left discrimination was related to finger localization, but not to the measures of finger praxis. Results are discussed in terms of a "finger schema."—M. J. Wayner, Jr.

2521. Cheesman, G. H., & Kirkby, H. M. (U. Reading) An air dilution olfactometer suitable for group threshold measurements. *Quart. J. exp. Psychol.*, 1959 (May), 11, 115-123.—"An apparatus is described by means of which a series of smelling points may be kept independently supplied with con-

stant controlled concentrations of odorous material."—M. J. Wayner, Jr.

2522. Lavin, A., Alcocer-Cuarón, C., & Hernandez-Peón, R. (U. Concepcion) **Centrifugal arousal in the olfactory bulb.** *Science*, 1959 (Feb), 129, 332-333.—"The electrical activity of the olfactory bulb was recorded in awake, unrestrained cats with electrodes permanently implanted. It was found that any kind of sensory stimulation producing alertness or arousal brought about the appearance of bursts of rhythmic activity, the magnitude which was related to the degree of alertness of the cat. Central anesthesia or "a lesion in the mesencephalic reticular formation which rendered the cat unconscious eliminated and prevented the appearance of 'arousal discharges' through any kind of sensory stimulation."—S. J. Lachman.

2523. Levy, Leon H. **Perceptual defense in tactual perception.** *J. Pers.*, 1958 (Dec), 26, 467-478.—"The concept of perceptual defense was studied via the tactual sensory modality. Ss were required to discriminate pentagonally and hexagonally shaped plexiglass chips. Recognition thresholds were measured in terms of average time required in a block of trials to select a specified shape from a bowl containing 50 of each shape. Each of the shapes was associated with emotional or neutral stimuli. There was an "increase in average selection times in the middle portions of the curve for the chips associated with emotional stimuli. This was taken as supporting the hypothesis regarding the nature of perceptual defense."—A. Rosen.

2524. Sandström, Carl Ivar. **The lability of the tactile-kinaesthetic framework.** *Quart. J. exp. Psychol.*, 1959 (Feb), 11, 33-38.—"The ability to recognize settings of a rod at various angles of tilt without the use of vision. "Five angles of tilt, all within the upper right quadrant, were used and 80 subjects took part in the experiments." Tactile-kinaesthetic recognition of a given angle of tilt is poor, and subjective shifts tended towards the center of the quadrant. Errors of judgments of the vertical and horizontal were in the opposite directions. Similarity to the autokinetic effect is discussed.—M. J. Wayner, Jr.

RESPONSE PROCESSES

2525. Allen, M. Delia. (Marischal Coll.) **The occurrence and possible significance of the "shaking" of honeybee queens by the workers.** *Anim. Behav.*, 1959 (Jan-Apr), 7, 66-69.—"The frequency of shaking rose rapidly with preparations for swarming and reached a peak at about the time the swarm left. A newly-mated young queen was also shaken, but the frequency of shaking fell to zero soon after she commenced laying."—W. J. Copstock.

2526. Ammons, C. H., & Ammons, R. B. **Bilateral transfer of leg-and-foot rotary pursuit skill.** *Proc. Mont. Acad. Sci.*, 1958, 18, 95.—"Temporary work decrement (D_{wt}), warm-up decrement (D_{wu}), and proficiency components can be identified in rotary pursuit performance. Transfer of these skill components from hand to hand has been demonstrated." For foot-to-foot transfer, 160 Ss, 20 in each of 8 conditions, practiced continuous rotary pursuit for the 2 8-min. periods. "Analysis of the results showed

that proficiency, D_{wt} and D_{wu} all transfer from foot to foot and that the transfer parallels that found from hand to hand. This suggests that relationships between the feet are highly similar to those between the hands, and that the 3 components of rotary pursuit performance studied are at least partially central in nature."—J. C. Mallick.

2527. Angermann, H. **Über Verhalten, Spermatophorenbildung und Sinnesphysiologie von Euscorpium italicus Hbst. und verwandten Arten (Scorpiones, Chactidae).** [On the behavior, spermatophore formation, and sensory physiology of *Euscorpium italicus* Hbst., and cognate species: *Scorpiones*, *Chactidae*.] *Z. Tierpsychol.*, 1957 (Nov), 14, 276-302.—"Precopulatory behavior, transfer of spermatophores, and early development of the young are described. In the first juvenile stage exploratory behavior outweighs optical orientation; from the second stage on, light areas are avoided. Photoreceptors and chemical sensitivity are described. English summary."—C. J. Smith.

2528. Aschoff, Jürgen. **Tierische Periodik unter dem Einfluss von Zeitgebern.** [Animal periodicity under the influence of time-givers.] *Z. Tierpsychol.*, 1958 (May), 15, 1-30.—"As defined here, time-givers are always outside the organism and are taken to be the "ultimate causes" which originally release the processes of adaptation to environmental periodicity. By contrast, proximate factors provide the actual timing. English summary. 164-item bibliog.—C. J. Smith.

2529. Begbie, G. H. (U. Cambridge) **Accuracy of aiming in linear hand-movements.** *Quart. J. exp. Psychol.*, 1959 (May), 11, 65-75.—"Six subjects took part in an experiment which consisted of drawing . . . 'in one movement' . . . in a horizontal plane, a number of lines of different lengths and in different directions. . . the direction and length of lines were both found to affect the accuracy of aiming, and certain directions showed a persistent bias in the distribution of their errors. Closing the eyes just prior to and during the drawing . . . diminished the effect of changes in direction and length, but it increased the bias." 20 refs.—M. J. Wayner, Jr.

2530. Bevan, William, & Grodsky, Milton A. (Emory U.) **Hoarding in hamsters with systematically controlled pretest experience.** *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1958 (Jun), 51, 342-345.—"To verify the importance of pretest experience for hoarding, 40 golden hamsters, 10 per group, were reared from birth such that their experience with manipulatable food and/or nonfood objects was limited. Five-minute hoarding tests in an open field were begun at 43 days of age and continued daily for 30 days. All groups showed evidence of learning to hoard. Animals reared on hardware cloth were generally more efficient hoarders than those reared on shavings, the most efficient group being those reared on hardware cloth and given experience with food pellets used in the tests. The results are tentatively explained in terms of the canalization of an exteroceptive drive to manipulate."—S. C. Ratner.

2531. Butz-Kuenzer, Eva. **Optische und labyrinthäre Auslösung der Lagereaktionen bei Amphibien.** [Optic and labyrinthine elicitation of positional reactions in amphibia.] *Z. Tierpsychol.*, 1957 (Dec), 14, 429-447.—"In tilt tests on the frog, *Rana*

esculenta, vestibular mechanisms were shown to have a greater effect than optical ones. When 1 labyrinth is destroyed optic factors dominate, but only temporarily. Fatigue and adaptation occur independently in the 2 systems. Removal of the forebrain decreases the contribution of the visual mechanism. Processes of central evaluation, summation, and adaptation are discussed. English summary.—C. J. Smith.

2532. Cheng, Fa-yu. (National Taiwan U.) **The effects of stomach distention on thirst: The value of using a variety of measures.** *Acta Psychol. Taiwanica*, 1958 (Nov), No. 1, 144-152.—The problem was to determine whether or not stomach distention (by filling a balloon in the stomach with water) has an effect on thirst by using the following 3 kinds of techniques: bar pressing, consummatory responses, and quinine test. 12 rats were trained on a 100% schedule and then fixed interval schedule of bar pressing. They were then operated on so that water could be put into the balloon or through the stomach fistula as well as into the mouth. By the quinine test and consummatory test, it is shown that the effect of consumption is weakest, that of water drunk via fistula is medium, and that of injecting water into the balloon is strongest. This does not hold true for the bar pressing test; it is suggested that the bar press response is distracted by the stomach distentions.—C. E. Tuthill.

2533. Clark, R. B. (U. Bristol) **The tubricolous habit and the fighting reactions of the polychaete *Nereis pelagica*.** *Anim. Behav.*, 1959 (Jan-Apr), 7, 85-90.—Instances of fighting in or around the glass tubes that were occupied by these worms in the laboratory are described. 29 refs.—W. J. Coppock.

2534. Dawson, William W., & Hoffman, Carl S. (Florida State U.) **The effects of early differential environments on certain behavior patterns in the albino rat.** *Psychol. Rec.*, 1958, 8, 87-92.—2 groups of rats were delivered by normal birth and matured in different environments. The control group lived in regular, bare laboratory cages; the experimental group lived in larger cages which contained T-mazes, Y-mazes, covered blinds, ladders, runways, and bridges. At various intervals the Ss were tested. The results showed: the experimental group showed significantly higher "intelligence" as measured by the Hebb-Williams index, the experimentals showed higher levels of exploratory behavior as prepubescents, the groups did not differ in the learning of a light-dark discrimination nor in emotionality, the control group relearned the light-dark discrimination significantly faster.—S. C. Ratner.

2535. Delany, M. J. (U. Southampton) **Group formation in the *Thysanura*.** *Anim. Behav.*, 1959 (Jan-Apr), 7, 70-75.—When these insects moved beneath cards to escape illumination, they did not disperse randomly. Groups were not dependent upon any particular member to maintain their integrity and there was no apparent hierarchy within them.—W. J. Coppock.

2536. de Rivera, Joseph. **Some conditions governing the use of the cue-producing response as an explanatory device.** *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1959 (May), 57, 299-304.—Conflicting studies on the effect which teaching differential responses to cues has on the acquired distinctiveness of these cues leads to the statement of 2 hypotheses. Experimental test

shows the validity of predictions based upon these hypotheses.—J. Arbit.

2537. Dethier, V. G., & Bodenstein, Dietrich. (U. Pennsylvania) **Hunger in the blowfly.** *Z. Tierpsychol.*, 1958 (Aug), 15(2), 129-140.—Feeding behavior in the blowfly is described. Feeding rate and duration are a function of the intensity of oral sensory input. Feeding is apparently determined by the adaptation level of the oral receptors. After feeding the threshold remains high. The threshold is regulated by information from the foregut, through the recurrent nerve to the brain. Hyperphagic flies continue feeding to death. No evidence of a "feeding center," whose endogenous activity drives feeding, is found in the fly.—A. H. Urmer.

2538. DeWitt, Robert M., & Sloan, William C. (U. Florida) **Reproduction in *Physa pomilia* and *Helisoma duryi*.** *Anim. Behav.*, 1959 (Jan-Apr), 7, 81-84.—Egg production of isolates and pairs of snails indicated that reproduction through self-fertilization can occur in *P. pomilia* but not *H. duryi*.—W. J. Coppock.

2539. Digman, John M. **Growth of a motor skill as a function of distribution of practice.** *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1959 (May), 57, 310-316.—2 groups of Ss under contrasting degrees of distribution of practice in rotary pursuit showed that the effect of massing of practice is to reduce the asymptote of skill. Switching from massed to distributed practice was accompanied by a corresponding shift in asymptote to that ordinarily associated with distributed practice.—J. Arbit.

2540. Dobson, Ronald M. (Rothamsted Experimental Station) **Preliminary observations on the behaviour of the adult wheat bulb fly, *Leptohylemyia coarctata* (Fall.) using the "field-cage-marking" technique.** *Anim. Behav.*, 1959 (Jan-Apr), 7, 76-80.—Positions, activities, and resting locations of marked flies were observed during 24-hour intervals.—W. J. Coppock.

2541. Doyle, G., & Yule, E. Pratt. (U. Natal) **Grooming activities and freezing behaviour in relation to emotionality in albino rats.** *Anim. Behav.*, 1959 (Jan-Apr), 7, 18-12.—15 Ss whose mothers were stressed while pregnant were more emotional by activity and defecation scores in an open-field situation than were 24 whose mothers were not stressed. The more emotional offspring showed more freezing behavior and less grooming in the open field. Results are discussed in terms of displacement activity. 15 refs.—W. J. Coppock.

2542. Ellis, Peggy E. (Anti-Locust Research Center, London) **Learning and social aggregation in locust hoppers.** *Anim. Behav.*, 1959 (Jan-Apr), 7, 91-106.—Stimuli involved in the process of group formation were studied in 2 species. Hoppers reared with a solitary-phase crowd grouped when first placed together. Rearing with visual, auditory, and olfactory but not tactile contact with other hoppers had little effect on subsequent grouping. Grouping was increased by touching isolated hoppers with fine wires before testing. 22 refs.—W. J. Coppock.

2543. Fantz, Robert L. (Western Reserve U.) **Response to horizontality by bantam chickens in level and tilted room.** *Psychol. Rec.*, 1959, 9, 61-66.—The relative eliciting values of visual versus gravi-

tational cues in the orientation of chickens was studied. 16 bantam hens were tested in a flight cage which could be moved into 5 tilted positions. The birds flew to a landing platform on which they could land in terms of level visual orientation or level gravitational orientation. All birds landed using a level gravitational orientation with very few exceptions. Implications of the results and value of the stimulus preference method are discussed.—S. C. Ratner.

2544. Gerlach, Sebastian A. Beobachtungen über das Verhalten von Winkerkrabben (*Uca leptodactyla*). [Observations on the behavior of fiddler crabs.] *Z. Tierpsychol.*, 1958 (May), 15, 50-53.—A report of field observations made in Brazil. Occurrence of the species, display and courtship, and responses to danger are described. English summary.—C. J. Smith.

2545. Griew, Stephen. Set to respond and the effect of interrupting signals upon tracking performance. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1959 (May), 57, 333-337.—Tracking and responding simultaneously to interrupting auditory signals was inefficient. There was also decrement in tracking when expecting interrupting signals though none were given. "Set to respond" is proposed as partial explanation.—J. Arbit.

2546. Guiton, Philip. (Poultry Research Center, Edinburgh) Socialization and imprinting in brown leghorn chicks. *Anim. Behav.*, 1959 (Jan-Apr), 7, 26-34.—4-5 day-old chicks reared in isolation showed more model following than those reared socially from Day 2 on. Still more following occurred when 4 hours contact with other chicks was allowed on Day 2. "The results support the hypothesis that chicks become imprinted . . . to one another, and as a result are henceforth inhibited from following unfamiliar objects, though this may become possible after a period of isolation.—W. J. Coppock.

2547. Helm, Johannes. (Humboldt U.) Zur Problematik der konditional-genetischen Verwandtschaft einiger Konflikttypischen Verhaltensweisen bei Mensch und Tier. [On the problem of conditional-genetic relationship of some conflict-typical reactions in man and animal.] *Z. Psychol.*, 1959, 163, 109-125.—From a short outline concerning release and directional bases, and phenomenological questions of displacement reactions in animals, a critique is made concerning the formulation of phenotypic analogies in human behavior. The equating of various human reactions which only superficially resemble displacement reactions in animals, only hides the question of conditional-genetic relationship, or often leads to an animalistic interpretation of sociopersonal factors. A comparative study of displacement reactions and human "embarrassment movements" showed much agreement concerning the dynamic release moments and the different courses of action of both types of behavior, which seems to imply a conditional-genetic relationship. The high level of cortical integration of "embarrassment movements" lets the higher modifiability of such movements from the aspect of the social situation be shown, and thus points toward the sociopersonal directional bases of the specifically human drive structure.—K. M. Newman.

2548. Heusser, H. Zum geruchlichen Beutefinden und Gähnen der Kreuzkröte (*Bufo calamita* Laur.). [On olfactorily guided prey taking and yawning of the natterjack toad.] *Z. Tierpsychol.*, 1958 (May), 15, 94-98.—Olfactory cues alone are sufficient for the correct location of prey. Ss snap, yawn, and show other displacement activities when the visual stimulus which normally elicits consummatory behavior is absent. English summary. 20 refs.—C. J. Smith.

2549. Hinde, R. A., & Warren, Roslyn P. (Cambridge U.) The effect of nest building on later reproductive behaviour in domesticated canaries. *Anim. Behav.*, 1959 (Jan-Apr), 7, 35-41.—Some deprivation of materials or sites for nests was followed by observation periods during which nest materials were present for all birds. Those that had had material continuously but were not permitted to construct a nest, built more actively than those allowed to build undisturbed. Birds previously without materials built vigorously during the observation period. Egg laying was delayed in birds deprived of materials, and further delayed in those also deprived of sites. Effects of deprivation on courtship, feeding, and incubation are discussed.—W. J. Coppock.

2550. Hocking, Brian. Insect flight. *Scient. Amer.*, 1958 (Dec), 199 (6), 92-98.—Reports on the structure of the insect wing and its movements in flight. The location, distance, and speed of flight are also discussed; specific reference is made to the monarch butterfly, locusts, and other insects.—I. S. Wolf.

2551. Hollingsworth, M. J. (U. College Ghana) Observations on the sexual behaviour of intersexes in *Drosophila subobscura*. *Anim. Behav.*, 1959 (Jan-Apr), 7, 57-59.—These intersexes may exhibit either female-like or male-like behavior. Those that are most female-like are mated by males and may lay infertile eggs. Male-like behavior, consisting of the early stages of courtship, is exhibited infrequently.—W. J. Coppock.

2552. James, W. T. (U. Georgia) A further analysis of the effect of satiation on the sucking responses in puppies. *Psychol. Rec.*, 1959, 9, 1-6.—A total of 84 tests was made on hybrid puppies to examine the influence of stomach injected food on the sucking reflex. Sucking followed injection of milk in every case, even when the stomach was full. In 42 tests injection was followed by the opportunity for licking milk from a pan and then by sucking. In these tests the Ss sucked in every case. The Ss did not lick from the pan in every case. This verifies the finding that a full stomach eliminates eating and licking to some extent and suggests that sucking is a reflex which is independent of the amount of food in the stomach.—S. C. Ratner.

2553. Koenig, Lilli. Beobachtungen über Reviermarkierung sowie Droh-, Kampf-, und Abwehrverhalten des Murmeltieres (*Marmota marmota* L.). [Observations on territorial marking, and on behavioral patterns of threat, attack, and defense in the marmot.] *Z. Tierpsychol.*, 1957 (Dec), 14, 510-521.—Data were collected from 16 captive marmots, 1 of them hand-reared; supplemental observations were made in the field. Territory is marked out by deposition of cheek gland secretions. General excitement is expressed by tailwhipping, un-

specific excitation by whistling. Defense is accomplished by biting, scratching, and extruding the contents of the anal gland (which is not used for marking). Emission of a chuckling noise and rattling of the teeth indicate aggression. English summary.—C. J. Smith.

2554. Kortlandt, A. (U. Amsterdam) **Analysis of pair-forming behaviour in the cormorant, *Phalacrocorax carbo sinensis* (Shaw and Nodd).** *15th Int. Cong. Zool.*, Sect. 11(Paper 32), 2 p.—The pair-forming behavior of cormorants is to be distinguished from "copulatory courtship." The 2 behavior systems share some of the same overt motor patterns but they have a different drive, may have a different bird as object (as often in man) and are asynchronous. The amount of courting not the partners response is the major determiner of pairing. Both amorous and sexual activities are originally emitted (vacuum behavior) rather than elicited. They are practiced and integrated in family life so that the family becomes increasingly amorous but neither true courting nor copulatory behavior is exhibited with siblings. Birds reared apart gradually lose the emitted type of amorous response and do not seek to pair.—H. B. English.

2555. Kortlandt, A. (U. Amsterdam) **An attempt at clarifying some controversial notions in animal psychology and ethology.** *Arch. neerl. Zool.*, 1959, 13, 196-229.—By detailed models and diagrams the author shows that the observations and conceptions of modern ethology and of feedback systems can be combined with the instinct-appetite conceptions of McDougall, Craig, and Tolman. Analysis of consummatory behavior reveals the necessity of recognizing several types. The concept of goal is clarified.—H. B. English.

2556. Krieger, F., & Krieger-Loibl, E. **Beiträge zum Verhalten von *Ischnura elegans* und *Ischnura pumilio* (Odonata).** [Contributions on the behavior of *Ischnura elegans* and *I. pumilio*.] *Z. Tierpsychol.*, 1958(May), 15, 82-93.—Preening, feeding, and defense in these species of zygoptera are similar to those patterns in the Lestidae. Copulation and egg laying are described in detail. Modes of species recognition are described in both male and female. English summary.—C. J. Smith.

2557. Kuenzer, Peter. **Verhaltensphysiologische Untersuchungen über das Zucken des Regenwurms.** [The behavioral physiology of twitching in the earthworm]. *Z. Tierpsychol.*, 1958(May), 15, 31-49.—When twitches are elicited repeatedly the responses eventually disappear. Exhaustion comes about from raising of the threshold and is specific to the stimulus (mechanical, thermal, or galvanic). Restoration of responsiveness may require many days. Results of manipulations of the nervous system are discussed. English summary.—C. J. Smith.

2558. Larsson, Knut. (U. Göteborg) **After-effects of copulatory activity of the male rat. I.** *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1958(Jun), 51, 325-327.—70 rats were used to study the effects of withdrawing the female for varying periods of time after the males' 1st ejaculations. Then 2nd and 3rd ejaculations were studied with interruptions between them. The results indicated: no significant differences between the 1st and 3rd set of ejaculations

with large differences in the second, the number of intromissions and their lengths in the second series were continuously prolonged by increasing the intervals without the female, only slight differences in the refractory periods appeared. The aftereffects of the copulation and the refractory periods were discussed as suggesting different physiological control systems.—S. C. Ratner.

2559. Larsson, Knut. (U. Göteborg) **The effect of restraint upon copulatory behaviour in the rat.** *Anim. Behav.*, 1959 (Jan-Apr), 7, 23-25.—Intervals between intromissions ranging from 0.1 and 2 min. were enforced in year-old males. As the interval was increased to 0.4 min., a significant reduction in the number of intromissions required for ejaculation was observed. Increasing the interval beyond 0.8 min. gave no additional decrease in intromissions per ejaculation.—W. J. Coppock.

2560. Leonard, J. Alfred. (U. Cambridge) **Tactical choice reactions. Part I.** *Quart. J. exp. Psychol.*, 1959(May), 11, 76-83.—A study of the effect of "varying the number of alternatives on choice reaction time in a task having an initial high degree of compatibility. The stimuli were presented as vibrations of relay armatures to 1, 2, 4, or 8 fingers separately, and the response was to depress the armature by the finger so stimulated. . . . results showed a difference between simple reaction time and two-choice times, but no systematic differences among 2, 4, or 8 choice times."—M. J. Wayner, Jr.

2561. Lind, Hans. **Eine Untersuchung über das Balzverhalten der Kolbenente (*Netta rufina* Pallas).** [An investigation of the courting behavior of the red-crested pochard.] *Z. Tierpsychol.*, 1958(May), 15, 99-111.—Courtship in this northern European duck is divided into 4 phases. In the first are seen unritualized displacements. The 3 following phases are marked by ritualized displacements, collective chasing, and intention-movements to fleeing. There is probably no special courtship drive, but rather a combination of attack, fleeing, and sexual drive. English summary.—15 refs.—C. J. Smith.

2562. Loibl, Elisabeth. **Zur Ethologie und Biologie der deutschen Lestiden (Odonata).** [On the ethology and biology of German dragonflies.] *Z. Tierpsychol.*, 1958(May), 15, 54-81.—An inventory of behavior patterns of the imagoes of 7 species, plus 2 species of larvae, of the genera *Sympecma* and *Lestes* is presented. Preening is described for the first time, and reproductive behavior noted in detail. In general, the males are indiscriminate in courtship, and female behavioral patterns assure conspecific matings. English summary.—C. J. Smith.

2563. McDowell, A. A., & Brown, W. Lynn. **Running wheel activity of rats tested under varying conditions of food deprivation thirty-three days after acute exposure to 1,050 r of gamma radiation.** *USAF Sch. Aviat. Med. Rep.*, 1959(Mar), No. 58-143. 3 p.—4 normal and 5 acutely irradiated male Sprague-Dawley rats, all of the same age, were compared with respect to running wheel activity under 4 food deprivation schedules introduced in the following order: 4 days of total food deprivation, 20 days of 23-hour food deprivation, 4 days of total food deprivation, and 5 days of ad libitum feeding. Irradiates were compared with

controls of 33 days following acute exposure to 1050 r of Co⁶⁰ gamma radiation. Results obtained were: (a) The mean running wheel activity for the animals of the normal group over the 4 deprivation schedules was significantly greater than that for the animals of the irradiated group. (b) Running wheel activity varied significantly with deprivation schedules. (c) The interaction between groups and deprivation schedules was significant. (d) A significantly greater gain in running wheel activity during the 2nd than during the 1st 4-day period of total food deprivation was noted.—*L. Diller.*

2564. Manning, Aubrey. (U. Edinburgh) **The sexual isolation between *Drosophila melanogaster* and *Drosophila simulans*.** *Anim. Behav.*, 1959 (Jan-Apr), 7, 60-65.—Females of both species show increasing receptiveness to their own males which reaches a maximum when they are 3 days old. Males mate more successfully with day-old foreign females than mature females. It is concluded that isolation between adults of these species results from discrimination by both males and females but that isolation between males and young foreign females is largely a result of female behavior.—*W. J. Copstock.*

2565. Mason, W. A., & Harlow, H. F. **Initial responses of infant rhesus monkeys to solid foods.** *Psychol. Rep.*, 1959, 5, 193-199.—"Initial responsiveness to solid foods was measured during a 40-day period in three groups of ten rhesus monkeys each. Group B (banana) was presented a homogeneous array of uncolored banana cubes, Group CB (colored banana) a heterogeneous array of differentially colored banana cubes, and Group M (mixed) an array of mixed food incentives: banana, orange, bread, apple, and grape. Significant differences in incentive responsiveness were not found between Groups CB and M, but both of these groups showed substantially more responses to the incentives than Group B, as measured by hand and mouth contacts, displacement from the food wells, and number of incentives eaten. Evidence of preferential reactions to incentive qualities was obtained in both groups presented with heterogeneous incentive arrays."—*C. H. Ammons.*

2566. Mowbray, G. H., & Rhoades, M. V. **On the reduction of choice reaction times with practice.** *Quart. J. exp. Psychol.*, 1959 (Feb), 11, 16-23.—"Information theory concepts have been discussed in relation to data from choice reaction time experiments. Specifically, it has been stated that choice reaction time is proportional to the logarithm of the number of randomly appearing alternative stimuli." The reported increase in choice reaction times with an increased number of alternatives may be the result of insufficient practice. "Data are provided to show that, with sufficient practice, this increase does not occur between two and four choices."—*M. J. Wayner, Jr.*

2567. Oswald, Ian. **A case of fluctuation of awareness with the pulse.** *Quart. J. exp. Psychol.*, 1959 (Feb), 11, 45-48.—A man in whom certain percepts of central origin (afterimages of hallucinations) fluctuated rhythmically with the arterial pulse is described. The phenomenon is explained in terms of contemporary theories of consciousness and the inhibitory effects of baroreceptor impulses. 15 refs.—*M. J. Wayner, Jr.*

2568. Pardi, L. **Modificazione sperimentale della direzione di fuga negli anfipodi ad orientamento solare.** [Experimental modification of the direction of escape in solar orienting amphipods.] *Z. Tierpsychol.*, 1957 (Nov), 14, 261-275.—2 species of littoral amphipods were exposed to an artificial shift of diurnal rhythm by 6 and 12 hours. The escape direction deviated from the normal just as if the real sun were correspondingly late. When temperature is lowered to 0° C, the escape direction afterwards changes in a way that indicates that an internal clock had stopped during the low temperature interval. English summary.—*C. J. Smith.*

2569. Ranwell, D. S., & Downing, B. M. (Nature Conservancy Research Station) **Brent goose (*Branta bernicla* [L.]) winter feeding pattern and Zostera resources at Scolt Head Island, Norfolk.** *Anim. Behav.*, 1959 (Jan-Apr), 7, 42-56.—Observations of feeding and analyses of food remains in droppings correlated with the main growth periods of the different food plants available.—*W. J. Copstock.*

2570. Rarick, Lawrence. (U. Wisconsin) **Growth and development of basic motor skills.** *Rep. Easter Seal Res. Found.*, 1959, 23-24.—Abstract.

2571. Roth-Kolar, H. **Beiträge zu einem Aktionssystem des Aguti (*Dasyprocta aguti aguti* L.).** [Contributions to the action system of the agouti.] *Z. Tierpsychol.*, 1957 (Nov), 14, 362-375.—In the care and feeding of captive agoutis, 2 peaks of activity a day are seen, at dawn and at dusk. Courtship, nest building, and care of the young have been observed. Learning ability and spatial organization seem to be poorly developed. English summary.—*C. J. Smith.*

2572. Schaefer, Earl S. (National Inst. Mental Health) **A circumplex model for maternal behavior.** *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1959 (Sep), 59, 226-235.—"The purpose . . . is to demonstrate the generality of a social interaction conceptualization of maternal behavior by ordering the intercorrelation matrices of three sets of data on maternal behavior. When ordered both with factor analysis and with Guttman's circumplex model, similar two-dimensional organizations of maternal behavior concepts were found for the three sets of data." The 2 major dimensions of maternal behavior that can be isolated from all the studies are: love vs. hostility and autonomy vs. control. 16 refs.—*G. Frank.*

2573. Schjelderup-Ebbe, Thorleif. (Eil. Sundstgate 11, Oslo, Norway) **Life, reactions, and sociology in a number of insects.** *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1957 (Nov), 46, 287-292.—Observations are made on specific behaviors of various insects.—*J. C. Franklin.*

2574. Screven, C. G. (U. Wisconsin, Milwaukee) **Conditioned-hunger drive as indicated by avoidance of a situation previously associated with hunger.** *Psychol. Rec.*, 1959, 9, 109-113.—Evidence for conditioned hunger was sought in terms of the tendency for animals to leave an environment previously associated with hunger. Ss were placed in a distinctive white box for 30 min. a day for 45 days. 1 group was always 21½ hrs. hungry, a control group was relatively satiated. Ss were then tested

by being allowed a 10-min. period in the white box during which they could move freely into or out of a black box attached to 1 side of the white box. Time in the black box and number of crossings between boxes were recorded. 2 tests were run: 1 when Ss were satiated; 1 when Ss were 22 hrs. food deprived. The experimental group spent significantly more time in the black box and made significantly more crossings. Various interpretations of the results were discussed.—S. C. Ratner.

2575. Smith, W. Effect of age and crowding on feather pulling. *Psychol. Rep.*, 1959, 5, 264.—"Four groups of White Leghorn cockerel chicks were assigned varying amounts of floor space as follows: Group A (N=24), one square-foot per S; Group B (N=30), .7 square-foot per S; Group C (N=40), .6 square-foot per S; and Group D (N=60), .4 square-foot per S. Each group was observed for 10 min. each day for 56 days. Observations were equally divided between forenoon and afternoon for each group. The frequency with which feathers were pulled in the 10 min. were recorded. For all four groups, feather pulling was significantly more frequent in the first four weeks than in the second four weeks ($p < .01$), indicating a marked decrease in this behavior with increasing age. For Groups A, B, and C, the amount of space available was not related to the frequency of feather pulling. The three means and standard deviations were almost identical. Group D, which had the least space available, exhibited significantly more feather pulling in the first four weeks than the other three groups ($p < .01$)."—C. H. Ammons.

2576. Thomas, David R., & King, Richard A. Stimulus generalization as a function of level of motivation. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1959(May), 57, 323-328.—Employed the key-pecking response in the pigeon to study stimulus generalization as a function of level of hunger. Response strength appeared to be negatively accelerated increasing function of weight loss. In addition, the slope of the gradient varies with the drive level at time of test but independent of drive level during training. Results question any position which views response strength as a single entity, to be considered independent of its associational and motivational components.—J. Arbit.

2577. Truax, Shaffer. (Rutgers U.) Comparison of the effects of an auditory and tactual warning stimulus presented during compensatory tracking. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959(Jul), 20, 390.—Abstract.

2578. Vogel, G. Verhaltensphysiologische Untersuchungen über die den Weibchenbesprung des Stubenfliegen-Männchens (*Musca domestica*) auslösenden optischen Faktoren. [Behavioral and physiological investigations on the visual factors releasing mounting in the domestic fly.] *Z. Tierpsychol.*, 1957(Nov), 14, 309-323.—Visual stimuli other than a conspecific female can elicit mounting in the male housefly. These stimuli were analyzed by a spontaneous choice method. Moving the dummy against its background and away increases the releasing effect. An estimate of CFF (135 per sec.) is made. Recognition of the female is exclusively innate. English summary.—C. J. Smith.

2579. von Lohrl, Hans. Das Verhalten des Kleibers. [The behavior of nuthatches.] *Z. Tierpsychol.*, 1958(Aug), 15(2), 191-252.—The behavior of 15 species of color-ringed nuthatches is described. The description of their feeding, fighting, copulation, territory protection, breeding, and nest building is based on 5 years of observation.—A. H. Urmer.

2580. von Oehlert, Beatrice. Kampf und Paarbildung einiger Cichliden. [Fight and pair formation of some cichlids.] *Z. Tierpsychol.*, 1958(Aug), 15(2), 141-174.—The maturation of every elemental movement was studied as related to fight behavior, flight behavior, and sexual behavior among cichlid fish. Behavior patterns were not very useful as taxonomic characters for distinction between species and genera.—A. H. Urmer.

2581. Wagner, H. O. Beitrag zum Verhalten einiger mexicanischer Holzbienen (*Xylocopa*). [A contribution on the behavior of some Mexican carpenter bees.] *Z. Tierpsychol.*, 1957(Nov), 14, 303-308.—Nesting and hibernating practices of *Xylocopa* were observed in the field in Mexico. Under tropical conditions successive generations build at the same site over the years, and generations overlap continually. English summary.—C. J. Smith.

2582. Wagner, Helmuth O. (Ubrace-Museum, Bremen) Gemischte Vogelverbände in Mexiko, insbesondere das Verhalten nordischer Zugvögel. [Mixed bird flocks in Mexico, especially the behavior of northern migratory birds.] *Z. Tierpsychol.*, 1958(Aug), 15, 178-190.—Sedentary species of birds form the core for mixed flocks of migratory birds in their winter habitat. Local species keep together in families within the flock. Migrants find an advantage in joining the flocks by utilizing the latter's knowledge of locality. This is emphasized by the increased flocking tendency with adverse environmental factors.—A. H. Urmer.

2583. Wayner, M. J., Jr., & Zellner, D. K. (Syracuse U.) The role of the suprapharyngeal ganglion in spontaneous alternation and negative movements in *Lumbricus terrestris* L. *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1958(Jun), 51, 282-287.—A total of 29 earthworms were tested for spontaneous alternation in a T maze under a variety of experimental conditions. The main findings were: (a) The degree of spontaneous alternation was related to constant discriminable brightness cues at the choice point, and with the number of negative movements, such as withdrawal, made before the choice point. (b) Removal of the suprapharyngeal ganglion, which is involved in the mediation of negative light reactions, reduced both the number of negative movements made before the choice point and the number of alternations. (c) As the number of negative movements increased, the number of alternations increased, and the correlation between them was .85 and significant.—S. C. Ratner.

2584. Weber, Helmut. Vergleichende Untersuchung des Verhaltens von Smaragdeidechsen (*Lacerta viridis*), Mauereidechsen (*L. muralis*), und Perleidechsen (*L. lepida*). [A comparative study of the behavior of the green lizard, the wall lizard, and the pearly lizard.] *Z. Tierpsychol.*, 1957(Dec), 14, 448-472.—Observations made on a green lizard reared in isolation lead to the conclusion that motor patterns of grooming and of catching prey are

unlearned. Fighting behavior among males during reproductive season were studied; the motor patterns of submission in the male are essentially identical to repelling movements of the unreceptive female and appear to be derived from them. English summary.—C. J. Smith.

2585. Wickler, W. Das Verhalten von Xiphophorus maculatus var. Wagtail und verwandten Arten. [The behavior of Xiphophorus maculatus var. Wagtail and related species.] *Z. Tierpsychol.*, 1957 (Nov), 14, 324-346.—Observations are reported on a central American swordtail, a viviparous freshwater fish. Analyzed are locomotion, feeding behavior, display swimming, courtship, and mating. English summary.—C. J. Smith.

2586. Wickler, Wolfgang. Vergleichende Verhaltensstudien an Grundfischen: I. Beiträge zur Biologie, besonders zur Ethologie von *Blennius fluviatilis* Asso im Vergleich zu einigen anderen Bodenfischen. [Comparative behavior studies on bottom-dwelling fish: I. Contributions to the biology, especially ethology of *Blennius fluviatilis* Asso in comparison with several other bottom-dwellers.] *Z. Tierpsychol.*, 1957 (Dec), 14, 393-428.—A description of the normal behavior of this freshwater fish which has no swim bladder. An analysis, with illustrations, is made of courtship, spawning, and aggression. This species learns and remembers its environment well. Exploratory behavior is observed when a fish is first brought to a new territory. English summary.—C. J. Smith.

(See also Abstracts 2342, 2347, 2350, 2767, 2844, 3542)

COMPLEX PROCESSES & ORGANIZATIONS

2587. Adams, J. Stacy. (Stanford U.) Advice seeking of mothers as a function of need for cognition. *Child Develpm.*, 1959 (Mar), 30, 171-176.—Interview data from 95 mothers of 1st grade children providing information regarding advice sought for behavior problems and completion of Cohen's Situations Questionnaire. Support for hypothesis of correlation between high scores on Cohen's measure of need for cognition and frequency of seeking advice from physicians. Drive reduction interpretation.—B. Camp.

2588. Alson, Eli. (U. Buffalo) Cognitive structure and dogmatism. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959 (Jul), 20, 365-366.—Abstract.

2589. Anderson, M. (U. Pittsburgh) A pre-cognition experiment comparing time intervals of a few days and one year. *J. Parapsychol.*, 1959, 23, 81-89.—Twice a month for 9 months a selected S wrote down series of ESP symbols in the effort to precognize random series which would be recorded later—either within a few days or after a year. It was determined objectively which responses were to be checked sooner or later and what the target orders would be. The results for the 1-year span of prediction were significant at the .002 level. Other nonrandom effects observed were significant scoring rates in the 2nd of the monthly sessions and in the 2nd half of the experiment as a whole.—J. G. Pratt.

2590. Andrieux, Cécile. Structure des réactions émotionnelles chez des étudiants des deux sexes. [Structure of the emotional reactions with some students of both sexes.] *Psychol. Franc.*, 1958 (Apr), 3, 137-150.—A questionnaire study on 870 Ss tends to support the hypotheses: that women are more excitable than men, that narcissistic attitudes are more frequently found with women than with men, and that women tend to be less objective than men in dealing with affective data.—C. J. Adkins.

2591. Banks, James Huber. (U. Minnesota) Differential response as a function of reduced and non-reduced (irrelevant) drives. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959 (Jul), 20, 387.—Abstract.

2592. Beloff, Halla, & Beloff, John. (Queen's U., Belfast) Unconscious self-evaluation using a stereoscope. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1959 (Sep), 59, 275-278.—"Each subject was presented with his own photograph in a stereoscope, together with that of a stranger, so that a single composite face was seen. . . . subjects who did not recognize themselves under these conditions were then asked to rate this self-composite for degree of attractiveness, and each subject's rating was compared with one that he made on a control composite consisting of two strange faces. Confirmation was obtained for the hypothesis that the self-composite would be rated higher than the control, thus lending support for the theory of the favorableness of unconscious self-judgments."—G. Frank.

2593. Butler, Edward S. (U. Buffalo) Hostility conflict and certain cognitive processes. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959 (Jul), 20, 372.—Abstract.

2594. Butter, Charles M., & Thomas, David R. (Duke U.) Secondary reinforcement as a function of the amount of primary reinforcement. *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1958 (Jun), 51, 346-348.—"An experiment was performed to test the hypothesis that the magnitude of secondary reinforcement varies as a function of the amount of primary reward. Two independent groups of rats were trained to approach the Skinner box magazine dipper upon presentation of the magazine click and received 8% and 24% sucrose solutions, respectively. In testing, Ss bar pressed for the click alone. The 24% group exceeded the 8% group in speed of magazine approach in training. The 24% Ss bar-pressed significantly more often than the 8% Ss. Both experimental groups bar-pressed significantly more often than a control group, which had never received sucrose solution in the Skinner boxes. It was concluded that an opportunity for comparison of different reward amounts is not essential for the establishment of differential secondary reinforcement." 15 refs.—S. C. Ratner.

2595. Crowne, Douglas Prescott. (Purdue U.) The relation of self-acceptance behavior to the social learning theory construct of need value. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959 (Jul), 20, 374.—Abstract.

2596. Di Vesta, Francis J. (Syracuse U.) Effects of confidence and motivation on susceptibility to informational social influence. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1959 (Sep), 59, 204-209.—"The general hypothesis . . . was that the individual's acceptance of the judgments of others varies as function of: (a) the relative confidence he has in his own judgment; and (b) his motivational orientation to-

ward the task with which he was confronted. . . . conformity (as measured through a modified Crutchfield apparatus) was found to: (a) increase as the subjective probability that S was receiving information from the others increased; and (b) decrease as the frequency of errors made by the 'majority' increased. Motivational effects induced by the instruction that the task reflected the individual's intelligence resulted in a decrease in . . . [errors]."—G. Frank.

2597. Downing, John. **Cohesiveness, perception, and values.** *Hum. Relat.*, 1958, 11, 157-166.—In testing the hypothesis that members of high-cohesive groups conform more readily to the group norm for estimations of autokinetic movement the resultant data fell in the opposite direction. Conditions of high and low cohesiveness and negative and positive induction were used. The results limit the generality of Festinger's cohesiveness-attraction theory.—M. York.

2598. Ducasse, C. J. (Brown U.) **Causality and parapsychology.** *J. Parapsychol.*, 1959, 23, 90-96.—"The attempt is made to provide such clarification of these concepts (causality, determinism, mechanism, purposiveness, indeterminism, freedom, materiality, mentality) as is likely to be useful to parapsychologists."—J. G. Pratt.

2599. Forwald, H. (Box 4611, Ludvika, Sweden) **An experimental study suggesting a relationship between psychokinesis and nuclear conditions of matter.** *J. Parapsychol.*, 1959, 23, 97-125.—Placement tests of psychokinesis (PK) are reported in which the investigator, acting as his own S, attempted to influence the direction of movement of rolling cubes by his subjective intention alone. Significant results supporting the PK hypothesis were found throughout a number of series. The amount of energy needed to account for the strength of the observed effects was estimated and the results arrived at were found to have a relationship to the chemical material used to cover the surfaces of the rolling cubes. Possible interpretations of this particular finding are presented without any conclusion.—J. G. Pratt.

2600. Fraisse, Paul; Oléron, Geneviève, & Pailard, Jacques. **Sur les repères sensoriels qui permettent de contrôler les mouvements d'accompagnement de stimuli périodiques.** [Sensory factors involving control of movements accompanying periodic stimuli.] *Ann. psychol.*, 1958, 58, 321-338.—In movements accompanying a periodic stimulus, the essential thing is not the absolute synchronization of a movement factor, but the coupling of one of these with a sound stimulus. Kinesthetic factors, reinforced by tactile ones, are the most important, providing the organizational base of the reaction. Sonority factors are secondary. Inter- and intra-individual differences from test to test are apparent.—G. Rubin-Rabson.

2601. Gottlieb, David. **Study of the bases for changing food attitudes.** Chicago, Ill.: Univer. Chicago, 1958. 112 p.—A survey of research on food habits and the implications of findings for research on producing changes in them. Included are reviews of literature on physiological bases of food habits, field studies of food consumption pat-

terns, nutritional surveys, feeding problems, food acceptance studies in the armed forces, and problems of food habit change. Need for a set of relevant dimensions for describing foods from a social-psychological point of view.—R. W. Wallen.

2602. Gridgeman, N. T. (841 Chapman Blvd., Ottawa) **A probabilistic model for ESP.** *J. Parapsychol.*, 1959, 23, 130-132.—A S guessing ESP cards is assumed to be characterized by an empirical probability of genuine but subconscious "recognition" of a particular card. The total score will consist of these "genuine" responses plus other hits made fortuitously. The mathematical formulas for estimating the ESP probability for each trial from the data of any given test and the variance of this estimation are presented.—J. G. Pratt.

2603. Holzman, Philip S., & Gardner, Riley W. (Menninger Foundation) **Leveling and repression.** *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1959(Sep), 59, 151-155.—"Subjects relying chiefly on repression as a defense mechanism were shown to be levelers in a neutral psychophysical task. . . . The statistical linkage of defense and cognitive system principle suggests that the formal properties of cognitive structures provide the occasion for the choice of defense."—G. Frank.

2604. Howard, Robert C., & Berkowitz, Leonard. **Reactions to the evaluators of one's performance.** *J. Pers.*, 1958(Dec), 26, 494-507.—". . . it was assumed that a person's reactions toward others rating his performance would be affected by a need for self-enhancement on one hand, and a need for . . . accurate evaluations on the other. . . . S was given a task, analogous to checker playing, supposedly assessing his 'effective intelligence,' and was led to believe that he would be related by one or more nonexpert Os. Five experimental conditions were created by varying the number of Os and the favorableness of their evaluations. . . . Within each of these conditions the Ss were further subdivided into those who wanted a very favorable evaluation and those who wanted only a moderately favorable rating in terms of their responses to a pre-experimental questionnaire. . . . The present results show that people do not necessarily accept a very favorable evaluation in preference to a less favorable one. . . . The desire for reliable and accurate evaluations at times does outweigh the desire for self-enhancement."—A. Rosen.

2605. Lewin, Bertram D. (American Psychoanalytic Ass., NYC) **Some psychoanalytic ideas applied to elation and depression.** *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1959(Jul), 116, 38-43.—A semantic analysis of the terms, inhibition, symptom, anxiety, and of their relationship to elation and depression.—N. H. Pronko.

2606. Lotsof, Antionette Bardwell. (Ohio State U.) **A study of the effect of need value on substitution.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959(Jul), 20, 376.—Abstract.

2607. Maucorps, Paul, & Bassoul, René. **Conscience de la conscience d'autrui et empathie des relations interpersonnelles.** [Consciousness of the consciousness of others and empathy of the interpersonal relations.] *Psychol. Franc.*, 1958, 3, 286-306.—Some preliminary experiments relating to a

person's perceptions of other people and his empathy with them are presented. Both normal college students and psychotic Ss were used. 37 refs.—C. J. Adkins.

2608. Mills, Judson; Aronson, Elliot, & Robinson, Hal. (USA HumRRO) **Selectivity in exposure to information.** *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1959 (Sep), 59, 250-253.—2 hypotheses, derived from Festinger's theory of cognitive differences were tested: following a decision, persons tend to seek information that favors the chosen alternative and to avoid information that favors the rejected alternative; and the more important the decision, the greater is the subsequent selectivity in exposure to information. The method involved eliciting attitudes from college students as to various conditions regarding examination procedures. The hypotheses were supported.—G. Frank.

2609. Mischel, Walter. **The effect of the commitment situation on the generalization of expectancies.** *J. Pers.*, 1958 (Dec), 26, 508-516.—"The hypothesis was that there would be less lowering of expectancy (relating to score) statements on a second related task following negative reinforcement for performance on a first task in a public, face-to-face situation. This hypothesis was confirmed." 16 refs.—A. Rosen.

2610. Nash, C. S., & Nash, C. B. (St. Joseph's Coll., Philadelphia) **A test of adding extrasensorially perceived digits.** *J. Parapsychol.*, 1959, 23, 125-129.—Results are compared in ESP tests in which: the targets were single digits, and the "targets" were the unexpressed sums of pairs of digits. With the former the Ss obtained statistically significant results, based upon a negative deviation, while with the latter they got only chance results. Either the more complex targets were inherently more difficult for ESP or the Ss were not so favorably motivated.—J. G. Pratt.

2611. Pettigrew, Thomas F. **The measurement and correlates of category width as a cognitive variable.** *J. Pers.*, 1958 (Dec), 26, 532-544.—"When Ss are asked to estimate the extremes of a number of diverse categories—from length of whales to annual rainfall in Washington, D. C.—they evidence a significant tendency to be consistent in their category ranges. That is, they are consistently broad, medium, or narrow in their category widths relative to the total sample. Based on this phenomenon, a 20-item, objectively scored measure of category width (C-W) is presented together with its properties. . . . C-W is positively related to the quantitative score of the ACE (+.26) and males generally score higher than females."—A. Rosen.

2612. Piaget, Jean, & Inhelder, Bärbel. **La genèse des structures logiques élémentaires.** [The genesis of the elementary logical structures.] Neuchâtel, Switzerland: Delachaux & Niestlé, 1959. 295 p. S. Fr. 13.—In observing the formative mechanisms underlying the development of classification and seriation, it is suggested that the similarity between prelogical actions and logical and infralogical operations indicates that logical operations do not originate in concept statements determined only by language, but also stem from performance activities. The ultimate stage of reversible operational structures is a

result of progressive coordination of successive actions through anticipatory and retroactive processes. Special emphasis is on the parallelism of the developing classification and seriation process and its relative autonomy in terms of maturation, learning, and social education.—A. Doman.

2613. Riss, E. **Original behavior: A theoretical statement.** *Psychol. Rep.*, 1959, 5, 277-280.—"A theoretical statement and schematization showing the relationship between original behavior, reality, personality, and motility is presented. An operational definition of original behavior is developed and a distinction between two types of unoriginal and two types of original behavior is made."—C. H. Ammons.

2614. Smith, Gudmund J. W., Spence, Donald P., & Klein, George S. (New York U.) **Subliminal effects of verbal stimuli.** *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1959 (Sep), 59, 167-176.—". . . the meaning of words, exposed below the threshold of recognition, and followed immediately by a clearly supraliminal figure, would influence impression of the associated stimulus. The words HAPPY and ANGRY were presented tachistoscopically . . . each alternating with a drawing of a relatively expressionless face . . . S's (open ward V.A. H. patients) description of the face . . . were clearly more Pleasant in HAPPY pairings than in ANGRY pairings. . . . The . . . conclusion is that differences in meaning between words registered below the threshold of recognition can affect associated conscious thoughts, although these influences are modulated by response preferences and certain idiosyncratic reaction tendencies."—G. Frank.

2615. Spilka, B., & Lewis, M. (U. Denver) **Empathy, assimilative projection, and disowning projection.** *Psychol. Rec.*, 1959, 9, 99-102.—A method for defining empathy, assimilative projection, disowning projection, and a general error term was investigated. The Leary Interpersonal Check List was given to 54 boys who responded for themselves and another person. The other persons then responded for themselves. The similarities and discrepancies between the 3 sets of scores were used to define the components of interpersonal judgments. The 2 projection measures were negatively correlated as were empathy and disowning projection. The results are discussed in terms of the needs for more refined analyses of these concepts.—S. C. Ratner.

2616. Tajfel, Henri. (Oxford U.) **A note on Lambert's "Evaluational reactions to spoken languages."** *Canad. J. Psychol.*, 1959, 13, 86-92.—An interpretation of the study of Lambert et al in which English-speaking and French-speaking Montreal students were asked to rate certain personality characteristics from recorded readings of the same prose selection—some in English, some in French. Ss did not know that the same 4 speakers read the passage in each language. The finding that French Ss tended to rate the English speakers more favorably than did the English on the traits related to socioeconomic success is in accord with the hypothesis of accentuated differences in judgment dimensions relevant to a value classification.—R. S. Davidson.

2617. Vidulich, Robert N. (Michigan State U.) **An empirical analysis of the relief referents of persons with open and closed cognitive systems.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959 (Jul), 20, 371.—Abstract.

2618. **Wahl, C. W.** (U. California Los Angeles School Medicine) **The fear of death.** *Bull. Menninger Clin.*, 1958 (Nov), 22, 214-223.—The fact of death does not yield to science nor to rationality; men resort therefore to magic and to irrationality. The fear of death, or specific anxiety about it, has almost no description in the psychiatric literature. If we are to understand death and its fear, "we must understand the mind of the child, which is the place where the fear of death first manifests itself." It appears with the development of concept formation and of guilt, both of which antedate the Oedipus complex. Infantile omnipotence may enable him to isolate the possibility of death from himself; but it may also lead him to experience guilt when others are injured or die. Meanwhile, parents treat death as a tabooed area.—*W. A. Varvel.*

2619. **Weisgerber, Charles A.** (U. Detroit) **Accuracy in judging emotional expressions as related to understanding of literature.** *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1957 (Nov), 46, 253-258.—"A group of 112 students . . . were given Test 7, Ability to Interpret Literary Materials, of the Iowa Tests of Educational Development and were asked to judge the emotions portrayed in the Ruckmick pictures of facial expressions. . . . Correlations supported the hypothesis that accuracy in judging emotional expressions would be positively related to understanding of literary material, [and] as in an earlier study, accuracy was significantly related to knowledge of the mechanics of English expression."—*J. C. Franklin.*

2620. **Zaidi, S. M. Hafeez.** **An experimental study of distortion in rumour.** *Indian J. Soc. Wk.*, 1958 (Dec), 19, 211-215.—10 male Ss between ages 20-23 years were ordered randomly. A statement given to the 1st S by E was relayed verbally, in isolation, from one to the other. This was repeated with a new random ordering for 4 statements: 2 with assumed high and 2 with assumed low emotional significance. Ss 1, 5, and 10 were compared for the number of original ideas retained (range from 4-6 per statement) and the number of new ideas added. The following points are thought to be clearly indicated by the results: "(a) The amount of distortion in the reproductions is directly related to the length of the original statement; (b) The statements lose their original shape in the reproduction of the fifth subject and there is not much loss of content from the fifth to the tenth subject; and (c) The difference in the reproductions of the first and the tenth subjects is significant although there is no systematically visible trend between those of the first and the fifth subjects."—*R. Schaeff.*

(See also Abstract 2747)

LEARNING & MEMORY

2621. **Aderman, Morris.** (U. Texas) **The effect of differential training upon the relative strength of place vs. response habits.** *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1958 (Jun), 51, 372-375.—The purpose of this study was to test the relative strength of place vs. response dispositions at different stages of training varied systematically from little to high overtraining. 5 groups of rats were trained on a simple, elevated T maze with an outstanding cue behind the positive goal box. Following training the cue was moved to the

opposite side and 3 trials were given with reward. No statistically significant difference was found among the groups as a function of training, but the test on the combined groups indicated superiority of the response habit. It was concluded that in this simple situation response learning is predominant at all stages of training.—*S. C. Ratner.*

2622. **Annett, John.** **Learning a pressure under conditions of immediate and delayed knowledge of results.** *Quart. J. exp. Psychol.*, 1959 (Feb), 11, 3-15.—". . . a series of experiments on learning to reproduce a precise pressure are described and discussed in relation to a tentative hypothesis about the importance of timing of feedback signals." 17 refs.—*M. J. Wayner, Jr.*

2623. **Anthony, W. S.** **The Tolman and Honzik insight situation.** *Brit. J. Psychol.*, 1959 (May), 50, 117-124.—Processes simpler than insight would account for most of the "insightful" behavior in rats in the maze-learning experiment of Tolman and Honzik (see 7: 1837). 1 experiment is considered particularly favorable to both the "insight" supposition and to "expectancy" theory. 15 refs.—*C. M. Franks.*

2624. **Aoki, Tamio.** (Tohoku U.) **Gainen keiseibamen ni okeru rigidity ni tsuite: Gyakuten suii to higyakuten suii no kōka.** [On the rigidity in the concept formation: The effects of reversal and nonreversal shifts.] *Tohoku J. exp. Psychol.*, 1955, 1(3), 92-96.—60 college students were divided in 3 groups. 54 cardboard solids of varied height, form, color, and size were used. "Group I learned a form discrimination in Series 1 and the reversed height in Series 2. Group II learned a form discrimination in Series 1 and a height in Series 2. Both groups learned a color discrimination in Series 3. Group III served as control. It was found that (1) both reversal and nonreversal shift retarded subsequent learning, and that (2) nonreversal shift retarded learning of subsequent discriminations in comparison to reversal shift." English abstract.—*S. Ohwaki.*

2625. **Appel, James B., & Hurwitz, Harry M. B.** **Studies in light-reinforced behavior: IV. Effects of apparatus familiarization.** *Psychol. Rep.*, 1959, 5, 355-356.—(see 33: 5671) "Response frequency was lower when light onset accompanied each lever press for 20 Ss during daily half-hour sessions on five days compared with frequency for 11 Ss for whom light onset began on days 6 and 7."—*C. H. Ammons.*

2626. **Atkinson, R. C., Bogartz, W. H., & Turner, R. N.** **Supplementary report: Discrimination learning with probabilistic reinforcement schedules.** *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1959 (May), 57, 349-350.—Study deals with discrimination learning in a verbal conditioning situation and is an extension of a study by Popper and Atkinson (see 33: 9855). Concluded the Burks and Estes component model for discrimination learning is not applicable in this type of situation.—*J. Arbit.*

2627. **Bakan, Paul; Nangle, Linda G., & Denny, M. Ray.** (Michigan State U.) **Learning, transfer, and retention in the judgment of time intervals.** *Pap. Mich. Acad. Sci. Arts Lett.*, 1958, 44, 219-226.—The influence of 30 training judgments of 25-sec. intervals with no, valid, or systematically invalid knowledge of results on the judgments of 25-sec. and 2-min. intervals made during the same session and 24

hours later was studied. Both the 25-sec. and 2-min. judgments were significantly affected by knowledge of results. "Learning . . . was in relation to making estimates of time rather than estimates of a particular interval."—*A. M. Barch.*

2628. Barnes, Gerald W., Kish, George Bela, & Wood, Walter O. (U. Maine) **The effect of light intensity when onset or termination of illumination is used as reinforcing stimulus.** *Psychol. Rec.*, 1959, 9, 53-60.—Two experiments were performed with inbred, male mice to examine the reinforcing effects of onset and termination of non-aversive illumination which was made coterminous with lever contacting, as a function of illumination level. Within the 0.18-4.10 millilambert range studied, reinforcing properties of light onset were found to yield a concave-downward function while light termination was not found to alter response rate. Implications of the results for several current theories were discussed and a possible integrating concept, termed 'sensory reinforcement' was proposed.—*S. C. Ratner.*

2629. Barthol, Richard P., & Kluppel, D. D. (U. California, Los Angeles) **Behavior of rats following a stress situation.** *Psychol. Rec.*, 1959, 9, 67-69.—A study designed to test the hypothesis that rats under stress will regress to the earliest learned behaviors appropriate to the situation. 15 male rats were trained on 3 tasks. The rats were then placed in a stress situation involving air blasts, shaking, and dropping. They were then returned to the original learning situation. The rats responded in a chance manner to the 3 tasks. Several reasons for the non-significant results were discussed.—*S. C. Ratner.*

2630. Bättig, K. (Eidg. Technischen Hochschule Zürich) **Die Anbahnung einer bedingten Fluchtreaktion bei der Ratte.** [The acquisition of conditioned avoidance behavior in the rat.] *Helv. physiol. pharmacol. Acta*, 1957, 17, 251-278.—Methods employed to investigate animal behavior are reviewed. Also, experiments are reported concerning the acquisition of avoidance behavior. The response studied was hurdle-jumping. It was found that: (a) A higher percentage of successful avoidance trials is obtained over a 9-day period if 1 session of 10 trials per day is given rather than 2 sessions of 5 trials per day. (b) Employment of a brief (0.5 sec.) warning period during the 1st 3 sessions results in a higher percentage of animals not developing the avoidance behavior. (c) The distribution of rats with a high and low rate of acquisition is equal in similar groups of 10-20 rats. "Therefore the average performance of a whole group is a reliable criterion." (d) Avoidance behavior established in 1 week with 60 trials per rat disappears after a test-free period of 4 months. However, after 4 months of daily training sessions performance was not markedly diminished after a recess period of 8 months.—*T. Verhave.*

2631. Bättig, K., & Grandjean, E. (Eidg. Technischen Hochschule Zürich) **Der zeitliche Ablauf einer bedingten Fluchtreaktion bei der Ratte.** [The latency of a conditioned avoidance behavior in the rat.] *Arch. exp. Path. Pharmacol.*, 1957, 231, 119-132.—Conditioned avoidance behavior experiments in rats are described. The response studied was hurdle-jumping. Employing a warning stimulus duration of 6 seconds and latency as the dependent variable, it was found that: latencies decreased as in-

tensity of the warning signal (CS) increased, latencies decreased as intertrial interval increased over a range of 5.4 seconds to 18 seconds, latencies were not influenced by the voltage and the frequency of a condenser discharge. Latencies were also decreased by preliminary 10-trial series employing a shorter warning period.—*T. Verhave.*

2632. Bättig, K., & Grandjean, E. (Eidg. Technischen Hochschule Zürich) **Wechselbeziehungen zwischen Wachstum und Anbahnung einer bedingten Fluchtreaktion bei der Ratte.** [Interaction between body weight and acquisition of conditioned avoidance behavior in the rat.] *Helv. physiol. pharmacol. Acta*, 1958, 16, 1-11.—The relationship between speed of conditioning of avoidance behavior (hurdle-jumping) and body weight or growing rate was studied. It was found that: (a) Grown-up male rats show no correlation between conditioning speed and body weight. (b) 3- or 4-week-old male rats having a slow conditioning speed later show a high growing rate; rats having a high conditioning speed later grow slower. There is no such correlation in female rats. (c) An experimentally-induced slowing of the growing rate by daily exposures to trimethylbenzene vapors produces an acceleration of the conditioning speed in male rats only. (d) The experimentally-induced acceleration of growing rate by terramycin and Vitamin B₁₂ is followed by a slowing of the conditioning speed in male rats only.—*T. Verhave.*

2633. Bindra, Dalbir, & Seely, John F. **Response decrement, induced by stimulus change, as a function of amount of training.** *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1959(May), 57, 317-322.—Change was introduced into a simple runway after groups of rats had received 15, 40, or 80 reinforced trials and reinforcement continued until groups reached asymptote. The relative response decrement brought about by the stimulus change increased as a function of the number of training trials. Results require clarification of formulations by Hull, Guthrie, and Estes, but consistent with Bindra's views.—*J. Arbit.*

2634. Birch, David; Burnstein, Eugene, & Clark, Russell A. (U. Michigan) **Response strength as a function of hours of food deprivation under a controlled maintenance schedule.** *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1958(Jun), 51, 350-354.—"A model for motivation is proposed in which drive is postulated to be function of the strength of the anticipatory goal reaction, which is controlled by sources of external and internal stimulation. One implication of the model is that drive is not a monotonically increasing function of hours' deprivation but rises to a maximum at or beyond the time of deprivation employed in the maintenance schedule and then decreases with increased motivation. Rats were kept on a 22-hour food-maintenance schedule for approximately five weeks. The distribution of food-trough depressions during a test interval of 46-hour deprivation and the response speeds in a straight alley maze for subgroups of 15, 22, 25 and 37 hours of deprivation support the theory. An alternative explanation based on factors of inanition was discussed."—*S. C. Ratner.*

2635. Bolles, Robert C. (Princeton U.) **A replication and further analysis of a study on position reversal learning in hungry and thirsty rats.** *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1958(Jun), 51, 349.—An ex-

periment reported by Wickens, Hall, and Reid (see 24: 1711) was replicated using 48 rats on 2 successive position reversals in a T maze. The Ss were run under homogeneous motivation (hunger or thirst applied on successive reversals) and heterogeneous motivation (specific motivation associated with specific positions). Homogeneous groups learned more slowly as in the original study. The distribution and kinds of errors were analyzed and suggested that a drive-stimulus interference hypothesis is not adequate.—S. C. Ratner.

2636. Braley, Loy S. (U. Buffalo) **Some factors influencing the acquisition and utilization of cues.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959 (Jul), 20, 366.—Abstract.

2637. Buchanan, Garth U. (U. Colorado) **The effects of various punishment-escape events upon subsequent choice behavior of rats.** *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1958 (Jun), 51, 355-362.—3 studies were presented concerning the recent evidence that increased approach tendencies develop to cues associated with the reduction of punishment. All studies were conducted with rats which were shocked in an alley while running. The results of the 1st study indicated that Ss increased their tendency to approach cues contiguous with escape from shock or fear. The 2nd study showed that approach tendencies, acquired by rats in a shock and hunger reduction situation, were not appreciably affected by changes in the drive conditions during testing. The 3rd study showed that shock reduction and hunger reduction had equal effects on approach tendencies and these drives combine in the development of these tendencies.—S. C. Ratner.

2638. Caldwell, Donald F., & Cromwell, Rue L. **Replication report: The relationship of manifest anxiety and electric shock to eyelid conditioning.** *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1959 (May), 57, 348-349.—A partial replication of a study by Spence, Farber, and Taylor (see 29: 5267) noting the effects of modifications in CR scoring and S assignment.—J. Arbit.

2639. Capaldi, E. J. (U. Texas) **The effects of different amounts of training on the resistance to extinction of different patterns of partially reinforced responses.** *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1958 (Jun), 51, 367-371.—Rats were trained to traverse a runway and jump to a modified single-window jumping stand. The Ss were divided at random into 4 groups. The A-7 group was given alternating reinforcement for 7 days. The A-14 group was given alternating reinforcement for 14 days. 2 other groups were trained with random reinforcement, R-7 group for 7 days and R-14 group for 14 days. The A-14 group was significantly less resistant to extinction than the 3 other groups which did not differ from each other. The results were interpreted as contrary to 3 of the major reinforcement formulations and consonant with deductions derivable from the discrimination hypothesis.—S. C. Ratner.

2640. Cheng, Fa-yu. (National Taiwan U.) **Learning as dynamic function of habit strength and field-structure.** *Acta Psychol. Taiwanica*, 1958 (Nov), No. 1, 116-130.—Mice were trained to run a simple zigzag pattern on an elevated maze. They were then tested on a more elaborate maze which included the old zigzag pattern plus a straight oblique path to the goal box. Those trained only 3 days tended to

choose the new short path to the goal, while those trained 6 and 9 days tended to choose the old longer zigzag pattern. Thus, change of field-structure is partly related to habit strength which is operationally related to repetition number.—C. E. Tuthill.

2641. Clark, Robert. (Columbia U.) **Some time-correlated reinforcement schedules and their effect on behavior.** *J. exp. Anal. Behav.*, 1959 (Jan), 2, 1-22.—The 2 major variables of a time-correlated schedule are the time period during which a response may be reinforced (t^D) and a time period during which no response is reinforced (t^A). The independent variable was the value of \bar{T} (the ratio of t^D to $t^D + t^A$), which was successively decreased throughout the experiments. White Carneaux hen pigeons were used in a key-pecking response showing decreases in the value of \bar{T} led to systematic changes in several aspects of behavior. In addition, the data indicate that decreases in the value of \bar{T} , during both a 2- and 10-minute cycle length result in a transition from interval to "ratio-like" behavior. 16 refs.—J. Arbit.

2642. Collier, George, & Marx, Melvin H. **Changes in performance as a function of shifts in the magnitude of reinforcement.** *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1959 (May), 57, 305-309.—"Three groups of rats were magazine-trained on either 4%, 11.3%, or 32% concentrations of sucrose solutions. All groups were then bar-press (B-P) trained on 11.3%. The 4% group was significantly superior to the 11.3% and the 32% significantly inferior for the 10 days of rewarded B-P and the four days of extinction. The consequences of these results for the motivational and habit interpretations of reward were discussed. It was argued that the effects which have led to these interpretations can be subsumed under the phenomena observed in determinations of psychological scales."—J. Arbit.

2643. Cotton, John W., Lewis, Donald J., & Metzger, Rolland. (Northwestern U.) **Running behavior as a function of apparatus and of restriction of goal box activity.** *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1958 (Jun), 51, 336-341.—This experiment contained 2 3×3 subexperiments. The cells represented a variation of acquisition apparatus (runway, wide T maze, and narrow T maze) factorially with the same 3 extinction apparatuses. In Subexperiment I, all rats were permitted to climb out of the goal box at the end of a trial; in Subexperiment II they were not. The results showed: running speeds in Subexperiment I were significantly greater than in Subexperiment II, although the extinction running speeds did not differ; acquisition in the wide T maze led to faster speeds in extinction than any other acquisition procedure; during extinction the Ss ran significantly slower in the runways than in the T mazes; transfer of running speeds from runway to T maze or visa versa was greater than 100% except when acquisition in a runway preceded extinction in a wide T maze.—S. C. Ratner.

2644. Cumming, W. W., & Schoenfeld, W. N. (Columbia U.) **Some data on behavior reversibility in a steady state experiment.** *J. exp. Anal. Behav.*, 1959 (Jan), 2, 87-90.—In conditioning experiments, steady state methodology presumes that behavior can be brought to equilibrium under a given

set of controlling variables and that passing to another set of variables will bring the behavior to a different equilibrium point. Will the return to an earlier set of controlling variable yield the same measure as was observed the 1st time? With 3 white Carneaux hen pigeons and a pecking response, it was found that once reaching the response-stability criterion on the 1st cycle length to which they were exposed, the birds take less, but not systematically diminishing time to reach the criterion under subsequent schedules. However, under some experimental conditions absolute rate values are not recoverable.—*J. Arbit.*

2645. Deese, J. Influence of inter-item associative strength upon immediate free recall. *Psychol. Rep.*, 1959, 5, 305-312.—Lists consisting of 15 words each were presented to Ss for immediate free recall. For each of the 18 lists a measure of inter-item associative strength was obtained; this consisted of the average relative frequency with which all items in a list tend to elicit all other items on the list as free associates. Inter-item associative strength was positively correlated (.88) with the number of words recalled per list, negatively correlated (-.48) with the number of extra-list intrusions in recall, and positively correlated (.55) with the commonality of the extra-list intrusions that did occur. In general, these results are consistent with an interpretation of free recall in terms of free association. . . . The fact that Ss in the present experiment gave no evidence of using an extra-list associative mnemonic device made available to them suggests that the free association from item to item in recall is not the result of Ss' instructing themselves to free associate in order to increase recall.—*C. H. Ammons.*

2646. Denenberg, V. H. Interactive effects of infantile and adult shock levels upon learning. *Psychol. Rep.*, 1959, 5, 357-364.—Mice were given buzzer-shock conditioning trials at 25 days of age under 0.2-, 0.5-, or 0.8-ma. shock. . . . At 50 days all Ss [controls too] were taken to an extinction criterion, after which each of the 25-day groups was split into thirds and conditioned under 0.2-, 0.5-, or 0.8-ma. shock. . . . A direct relationship was found between learning at 25 days under different shock levels and retention at 50 days, [extinction data] leading to the conclusion that the persistence of the early experience is a function of the intensity of the motivation under which the habit was originally learned. Curvilinear relationships were obtained between infantile shock and adult shock with the groups which had received intermediate intensities of shock in early life performing best in adulthood.—*C. H. Ammons.*

2647. Denenberg, Victor H. Effects of age and early experience upon conditioning in the C57BL/10 mouse. *J. Psychol.*, 1958 (Oct), 46, 211-226.—Classical buzzer-shock conditioning was studied in these mice, ages 13-150 days, to determine the function relating age and conditioning behavior, and to investigate several early experience variables to see how they affected later behavior. It was found that modes occurred at 20, 35, and 100 days, the first-named being the most effective learners. Buzzer-shock stimulation between 5 and 10 days or 14-16 days led to an enhancement of CR scores. A behavioral pattern called defensive or submissive pos-

turing was observed with animals given repeated buzzer-shock stimulation over a number of days. This behavior can be interpreted as a signal of "defeat" by the animal. Hypotheses concerning sensory deprivation and critical periods were suggested to account for the findings. 19 refs.—*R. W. Husband.*

2648. Denenberg, Victor H., & Myers, Robert D. (Purdue U.) Learning and hormone activity: II. Effects of thyroid levels upon retention of an operant response and upon performance under starvation. *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1958 (Jun), 51, 311-314.—(See 34: 781) Does hypothyroidism and hyperthyroidism exert their effects on learning by modifying the drive state of the rat? Rats learned the operant bar press response and then received injections of saline or thiouracil. All food was removed except that which they obtained in the test apparatus. They were tested for 15 min. a day until their deaths. The peak performances of these 2 groups were compared with the peak of thyroxin Ss given 12 gm. of food per day. It was concluded that the different performance levels are due to some factor or factors associated with thyroid activity but over and above the effects of differential hunger drive.—*S. C. Ratner.*

2649. Denny, M. Ray. (Michigan State U.) One bar-press per day: Acquisition and extinction. *J. exp. Anal. Behav.*, 1959 (Jan), 2, 81-85.—Using hooded rats and a bar-pressing apparatus studied the possibility of preventing the extinction of this response under 1-trial-a-day acquisition and extinction when the bar is removed immediately after it has been pressed. The latency of the response increased in a control group but reached a low, stable level in experimental animals: only 1 of 10 animals extinguished. When animals are given 5 trials per day and then extinguished, all S's extinguished. Something close to 1 trial per day is concluded as crucial in preventing the extinction of a bar-press response.—*J. Arbit.*

2650. Denny, M. Ray, & Ratner, Stanley C. (Michigan State U.) Distal cues and latent extinction. *Psychol. Rec.*, 1959, 9, 33-35.—The hypothesis was tested that the failure of Bugelski, et al (see 27: 4924) to obtain latent extinction effects in a "replication" of Seward and Levy's study (see 24: 1705) was due to the absence of differential extra-maze stimuli at the end of the runway in Bugelski's study. In the present study rats were run with and without differential cues and the results supported the hypothesis, thus resolving the apparent contradiction. That is, groups trained with extra-maze stimuli showed latent extinction while those trained without them did not.—*S. C. Ratner.*

2651. Dews, P. B. (Harvard Medical School) Some observations on an operant in the octopus. *J. exp. Anal. Behav.*, 1959 (Jan), 2, 57-63.—Lever-pressing showed the following characteristics of an operant: could differentiate the response by deliberate shaping, response maintained by its reward, responses decreased when not reinforced. The attempt to establish the response as a free operant, permitting continuous observation of its frequency, was not successful. The law of effect appears to operate in the octopus as in vertebrates.—*J. Arbit.*

2652. Ferster, C. B. (Indiana U. Medical Center) A complex concurrent schedule of reinforce-

ment. *J. exp. Anal. Behav.*, 1959 (Jan), 2, 65-80.—In a concurrent schedule of reinforcement with 2 keys, a major factor is the behavior of switching from 1 key to another produced by the special reinforcement contingencies of the schedule. The 2 responses show considerable independence by the characteristic fixed-ratio performance on the 1 key and the simultaneous performance on the other key conforming to the variable-interval pattern. Using 2 adult chimpanzees, the extent of the possible independence of 2 concurrent repertoires was investigated by observation of the transition to a complex schedule of reinforcement on the one key while the variable-interval schedule is maintained on the other.—*J. Arbit.*

2653. Florès, César. *Étude sur les relations entre le rappel et la reconnaissance.* [Study in relations between recall and recognition.] *Ann. psychol.*, 1958, 58, 365-376.—The number of new stimuli introduced into a test of recognition is the most important source of variation. The levels of resemblance between original and new stimuli are significant. Interaction between these 2 sources of variation are not.—*G. Rubin-Rabson.*

2654. Glanzer, Murray. (U. Pittsburgh) *Stimulus satiation in situations without choice.* *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1958 (Jun), 51, 332-335.—2 experiments were conducted to determine whether "choice" was essential for the appearance of stimulus satiation effects in the T maze. In 2 conditions with choice, animals were permitted to make 2 successive free choices. In 2 conditions, without choice, they were placed and detained in 1 of the alternatives and then permitted to make a free choice. Significant amounts of alternation appeared with and without choice. In Experiment II another group of rats was run without choice. Significant amounts of alternation appeared. The results indicate that stimulus satiation can be obtained both with and without choice. The effects can be obtained under a wide range of procedures.—*S. C. Ratner.*

2655. Goerk, A. M., & Kamin, L. J. *Two effects of an "anxiety-eliciting" CS on human reaction latency.* *Psychol. Rep.*, 1959, 5, 265-268.—"To test whether termination of a cue associated with an aversive US serves as a reinforcer for humans, 90 Ss were required to press a key as rapidly as possible in response to a buzzer CS. Controls show that, if the CS has not been paired with shock, fixed-duration vs. response-terminated CS does not affect latency of the voluntary response. When, however, CS has previously been paired with US, response-terminated CS facilitates latency. Control Ss responded more rapidly than experimental Ss, indicating that the CS acquires, in addition to secondary reward value associated with its removal, a disruptive influence associated with its presentation."—*C. H. Ammons.*

2656. Grings, W. W., & Kimmel, H. D. *Compound stimulus transfer for different sense modalities.* *Psychol. Rep.*, 1959, 5, 253-260.—"64 college students were evenly divided into two instruction-task sub-groups. Each was given acquisition training with two stimulus components reinforced and two nonreinforced. Reinforcement conditions were rotated among two light stimuli, one tone stimulus, and one tactile stimulus with an equal number of Ss in each learning condition. Post-acquisition

transfer test trials consisted of presentations without reinforcement of two stimulus compounds (pairs) assembled from the four component stimuli. The results showed first that very poor discrimination learning was achieved during the training series; in fact, stable discriminations could be assumed only for within-mode comparisons of visual stimuli under one of the instruction-task conditions. For this task condition and all stimuli taken together on the transfer test trials the average response to compounds of reinforced stimuli was larger than the average response to compounds of nonreinforced stimuli."—*C. H. Ammons.*

2657. Gutjahr, Walter. (Humboldt U.) *Zur Psychologie des sprachlichen Gedächtnisses.* [On the psychology of verbal memory.] *Z. Psychol.*, 1959, 163, 1-108.—In the process of verbal actualization, the concept of "dynamics" has 2 meanings: motivational and autochthonous, which form condition-specific complexes. The effectiveness of these complexes on verbal memory was investigated. Lists of words and sentences were presented to individual Ss. The word lists were read aloud by the O, while the sentence series were read aloud by the Ss. After each list the Ss were to reproduce the presented material. In 4 series, lists of 16 words each were to be reproduced whose individual words stood in a specific semantic or perceptual relationship to each other. In 3 series, consisting of 12-sentence lists, the sentences were to be reproduced. The following conclusions resulted: Verbal memory can only be understood in connection with the given situation. The motivation underlying verbalization leads to an internal structuring of the trace field. Here motivational dynamics dominate autochthonous dynamics. In the process of verbalization the lawfulness of Gestalt-(Field-) concepts is shown both in the semantic as well as in the perceptual processes. The organization of verbal material usually occurs autochthonously; in reproduction the individual members of the semantic whole determine each other reciprocally, i.e., determination by semantic context takes place.—*K. M. Newman.*

2658. Haggard, D. F. (State U. Iowa) *Experimental extinction as a function of the type of response elicited in the goal box.* *Psychol. Rec.*, 1959, 9, 93-98.—The generality of the hypothesis that the type of response elicited by the omission of reward determines the rate of extinction of a learned instrument response was tested. 24 rats were given 90 trials in a straight alley with food reward. They were randomly divided into 2 equal groups for extinction. 1 group was confined for 15 sec. after entering the goal box. The other was allowed to jump onto the rim of the goal box. Analyses of both evocation speed and running speed measures indicated no differences between the groups in resistance to extinction. The results are discussed in relation to their divergence from the frustration response hypothesis of Adelman and Maatsch.—*S. C. Ratner.*

2659. Haggard, Donald F. (George Washington U.) *Acquisition of a simple running response as a function of partial and continuous schedules of reinforcement.* *Psychol. Rec.*, 1959, 9, 11-18.—Rates of acquisition of a simple running response are compared under 100% and 50% schedules of re-

inforcement. 46 male hooded rats were given 90 trials in a block runway during 15 consecutive days. The Ss were divided equally into a 100% reinforcement group and a random 50% reinforcement group. Analyses of both evocation speed and running speed indicated the 100% group responded more quickly during the first 24 trials. Later the curves converged and during the final trials the 50% group significantly exceeded the 100% group. An interpretation in terms of an anticipatory frustration response concept was discussed.—S. C. Ratner.

2660. Hall, J. F., & Ugelow, A. Proactive, retroactive, and coactive inhibition with meaningful material. *Psychol. Rep.*, 1959, 5, 313-317.—"In two experiments in which a total of 108 Ss learned lists of adjective-noun pairs, forgetting brought about by a PI or RI paradigm was compared with that of a combination of these two paradigms, called coactive inhibition (CI). Exp. I revealed that the CI paradigm resulted in a greater amount of forgetting than with either the PI or RI paradigm; however, the CI paradigm group had one additional list of material to provide interference. In Exp. II, with all groups having the same number of interfering lists, the CI paradigm group continued to have the most forgetting, although the amount was not significantly different from that of the RI paradigm group."—C. H. Ammons.

2661. Harrison, J. M., & Abelson, R. M. The maintenance of behavior by the termination and onset of intense noise. *J. exp. Anal. Behav.*, 1959 (Jan), 2, 23-42.—Noise was used as the aversive stimulus in escape (Keller) and termination-onset (Hefferline) schedules. Using white rats, found that behavior developed more slowly and attained a lower stable overall rate on the sound-escape schedule than is reported for light and shock escape. Momentary novel stimuli greatly increased the local rate. Amphetamine was found to increase the overall rate by at least a factor of 2. 15 refs.—J. Arbit.

2662. Havron, M. D., & Cofer, C. N. (U. Maryland) On the learning of material congruent and incongruent with attitudes. *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1957 (Aug), 46, 91-98.—It was "easier for Religious Ss to learn paired associates in which the response word is a religious one than it is for them to learn paired associates in which the response word has a political-economic meaning. The reverse situation was obtained for Ss with strong political-economic values." Findings are interpreted as "indicating the influence of a preexperimentally existing availability among attitude related or congruent words on learning in this situation."—J. C. Franklin.

2663. Horisberger, B., & Grandjean, E. (Eidg. Technischen Hochschule) Die Wirkung einer körperlichen Beanspruchung auf die Anbahnung einer konditionierten Fluchtreaktion bei der Ratte. [The effect of forced exercise on the acquisition of conditioned avoidance behavior in the rat.] *Helv. physiol. pharmacol. Acta*, 1957, 17, 1-6.—Rats were forced to exercise in drums kept in motion by a motor. Their subsequent acquisition of avoidance behavior (hurdle-jumping) when compared with that of nonexercised controls showed a difference in favor of the exercised rats.—T. Verhave.

2664. Hulicka, Irene M. (U. Oklahoma) Perspectives in psychology: XI. The psychology of

learning. Quo vadis? *Psychol. Rec.*, 1959, 9, 81-91.—(see 34: 2328) Contemporary research and theory in the psychology of learning are examined. The writer calls particular attention to the restricted laboratory investigations, the abundance of theorizing, and the highly individualistic approach taken by many workers in the field. Corroborating opinions are presented and a program for the future is suggested.—S. C. Ratner.

2665. Jacobs, Harry L. (Cornell U.) Studies on sugar preference: I. The preference for glucose solutions and its modification by injections of insulin. *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1958 (Jun), 51, 304-310.—"Rats were given a choice between a 10% glucose solution and a 35% solution. The 10% solution was preferred. Glucose, water, and taste were evaluated as possible reinforcers. Glucose and water were eliminated, leaving taste. The possible operation of postingestive factors is discussed. It is concluded that taste factors mediated the preference for the 10% solution. When insulin was administered, the preference shifted to the 35% solution. Glucose was shown to be the reinforcer." Learning and homeostatic mechanisms are discussed.—S. C. Ratner.

2666. Johnson, John I., Jr., & Michels, Kenneth M. (Purdue U.) Learning sets and object-size effects on visual discrimination learning by raccoons. *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1958 (Jun), 51, 376-379.—"To determine the relative difficulty for raccoons of learning to discriminate different sizes of objects, nine raccoons learned 28 object-discrimination problems. Varying the maximum linear extent of objects from one to six inches had no effect on the learning of discriminations. The raccoons formed learning sets which enabled them to learn in one trial problems that they had been unable to learn in 216 trials. Their learning-set formation was superior to that reported for any subhuman species except higher monkeys and chimpanzees."—S. C. Ratner.

2667. Kanfer, F. H., & Karas, S. C. Prior experimenter-subject interaction and verbal conditioning. *Psychol. Rep.*, 1959, 3, 345-353.—"In the conditioning experiment, all Ss were required to construct sentences from one verb and any one of six pronouns which were presented on each trial. Use of I or we was reinforced by E's saying, "Good" at the end of the sentence. Reinforcement was begun after 20 trials and continued for 140 trials. Following the experiment each S filled out a questionnaire, ostensibly anonymously, designed to evaluate S's motivational level and his attitude toward E. . . . all groups with prior experience conditioned significantly better than the No-experience group. However, no significant differences between the Failure group, Success group, and Control group were found in rate of conditioning or final level of responding. . . . Questionnaire [data] showed the effectiveness of the prior experience in establishing different attitudes in the groups toward E. The results supported the hypothesis that a prior experience with E increases S's susceptibility to verbal reinforcement by E."—C. H. Ammons.

2668. Kaplan, Richard J. A study of semantic generalization through the use of established conceptual mediations. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1959 (May),

57, 288-293.—36 college students learned 3 lists of paired words to mastery. An estimation of the preformed associations was taken from norms developed on college sophomores. Postformed associations were built up by associating each word of the final pair to be tested to a common response word. Concluded that preformed associations are more effective in producing generalization than postformed associations. Also, the effect of postformed associations is not an inhibitory one in that the presence of these preformed associations did not make the combination harder to learn than preformed associations alone.—*J. Arbit.*

2669. Keehn, J. D. The effect of a warning signal on unrestricted avoidance behaviour. *Brit. J. Psychol.*, 1959 (May), 50, 125-135.—"In an avoidance situation where interval responses served to postpone the onset of the next 'trial' animals were trained with and without a warning signal. Those animals which received the warning signal were free to postpone the onset of this signal as well as shock." The finding that these animals behaved so as to postpone only the shock is interpreted as showing that the warning signal does not acquire secondary aversive properties. It is argued that this signal acts as a discriminative stimulus in that it makes the occasions upon which the appropriate avoidance response is reinforced. This point of view is discussed in the lights of certain pertinent statements by Hull and Pavlov. 39 refs.—*C. M. Franks.*

2670. Kendrick, D. C. Inhibition with reinforcement: II. Further reply to Keehn. *Psychol. Rep.*, 1959, 5, 212.—Keehn's (see 34: 834) criticism "that the rats may have ceased running because E did not pick the animal out of the goal box quickly enough, allowing the rat to lick at a dry dish and so producing a type of nonreinforcement . . . is nonsense. . . . In a recent, as yet unreported experiment . . . albino rats [run] under conditions of partial reinforcement, learned not to go to the reinforcement dish when the reward was not forthcoming; instead they sat down and waited to be picked up. They very rarely made a mistake between reinforcement and non-reinforcement."—*C. H. Ammons.*

2671. Kenshalo, D. R. (Florida State U.) The learning of albino rats as affected by altering their prenatal metabolic environment. *Psychol. Rec.*, 1958, 8, 93-100.—3 tests of motivation and 2 tests of learning were used to compare the behaviors of 23 offspring of female hypothyroid rats with the 30 offspring of female hyperthyroid rats and 37 offspring of normal rats. The hypo F_1 group made fewer grid crossings in the Columbia Obstruction apparatus than the control F_1 group. The groups did not differ on any other measure of motivation. The hypo F_1 group made more errors than the control F_1 group on the water maze, but no other measures of learning differentiated the groups. The obtained differences were attributed to greater emotionality of the hypo F_1 group.—*S. C. Ratner.*

2672. Kent, N. D. Effect of reserpine on the acquisition of a position response in albino rats. *Psychol. Rep.*, 1959, 5, 354.—"Six female Wistar strain Ss were subcutaneously injected with 0.1 mg./kg. reserpine, 9 received 0.05 mg./kg., and 9 received the vehicle for 40 days prior to and 30 days

during acquisition training. . . . Ss were 18- to 23-hr. food deprived for 30 days prior to the beginning of the experimental treatments during which the drug was administered after each daily feeding. . . . Ss were reinforced for a turn to the non-preferred side [of a black T maze] with a 94-mg. Noyes pellet. They were given two trials per day for 15 days and then four trials a day until a total of 100 was reached. The intertrial interval varied randomly from 5 to 60 min. . . . extended administration of reserpine produced a decrement in the acquisition of a non-temporally defined response class."—*C. H. Ammons.*

2673. King, D. J. Relative loss and kind of interpolated activity in a retroactive interference design. *Psychol. Rep.*, 1959, 5, 249-251.—"40 men and 40 women read a 30-word list, after which they took a free-association test, the Minnesota Clerical Test—Part I, made judgments on the Mueller-Lyer illusion, or judged the relative pitch of two tones. Analysis of covariance showed that these tasks significantly affect the amount of retroactive interference. . . . an important problem for learning methodology."—*C. H. Ammons.*

2674. Leventhal, Allan M., Morrell, Richard F., Morgan, Elmer F., Jr., & Perkins, Charles C., Jr. The relation between mean reward and mean reinforcement. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1959 (May), 57, 284-287.—4 groups of rats were run in single choice mazes where they received 1 unit of reward for each run to 1 side and 2 units for 50% of the runs to the other, with large reward and small reward groups for both food and water. The 2 small reward groups acquired a significant preference for the response followed by the 50% reward condition; the 2 large reward groups did not acquire a preference. Response selection is therefore, not determined entirely by the mean reward following choice responses.—*J. Arbit.*

2675. Levine, S., Staats, S. R., & Frommer, G. Drive summation in a water maze. *Psychol. Rep.*, 1959, 5, 301-304.—"Naive albino rats were trained on a single choice water maze. Prior to swimming on each of three successive days 20 Ss received shock. These Ss receiving shock ($N=20$) revealed significantly faster swimming times as compared with their nonshocked counterparts ($N=20$). Results were interpreted as positive evidence for drive summation, and emphasize the importance of the criterion response in the study of the motivational effects on response strength."—*C. H. Ammons.*

2676. Lloyd, K. E., & Sumby, W. H. Recall and transfer of training as a function of stimulus similarity. *Psychol. Rep.*, 1959, 5, 211.—"Comparisons of retention and transfer of training as a function of time have indicated that while retention decreased, transfer remained constant, over time. The constant transfer function may be due to the choice of S-R relationships in the A- and B- learning (S_1-R_1 ; S_N-R_N). If stimulus similarity is varied in the B-learning then more than one transfer function should be observed. Learning S_1-R_1 , then S_N (similar)— R_1 , should produce a function between that of recall (S_1-R_1 ; S_1-R_1), and that of learning S_1-R_1 , followed by S_N (neutral)— R_1 ." The present study tested this design. Although the data did not indicate the form transfer functions will take, it was

apparent that the level of transfer after IL will vary with stimulus similarity.—C. H. Ammons.

2677. Lubow, R. E. A spatial gradient for exploratory behavior. *Psychol. Rep.*, 1959, 5, 293-296.—"Two groups of 10 rats were exposed to a 4-unit symmetrical maze for a period of 5 min. For Group 1 the maze was illuminated by a flashing light source in addition to a constant dim light. For Group 2 the maze was illuminated only from the constant dim source. Although there was no difference in total amount of activity, the activity exhibited a significant temporal and spatial gradient for both groups with a constant upward displacement for the high intensity group. The implication of a spatial gradient for latent learning experiments is discussed."—C. H. Ammons.

2678. McDowell, A. A., & Brown, W. Lynn. Peripheral cue learning set in rhesus monkeys. *USAF Sch. Aviat. Med. Rep.*, 1959 (Feb), No. 59-4. 3 p.—4 control and 9 chronic whole-body irradiated rhesus monkeys, with previous experience on standardized learning set problems and in the utilization of peripheral cues to procure food rewards, were tested on 6 4-trial peripheral cue learning set problems per day for 39 days. The experiment showed: (a) the irradiated Ss did not differ significantly from the control Ss with respect to performance on this training, (b) there was no significant interproblem improvement in performance over the periods of testing, (c) there was statistically significant intra-problem improvement in the performance which was consistent over the periods of testing.—L. Diller.

2679. McDowell, A. A., & Brown, W. Lynn. Transfer by normal and chronic focal-head irradiated monkeys of a single learned discrimination along a peripheral cue gradient. *USAF Sch. Aviat. Med. Rep.*, 1959 (Feb), No. 59-18. 3 p.—9 normal monkeys, 3 monkeys with previous focal-head irradiation of the posterior association areas, and 2 monkeys with previous focal-head irradiation of the frontal association areas were tested for transfer of a simple learned discrimination along a peripheral cue gradient. The study demonstrated that: (a) there was no significant difference in performance between normal and chronic focal-head irradiated monkeys, (b) there was a significant change in performance as a function of degree of spatial separation between the relevant discriminanda and site of food reward.—L. Diller.

2680. McGuigan, F. J. Delay of knowledge of results: A problem in design. *Psychol. Rep.*, 1959, 5, 241-243.—"Experiments on the effect of delay of KR after a repetitive response must contend with two extraneous variables, length of time that KR precedes the next response and length of intertrial interval. But these three variables are not independent. Hence it is necessarily the case that either length of time that KR precedes the next response or intertrial interval will be confounded with the delay of KR after a response. For this reason it is not possible to evaluate unambiguously the effect of the delay of KR after a response on performance. But more important, this type of limitation for studying other variables may increase as our designs become more analytical."—C. H. Ammons.

2681. McNamara, Harold J., & Wike, Edward L. (U. Kansas) The effects of irregular learning

conditions upon the rate and permanence of learning. *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1958 (Jun), 51, 363-366.—5 groups of rats were trained to run a straight alley under varied training conditions, such as presence and absence of hurdles and lights. They were extinguished under constant conditions. It was found, in general, that varying the learning conditions retarded learning and enhanced resistance to extinction. These findings were interpreted as supporting McClelland's hypothesis that permanence in learning is a product of disorderly training conditions.—S. C. Ratner.

2682. Mechner, Francis. Probability relations within response sequences under ratio reinforcement. *J. exp. Anal. Behav.*, 1958 (Apr), 1, 109-121.—Using rats in a 2-lever Skinner box to find the internal cohesion of response sequences (the probability that the run will terminate) with a fixed-ratio reinforcement. Varying the minimum number of responses required for reinforcement and the probability that the animal is reinforced immediately upon the completion of N responses on lever A, measured the probability of switching to lever B as a function of the number of responses already made on lever A, and the frequency distributions of lengths of runs. 15 refs.—J. Arbit.

2683. Meyer-Oehme, Detlef. Dressurversuche an Eichhörnchen zur Frage ihres Helligkeits- und Farbensehens. [Learning studies on the squirrel with reference to brightness and color vision.] *Z. Tierpsychol.*, 1957 (Dec), 14, 473-509.—Ss were 4 *Sciurus vulgaris*, trained on a jumping stand. The Weber fraction for gray papers was determined, and then Ss learned to distinguish colored papers from 35 shades of gray and from other colors. There is evidence for a Purkinje shift, and the duality of the retina is also suggested by the dark adaptation curve. Savings in the visual discrimination were evident after a 5-month interval. English summary.—C. J. Smith.

2684. Myer, J. S. (West Virginia U.) Contiguous conditioning of drives and rewards. *Proc. W. Va. Acad. Sci.*, 1958, 30, 180-185.—To test O. H. Mowrer's postulate that learning is mediated by internal states of "hope" and "fear" which are acquired through a process of stimulus substitution. 120 male rats, divided into 12 groups on the basis of their operant levels, served as Ss. . . . unless it is demonstrated that learned rewards can influence a wide variety of responses, Mowrer's learning theory is quite limited in its applicability.—O. Strunk, Jr.

2685. Neimark, E. D., & Shuford, E. H. Comparison of predictions and estimates in a probability learning situation. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1959 (May), 57, 294-298.—4 groups of 18 Ss each went through 3 decks of 100 cards, each card contained 1 of 2 letters. The 3 100-card sequences were randomly drawn with a probability of .67 for 1 of the letters and .33 for the other. Prediction proportions on the last 30 cards of each deck approximated .67 for groups which predicted the letters on each card only, and was significantly higher for groups which predicted and also estimated the letter proportions for the deck. Deviations from theoretical values discussed in terms of the effects of estimates upon

predictions. Availability of information had no effect upon predictions or estimates.—*J. Arbit.*

2686. Noble, Clyde E., Alcock, Wayne T., & Farese, Francis J. Habit reversal under differential instructions in compound trial-and-error learning. *J. Psychol.*, 1958(Oct), 46, 253-264.—2 experiments were performed to determine the effects of reversing a strong habit pattern in serial motor learning under 2 degrees of specificity of instructions. Experiment I employed a difficult problem in which only 4 of 19 keys were relevant. 48 Ss practiced 20 trials under either specific or non-specific instructions; the former group was superior, especially at the outset. Experiment II then tested habit reversal more simply with all 4 keys relevant. After 20 trials, the correct series was reversed for another 20 trials. Again the group given more specific instructions was superior. Following habit reversal both groups fell to chance, then showed learning-to-learn facilitations in acquiring the reversed series.—*R. W. Husband.*

2687. Noble, Clyde E., Alcock, Wayne T., & Noble, Janet L. The interaction of type of choice procedure with amount of practice in trial-and-error learning under two reward conditions. *J. Psychol.*, 1958(Oct), 46, 295-301.—A study was made of serial trial-and-error learning under joint variation of type of choice procedure (T) and multiplicity of reward (G). 100 Ss, divided into 4 experimental groups, practiced a sequence of 10 push-button responses for 20 trials (N). There were significant effects due to T, N, and $T \times N$ interaction. As predicted from the theory of generalization, given a complex task and E-pacing, the noncorrection method produced a greater average proficiency and a faster rate of approach to mastery than the modified-correction method. Differences between fast and slow learners provided support for the deduction of a main effect due to the T factor. There were no significant differences attributable to the T factor or to its interactions with T and N.—*R. W. Husband.*

2688. Oppenheimer, Oscar. (Central Michigan Coll.) Toward a new instinct theory. *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1958(Feb), 47, 21-31.—There is a need for a sound instinct theory—"for full understanding of the phenomena in the fields of learning and motivation . . . an instinct theory [is] indispensable. [In] the field of learning, instinct stands for the part of behavior which would be learning if we were allowed to assume the presence of learning, but where we have good reasons for denying its presence. [In] motivation instincts are basic motives which mean two things: instincts are not based on other motives, and all other motives are based on instincts." Points of agreement and disagreement with the social-learning theory, McDougall, and Maslow are expressed.—*J. C. Franklin.*

2689. Pliskoff, Stanley Stewart. (New York U.) Response elimination as a function of generalization, motivation and number of non-response extinction trials. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959(Jul), 20, 389.—Abstract.

2690. Porteus, S. D. Recent maze test studies. *Brit. J. med. Psychol.*, 1959, 32, 38-43.—Publication of the Porteus Maze Extension Series makes it desirable to inform psychologists of new developments

bearing on maze validity and reliability. Several recent unpublished studies, not readily available for reference, are therefore briefly summarized here.—*C. L. Winder.*

2691. Ray, Oakley S. (U. Pittsburgh) Personality factors in motor learning and reminiscence. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1959(Sep), 59, 199-203.—". . . introverts and . . . extraverts . . . were given 5-min. continuous work on a pursuit rotor prior to rest periods. . . . Over the original learning period introverts had a significantly higher performance trend than extraverts. There were no significant differences in reminiscence between the introvert and extravert groups. No relationships were found between neuroticism scores (on the Maudsley Personality Inventory) and either original learning or reminiscence." The results were discussed in terms of Eysenck's postulates regarding neurotic reactions.—*G. Frank.*

2692. Reetz, W. Unterschiedliches visuelles Lernvermögen von Ratten und Mäusen. [Differential visual-learning capacity of rats and mice.] *Z. Tierpsychol.*, 1957(Nov), 14, 347-361.—Rats and mice were tested for visual form discrimination on a Lashley jumping stand. Mice learned shades of gray more quickly than rats, but were otherwise inferior. The process of learning was similar in the 2 species, although rats showed evidence of recall after longer intervals. English summary.—*C. J. Smith.*

2693. Reidy, Mary E. (Catholic U.) A study of the unconscious effects of approval and disapproval on verbal behavior. Washington, D. C.: Catholic Univer. America Press, 1958. 43 p. \$.50.—Ss selected by responses on a scale indicating more or less need for approval were either reinforced or punished at either a high or a low frequency for completing simple incomplete words according to a desired pattern when they were unaware of the desired pattern. Drive strength (intensity of need for approval) showed no effect. Approval and disapproval had significant opposite effects, which also varied with frequency of the approval or disapproval. More approval produced more learning, but infrequent disapproval was most effective in modifying verbal behavior without awareness. 36-item bibliog.—*M. M. Berkun.*

2694. Ross, L. E., & Hunter, J. J. (State U. Iowa) Habit strength parameters in eyelid conditioning as a function of UCS intensity. *Psychol. Rec.*, 1959, 9, 103-107. Previous studies which indicated the relationship between habit strength and UCS intensity did not determine whether UCS intensity was related to rate of growth or asymptote of habit strength. The present study replicated a previously used procedure with 78 human Ss but extended the number of conditioning trials so that stable asymptotes would be reached. 1 group was conditioned with an air puff to the eye of 2.0 psi; the other was conditioned with a puff of 0.33 psi. The groups went to significantly different asymptotes although rates of approach were the same. It was concluded that the asymptote is a function of UCS intensity in eyelid conditioning.—*S. C. Ratner.*

2695. Runquist, W. N., & Ross, L. E. The relation between physiological measures of emotionality and performance in eyelid conditioning.

J. exp. Psychol., 1959(May), 57, 329-332.—90 Ss were given 15 air puff alone trials, on the last 10 of which pulse rate changes and skin conductance changes were measured. All were then given 80 conditioning trials. The difference in conditioning performance between a nonemotional group and an emotional group selected by combining z scores approached significance, while the emotional group selected on single measures showed significantly higher performance than the nonemotional group. The results were interpreted as supporting a hypothesis which related drive level to emotional responsiveness.—*J. Arbit.*

2696. Sines, J. O. Reserpine, adrenaline, and avoidance learning. *Psychol. Rep.*, 1959, 5, 321-324.—"Albino rats, deprived of food for 22 hr., learned an avoidance response to light in a modified Miller-Mowrer box after being given daily injections of scaled doses of reserpine or adrenaline. Results indicate that rate of acquisition of the avoidance response was related (.02 level) to the amount of either drug received. No significant relationship was found between days to learn and days to extinguish the response by a limited number of drug treated animals."—*C. H. Ammons.*

2697. Spiker, Charles C., & White, Sheldon H. (State U. Iowa) Differential conditioning by children as a function of effort required in the task. *Child Developm.*, 1959(Mar), 30, 1-7.—Differences in rate of responding during presentation of rewarded and nonrewarded stimuli observed between 13 experienced and 8 naive preschool Ss and between groups forced to exert 1/3 and 2/3 of their maximum effort in responding to the positive stimuli. Higher percentages of responses given to the positive stimuli by experienced Ss and by Ss required to exert the least effort.—*B. Camp.*

2698. Stone, George C., Calhoun, David W., & Klopfenstein, Miriam H. (G. D. Searle & Co., Chicago) The interresponse interval as a measure of bar pressing behavior in normal and drugged rats. *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1958 (Jun), 51, 315-319.—Rats were tested in a Skinner box with 100% reinforcement. The frequency distributions of intervals between bar-pressing responses were studied under control conditions and following injection of dexedrine, chlorpromazine, frenquel, and pentothal. Intervals from 1/2 to 3 sec. were called "multiple responses"; those from 3 1/2 to 11 sec., "normal"; and those greater than 11 sec., "interruptions." Dexedrine greatly increased the frequency of multiple responses. The 3 depressant drugs showed an increased number of errors in responding and an increased number of interruptions. The overall pattern of depression could not be attributed to any single pharmacological action of the drugs.—*S. C. Ratner.*

2699. Takeuchi, T., & Suwa, Genshiro. (Hiro-saki U.) Blodgett-kei senzai gakushū ni kansuru ichi jikken. [Studies on the latent learning experiment by Blodgett.] *Tohoku J. exp. Psychol.*, 1955, 1(3), 97-102.—In Experiment I, 2 groups of 5 albino rats were used. With a 6-unit T-maze of Blodgett, latent learning was found in reduction of the error. In Experiment II, 2 groups of 10 rats were used. To eliminate the rewarding nature of the end box, the S was put in a delay box for 30 min. following

each trial. A reduction of error was still found. "... in conclusion, the fact that errors decreased in number when reward was introduced in the maze means that the latent learning in the maze during the nonrewarded trials, have no connection with the reward significant of the home cage." Tolman's interpretation of latent learning was supported. English abstract.—*S. Ohwaki.*

2700. Thornton, G. B. (U. Toronto) EMG changes in a retroaction experiment using a perceptual motor task. *Canad. J. Psychol.*, 1959 (Mar), 13, 49-58.—To determine whether muscle tension varies systematically with practice on a 2-hand tracking task, and with the successive acquisition of competing response tendencies, EMG was recorded from the forearm during original learning, a "reversed" interpolated task, and relearning. During original learning EMG decreased as hypothesized, but only after an initial increase for the first few trials. When relearning began EMG's were lower than at the last trial of the original series. Evidence was found of both experimental extinction and competition of responses, supporting a 2-factor theory of retroactive inhibition. 20 refs.—*R. S. Davidson.*

2701. Tolman, Edward C. (U. California) Performance vectors: A theoretical and experimental attack upon emphasis, effect, and repression. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1959(Jan), 14, 1-7.—"In each trial, 16 pairs of verbal phrases were presented, a pair at a time, in two windows in a perpendicular display panel facing the subject. The subject was asked on the first trial to guess, and then on succeeding trials to learn, which item in each pair was 'correct.' In a 'shock-right' group, the subjects obtained a shock in the original learning whenever they pressed the level and button for the correct item in the case of half of the 16 pairs and no shock for either item in the case of the other 8 pairs. In ... a 'shock-wrong' group, the subjects obtained a shock in the original learning whenever pressing the lever and button for the incorrect item in the case of half of the pairs and no shock for the other 8 pairs." A "no-shock" group received no shock in original learning. Data concerning original learning and also relearning are presented. The "notion of emphasis was not here supported." Differences between the 3 groups are believed performance differences; it is assumed that "for all groups ... the rate of actual learning was really about the same." The concept of vectors is used in discussing learning and performance. "The simple law of Effect is either out or needs reformulation. ... We did find, I think, something like a pale pink simulacrum of 'repression.'" If so, "it is obviously a performance and not a learning phenomenon."—*S. J. Lachman.*

2702. Vince, M. A. Effects of age and experience on the establishment of internal inhibition in finches. *Brit. J. Psychol.*, 1959(May), 50, 136-144.—Birds were given the task of differentiating between a white-lidded dish containing food and a black-lidded, but empty, dish. Results suggest that "internal inhibition [learning not to respond in a nonreinforced situation] is weak in very young birds, develops as a result of age and also as a result of experience during the juvenile stage and, later again, weakens slightly."—*C. M. Franks.*

2703. von Wright, J. M. The effect of systematic changes of context stimuli on repeated recall. *Acta psychol., Amst.*, 1959, 16, 59-68.—To test 4 predictions based on these assumptions: a context stimulus, the absence of which raises the threshold for recall of a response, lowers the threshold for recall of that response when present; the threshold for recall of a response tends to increase with the lapse of time since the response was made. The assumptions are confined. The relevance of the results for the "schema" theory of memory is briefly discussed. 20 refs.—G. Rubin-Rabson.

2704. Weir, Morton W., & Stevenson, Harold W. (U. Texas) The effect of verbalization in children's learning as a function of chronological age. *Child Developm.*, 1959 (Mar), 30, 143-149.—Variations in age and in instructions to name-stimuli prior to response in a discrimination learning situation. Results from 128 children, age 3-9, showed better learning in verbal groups and a curvilinear relationship between rate of learning and age.—B. Camp.

2705. Wenzel, B. M. Tactile stimulation as reinforcement for cats and its relation to early feeding experience. *Psychol. Rep.*, 1959, 5, 297-300.—"Six kittens were raised in almost complete isolation from human beings. At weaning . . . the Experimental Group [N=3] was subsequently fed daily by an automatic device and was never fondled; the Control Group was fed by E and fondled briefly. After six weeks . . . Ss were trained in a special box to touch a small rod with nose or paw. E gave a periodic reinforcement by inserting a hand through the top of the box and stroking S's head for 5 sec. The number of responses made by each S was counted during 5-min. sessions on 10 different days. All Ss learned the response but those in the Experimental Group responded at a significantly lower rate. . . . stroking a cat's head as reinforcement can be considered to have a large secondary component significantly related to human contacts during feeding."—C. H. Ammons.

2706. Wike, Edward L., & Kintsch, Walter. (U. Kansas) Delayed reinforcement and runway performance. *Psychol. Rec.*, 1959, 9, 19-28.—2 runway experiments were performed to investigate the effects of partially delayed reinforcement under widely distributed training. In Experiment I Ss (N=38) were trained to 20-sec. delays on 0-, 20-, 50-, 80-, and 100-per cent of the trials and 10- and 30-sec. delays on 50- and 100-per cent of the trials. The delays took place in a delay area in front of the goal box. In Experiment II (N=45) the first 5 delay conditions were used, and delay was imposed in the goal box itself. Both experiments showed an inverse relationship between percentage of delay and runway speed at the end of acquisition. Extinction trials with no delay yielded no reliable differences among the groups. The acquisition data is discussed in terms of Spence's theory of behavior and the failure to confirm earlier extinction findings are related to the patterning effects of partial delay.—S. C. Ratner.

2707. Witte, Robert S. A stimulus-trace hypothesis for statistical learning theory. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1959 (May), 57, 273-283.—According to the trace-fluctuation model, terminal estimates of conditional response probability should match the sequential

dependencies between reinforcements only when trial spacing is massed. When trial spacing is distributed, these estimates should approach a value of .50. Findings were discussed within the framework of statistical learning theory. 15 refs.—J. Arbib.

2708. Yanagi, G. H. (U. Tennessee) A repetition of Glaze's study of the association values of nonsense syllables. *Proc. W. Va. Acad. Sci.*, 1957, 29, 100-104.—Glaze's 1928 list of 2019 syllables was given to 46 college students in an attempt to determine the association values of nonsense syllables. Analysis of data revealed that "nonsense syllables vary from 0 per cent to 100 percent association value or meaningfulness; there is only partial agreement between the studies as to the association values of specific syllables; very few nonsense syllables have extremely high or low association values; and available comparisons indicate that the responses of subjects to nonsense syllables show reasonably high reliability."—O. Strunk, Jr.

2709. Yavuz, H. S., & Bousfield, W. A. Recall of connotative meaning. *Psychol. Rep.*, 1959, 5, 319-320.—"A group of Ss learned to respond to Turkish words with familiar words purporting to be their English equivalents. Retention was tested one week later by presenting each Turkish word for translation. Whether the translation could or could not be recalled, Ss rated the Turkish words on the GOOD-BAD scale of the semantic differential. Ss showed a significant tendency to retain the connotative meanings assumed to have been acquired by the Turkish words in the initial learning even when they were unable to recall their supposed translations."—C. H. Ammons.

(See also Abstracts 2356, 2516)

THINKING & IMAGINATION

2710. Balint, Michael. The three areas of the mind. *Int. J. Psycho-Anal.*, 1958 (Sep-Oct), 39, 328-340.—Human development proceeds along 3 different levels. In the creative level, the individual works things out by himself without any relationship with outsiders. At the level of the basic fault, the person is emotionally involved with a specific single other individual (as in love or transference) and his development is motored by the directions furnished by this relationship. The oedipal level is characterized by conflict arising from incompatible relationships.—G. Elias.

2711. Barber, Theodore Xenophon. The "eidetic image" and "hallucinatory" behavior: A suggestion for further research. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1959 (May), 56, 236-239.—Both theoretical and experimental ambiguities have long harassed our understanding of eidetic imagery and hallucinatory behavior. The major issues creating the ambiguities are examined and recommendations are made concerning a fruitful research approach to the problem. 32 refs.—W. J. Meyer.

2712. Blanchard, William H. (System Development Corp., Santa Monica, Calif.) Intellectual inhibition and the search for scientific truth. *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1958 (Feb), 47, 55-70.—"A description of the problem" is given and followed by "a brief outline of the principal manifestations of intellectual inhibition and a discussion of some of the methods that

have been devised for overcoming this problem. The implicit awareness of affect-impulse factors influencing cognition has been indicated in scientific literature since the time of Francis Bacon, yet many scientists, including psychologists, have ignored this phenomenon." 50 refs.—J. C. Franklin.

2713. Durrell, Donald D., & Chambers, J. Richard. (Boston U.) Research in thinking abilities related to reading. *Reading Teach.*, 1958 (Dec), 12, 89-91.—Definition of the aspect of thinking being studied and measurement of the outcome of thinking are most essential. Suggestions for further research are made.—C. R. Wurtz.

2714. Gaito, John. (U. Pennsylvania) An informational approach to problem solving and thinking behavior. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959 (Jul), 20, 388.—Abstract.

2715. Khairy, Melek. (U. College) Changes in behaviour associated with a nervous system poison (D.D.T.). *Quart. J. exp. Psychol.*, 1959 (May), 11, 84-91.—The effects of DDT on problem solving behavior, speed and pattern of locomotion, and reaction to stress involving visual stimuli were observed in rats. "Problem solving behavior was found to be unaffected by the drug; no changes were found in speed of locomotion, but pattern of locomotion revealed that 'ataxia' was one of the initial effects of DDT poisoning. The experimental animals were found to be generally less reactive to 'stress'; 'hyper-irritability' reported in previous studies being explicable in terms of exaggerated motor responses." 21 refs.—M. J. Wayner, Jr.

2716. May, Phyllis A., Mallas, Irene A., Ekas, Elizabeth E., Chase, P. S., Jr., Baca, R. S., Riley, L. U., & Ray, W. S. (Bethany Coll.) Set for speed as a variable in problem solving. *Proc. W. Va. Acad. Sci.*, 1957, 29, 98-99.—The hypothesis was that a set for speed would interfere with problem solving. The experimental task was the disc transfer problem. 2 groups, a group set for speed ($N = 16$) and a group not set for speed ($N = 16$), were tested and compared. The hypothesis was affirmed.—O. Strunk, Jr.

2717. Ostow, Mortimer. The limitations of reason. *Psychoanal. psychoanal. Rev.*, 1959, 46 (1), 3-27.—Reason can serve only to ascertain the relative effectiveness of various modes of pursuing a goal. Reason has no place in setting goals. The ability to ignore instinctual pressure and think completely objectively is rare if it exists at all. The only technic known to attenuate the distorting forces of the primary process is psychoanalysis, which is reserved for the seriously ill, the therapists, and the people in crucial positions in our society. We must disabuse ourselves of the illusion that our reason is always master, that our vision is always clear, and that our motives are always pure. 16 refs.—D. Prager.

2718. Saugstad, Per, & Raaheim, Kjell. Problem-solving and availability of functions in children. *Acta psychol., Amst.*, 1959, 16, 45-58.—Testing the hypothesis that other population Ss having available the necessary functions for the solution to a problem will, like high school students, solve the problem. The hypothesis is not sustained except in the case of children close to high school age. It is likely that a function is less stable over time in children than in adults. 19 refs.—G. Rubin-Rabson.

2719. Wason, P. C. (U. College) The processing of positive and negative information. *Quart. J. exp. Psychol.*, 1959 (May), 11, 92-107.—24 psychology undergraduates, 15 men and 9 women, were presented a task in which they were required "to select two alternative words which would make affirmative or negative conjunctive statements agree or conflict with given situations." 4 conditions: "true affirmatives, false affirmatives, true negatives and false negatives . . . were presented six times in different serial orders, so that each occurred once in every block of four trials." Mean response times were 8.99, 11.09, 12.58, and 15.17 seconds respectively, and the differences were statistically significant.—M. J. Wayner, Jr.

(See also Abstract 2871)

INTELLIGENCE

2720. Ammons, R. B., Tebbe, F., Landgraf, L., Baty, C., & Ammons, C. H. Methodological problems in the use of anagrams for the study of creative fluency. *Proc. Mont. Acad. Sci.*, 1958, 18, 83-89.—"Each of 30 Ss worked through a series of 8 anagram problems. Analysis of scores . . . indicated that letter combinations varied markedly in difficulty, that Ss performed at stable but different levels of proficiency (fluency), and that practice effects within a series of 6 anagram problems were small. Form ('sense' or 'nonsense') in which letter combinations were presented had a detectable but inconsistent effect on productivity. Anagram solution fluency correlated significantly with a measure of verbal intelligence. . . . stable estimates of the difficulty of a given letter combination very probably can be obtained by testing no more than 18 Ss. A wide range of fluency is found from S to S. . . . Useful estimates of individual productivity can be obtained even when the S is given a working or solution period as short as 3 min. per letter combination. . . . the present method allows the effective and efficient evaluation of letter combinations to be used in anagram experiments on 'creativity,' with special reference to fluency of production of 'solutions.'"—J. C. Mallick.

2721. Brunet, Odette. Niveaux d'acquisition du langage et résultats à des épreuves non verbales d'intelligence. [Levels of acquisition of language and results from non-verbal intelligence tests.] *Psychol. Franc.*, 1958 (Jul), 3, 197-208.—A number of experiments with preschool children of different levels of language development and different socioeconomic levels are discussed. Ss accelerated in language development did best in all of their age-level tests and were particularly superior on tests involving visual perceptual organization. Deaf-mutes had their greatest difficulty in the visual-perceptual organization tests.—C. J. Adkins.

2722. De Freitas, Otavio, Jr. Exame psicotécnico na seleção de candidatos a motoristas no estado de pernambuco. [Psychotechnique examination for the selection of candidates for driver's licenses in the state of Pernambuco.] *Bol. Psicol. apl., Recife*, 1958 (Mar), No. 3, 1-16.—2 aspects of professional selection are considered; in one there is a verification of positive elements in order to keep the individual at a high professional standard, and in the other there is a check on the negative qualities in order to keep deficient Ss from reaching a professional status, since

a bad performance would be dangerous for both the individual himself and his surroundings. Psychogenesis of accidents is considered in the light of current studies in several countries, and techniques are presented as used in the state of Pernambuco in Brazil. 4 points are principally looked for: intelligence examination with nonverbal tests, attention and its mobility, visual perceptive-discriminative capacity, and visual-motor coordination. When a candidate fails the 1st examination he is submitted to another one plus a clinical, neurological, and psychiatric checkup. Out of 4412 candidates, 7.4% were considered unfit to obtain a driver's license. French summary.—*M. Knobel*.

2723. **Egawa, Ryo.** (Shibaura Coll. Technology) **Suzuki-Binet chinō kensa no chiikisa ni yoru kentō: Toshi to nōson no chiteki hattatsu no hikaku o chūshin to shite.** [A study on environmental handicap in intelligence test performance between urban and rural children: By means of the Suzuki-Binet Scale.] *Jap. J. educ. Psychol.*, 1958 (Jul), 6, 28-40, 63-64.—Ss were 150 rural and 150 urban children ranging from Grades 4-12. "The average scores of rural group were significantly lower than those of urban group in all grades." However, when these 2 groups were compared and based on the same intelligence level, there was no difference in the proportion passing each item. Concluded "This intelligence scale can be adapted . . . to either group of children in spite of the difference in their living conditions." English summary.—*S. Ohwaki*.

2724. **Elwell, Clarence.** (Diocese of Cleveland) **Acceleration of the gifted.** *Gifted child Quart.*, 1958, 2, 21-23.—An experiment in the acceleration of gifted children in Grades 4 and 7 of an 8-year elementary school. Students with high mental and achievement ages relative to their chronological ages participated. The plan was believed to have academic value although curricular enrichment was necessary for Grade 4 arithmetic as well as for Grade 7 arithmetic, geography, and history. Children accelerated in groups had little difficulty in making social adjustments.—*N. M. Chansky*.

2725. **Indow, Taro.** (Keio U.) **The mental growth curve defined on the absolute scale: Comparison of Japanese and foreign data.** *Jap. psychol. Res.*, 1959, 7, 35-48.—Thurstone's absolute scaling method was applied to a number of Japanese intelligence tests. Agreement among the obtained absolute scales of the different tests was great. Based on these data, a representative mental growth curve was drawn, which was in close agreement with the growth curve of a Binet test computed by Thurstone. However, no general agreement was found among the tests in terms of the standard deviation as a function of age. Possible reasons for the discrepancy were discussed.—*S. Iwahara*.

2726. **Instituto de Neuro-Psiquiatria.** **O desenho da figura humana.** [The drawing of a human figure.] *Bol. Psicol. apl., Recife*, 1958 (Mar), No. 3, 21-25.—Some new results on the DAP obtained with a scoring of pathology. The influence of the educational level of the S is stressed.—*M. Knobel*.

2727. **Leibowitz, H., Waskow, I., Loeffler, N., & Glaser, F.** (U. Wisconsin) **Intelligence level as a variable in the perception of shape.** *Quart. J. exp. Psychol.*, 1959 (May), 11, 108-112.—"The rela-

tion between shape constancy and intelligence was investigated by determining the functions relating matched shape to the angle of inclination of a circular test-object for groups at four levels of intelligence. . . . With increasing intelligence level the matches tend to approach the prediction based on the law of the retinal image thus demonstrating an inverse correlation between intelligence and the extent to which constancy is demonstrated."—*M. J. Wayner, Jr.*

2728. **Levinson, Boris M.** (Yeshiva U.) **The intelligence of applicants for admission to Jewish day schools.** *Jewish soc. Stud.*, 1957, 19, 129-140.—IQs on the Revised Stanford-Binet of 2083 preschool children applying for admission to the kindergarten or 1st grade of 16 orthodox Jewish day schools in New York City. The mean IQ is 114.88 ± 13.7. Corrections for variability at the lower age levels and for the depressing influence of bilingualism give an even higher mean IQ for these children. These higher IQs found among Jewish children as compared with non-Jewish children are accounted for in terms of socioeconomic background, superior verbal ability of Jewish children because of cultural pressures, the book-centered culture of the Jewish home, and the motivation toward intellectual achievement imparted to Jewish children by their parents.—*S. Glasner*.

2729. **Levinson, Boris M.** (Yeshiva U.) **A comparison of the performance of bilingual and monolingual native born Jewish preschool children of traditional parentage on four intelligence tests.** *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1959 (Jan), 15, 74-76.—"The Revised Stanford Binet, Form L, the Wechsler Intelligence Scale for Children, Goodenough Draw-a-Man Test, and the Progressive Coloured Matrices were administered to fifty-seven native born monolingual and to sixty native born bilingual preschool Jewish children of traditional parentage. Both groups had good command of English and the test results were considered valid by the examiners. There was no correlation between socio-economic background and intelligence for both groups. The Goodenough Draw-a-Man Test; Information, Comprehension and Similarities of the WISC Verbal Scale; Picture Completion, Block Design, Object Assembly and Coding of the WISC Performance Scale were found to give fair estimates of the ability of the native born bilingual Jewish children." On the measures listed the 2 groups performed similarly. The socioeconomic level of the fathers was similar in both groups.—*L. B. Heathers*.

2730. **Lewis, D. G.** (Queen's U., Belfast) **Bilingualism and non-verbal intelligence: A further study of test results.** *Brit. J. educ. Psychol.*, 1959, 29, 17-22.—Jenkin's Non-Verbal Scale of Mental Ability was used to compare 10-year-old Welsh-speaking bilingual children and monoglot English-speaking children (N = 375). Jenkins' scale consists of 85 items diagrammatic in character. The monoglot group's performance was significantly higher (8 points in IQ). The differences may be attributable to the test being a timed one or to the fact that the groups were not equal with respect to urban-rural differences.—*W. Coleman*.

2731. **Maddox, H.** (U. Birmingham) **Research note: Mental age scales.** *Brit. J. educ. Psychol.*, 1959, 29, 72-73.—"This note describes the differences obtained in practice between IQs derived from two

older tests, based on mental ages, and standardized scores, derived from an NFER test, based on percentiles calculated for each month of age." The mental age scales used by the Essential Junior Intelligence Test and the Simplex Junior Intelligence Scale yielded higher mean IQs than the newer NFER Primary Verbal Test.—*W. Coleman.*

2732. Mahrer, Alvin R., & Bernstein, Lewis. (VA Hosp., Denver, Colo.) **A proposed method for measuring potential intelligence.** *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1958 (Oct), 14, 404-409.—Inf, Comp, Arith, Sim, and Voc of the WBIS were given to 120 consecutive patients referred to the psychological service of an army hospital. On the "standard" administration generally all items of each of these subtests were given. On the basis of these scores the group was divided into 2 matched halves. The control group was immediately given a 2nd and then a 3rd standard administration with instructions, on the 3rd, to give the best answer they could. The experimental group was given the 2nd standard administration but on the 3rd administration was instructed to give 4 answers to each question. IQ's were computed after each administration using the best response given up to the time. The 2nd administration produced no significant differences in either group. The 3rd administration produced considerable increase in IQ in the experimental but not in the control group.—*L. B. Heathers.*

2733. Mathison, Margaret, & McDonald, S. W. (Bethany Coll.) **Re-evaluation of intelligence: Definition, measurement, and inheritance.** *Proc. W. Va. Acad. Sci.*, 1957, 29, 75-78.—The exact nature of intelligence is still unknown. The hereditary-environmental dichotomy has been a relatively fruitless attempt to define intelligence. Though it is presently impossible to prove that environmental influences greatly affect intelligence, it is also impossible "to accept the traditional view that capacity is the all-important factor."—*O. Strunk, Jr.*

2734. Pire, G. **Notion du hazard et développement intellectuel.** [The notion of chance and the development of intellect.] *Enfance*, 1958 (Mar-Apr), No. 2, 131-143.—A new intelligence test contains items which call for comprehension of the idea of probability. Item analysis shows a high degree of correspondence between item success and performance on the whole test. Qualitative analysis of errors produces valuable insights into the development of the idea of probability. This idea develops gradually as a consequence both of increasing mental ability and of personal experiences. Many adults who use the phrase "by chance" have an infantile and primitive conception of its meaning.—*S. S. Marsolf.*

2735. Priester, Hans-Joachim. (U. Hamburg) **Die Standardisierung des Hamburg-Wechsler-Intelligenztests für Kinder—HAWIK.** [The standardization of the Hamburg-Wechsler Intelligence Scale for Children.] *Z. diagnost. Psychol.*, 1958, 6 (3, Suppl.)—The various phases and procedures developed for the adaptation of the WISC for German use. In addition to standardization data, results of 2 studies are presented concerning interpretation of: differences between verbal and performance IQ, and tentative subgroup norms based on type of school attended. 77 graphic descriptions of data and 99 refs.—*F. P. Hardesty.*

2736. Sawa, Hidehisa. (Nagasaki U.) **Ichiransai sōseiji ni yoru chinō kōzō no kenkyū: II. Chinō to seikaku tono kanshō o mezashite.** [An analysis of identical twin's intelligence.] *Jap. J. educ. Psychol.*, 1958 (Jul), 6, 41-45, 64.—(see 33: 3292) With 159 pairs of identical twins ranging from Grades 1-9, intratwin correlations were obtained on WISC Japanese revision IQ, Tanaka B-Scale IQ, and each score in subtests in both intelligence scales. Lower correlations were obtained on picture arrangement, picture completion, comprehension, and object assembly (assumed to be influenced by emotional factors of the S) than on verbal and arithmetic tests. English summary.—*S. Ohwaki.*

2737. Sheldon, Paul M. (Occidental Coll.) **Isolation as a characteristic of highly gifted children.** *J. educ. Sociol.*, 1959 (Jan), 32, 215-221.—Data from Rorschachs, exploratory psychiatric interviews, paper-pencil tests, teacher interviews, peer attitudes, and solitary play.—*S. M. Amatora.*

2738. Sines, Lloyd K. (Fergus Falls State Hosp., Minn.) **Intelligence test correlates of Shipley-Hartford performance.** *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1958 (Oct), 14, 399-404.—"Data from two VA psychiatric samples, and from a sample of state hospital psychiatric aides indicated that the Shipley-Hartford Retreat Scale is as good a measure of current functioning intelligence as are most other brief group measures of intelligence. . . . Correlations between Shipley total raw scores and the standard intelligence tests used were .77, .79, and .78 with W-B in the MHC, VAH, and with the AGCT in the psychiatric aide samples, respectively. Shipley total raw scores yielded the best estimate of Wechsler scores, and were more highly related to Wechsler total weighted scores than to IQs." Conversion tables are presented for converting Shipley-Hartford total raw scores to W-B Full Scale weighted scores; the standard errors of estimate for these predictions are given. 24 refs.—*L. B. Heathers.*

2739. Sinha, Durganand. **Report on the Figure Test of intelligence.** *J. voc. educ. Guid.*, 1958 (May), 4, 176-184.—Results with a figure analogies test administered to 370 college students at Patna and Bihar Universities in India. Difficulty and discrimination indices are given for all of the 46 test items. From these, a revised form of the test has been produced where 30 items are now scored. Validity is to be checked against academic performance and teacher ratings. The test is useful in the assessment of general intelligence at the college level.—*W. L. Bannette, Jr.*

2740. Tamkin, Arthur S. (Receiving Hosp. Children, Columbus, O.) **Intelligence as a determinant of Rorschach card rejection.** *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1959 (Jan), 15, 63-64.—"The hypothesis that intellectual functioning is a determinant of Rorschach card rejection was tested by comparing the Wechsler-Bellevue IQs of 37 Ss who had no rejections with 29 Ss who had one or more rejections. It was found that the mean IQ of those who had no rejections was significantly higher at the 5% point. It was concluded that intellectual functioning was a factor in rejection, which suggests that difficulty in deriving concepts from the Rorschach may be attributable largely to the structural complexity of the cards as against their emotional evocativeness."

Ss were hospitalized psychiatric patients.—L. B. Heathers.

2741. van den Broek, P. Die Wechsler Intelligence Scale for Children. *Z. diagnost. Psychol.*, 1958, 6, 317-330.—A preliminary appraisal of the WISC undertaken by the Psychological Institute of the University of Leiden. Data with respect to IQ and scaled score variability are presented along with findings relevant to: differential effects of sex and socioeconomic class, differences in verbal and performance patterns, school success predictability, and the relative merit of 3 short forms of the test. Results are based on 100 6th-grade children, 11-14 years of age.—F. P. Hardesty.

2742. Weil, Pierre-Giles. Influence du milieu sur le développement mental. Répercussion sur l'organisation des programmes didactiques. [Influence of environment on mental development. Significance for the organization of instructional programs.] *Enfance*, 1958 (Mar-Apr), No. 2, 151-160.—Preliminary presentation of results of a national survey of the intelligence level of Brazilians. If one plans an educational program in accordance with intelligence levels and then finds that these levels are influenced by educational programs, one is caught in a vicious circle. This study, begun in 1954, used a stratified sample of 27,000. The age range was from 6 to 65. A multiple choice, nonverbal test with liberal time limits was used; data compares the literate and the illiterate. The age-performance curve for the literate is very similar to those ordinarily reported. For the illiterates there is virtually no improvement in performance associated with age. A number of reasons are given why the latter finding is not definitive in its significance, concluding that it is still best to concentrate upon the needs of the individual, beginning where a study of him indicates one should begin.—S. S. Marzolf.

2743. Witsaman, L. R., & Jones, Reginald L. (State Hosp., Logansport, Ind.) Reliability of the Columbia Mental Maturity Scale with kindergarten pupils. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1959 (Jan), 15, 66-68.—As a result of testing 391 kindergarten children the authors question the adequacy of the standardization of the Columbia Mental Maturity Scale. Though the community was not an unusual one, 25% of the children obtained IQs of 130 or higher. Mean scores for the 227 five year olds were very significantly higher than those of the standardization group. A random group of 34 Ss were retested 6-8 weeks later. Although the distribution of IQs for this group was much like that of the total sample, the test-retest *r* was only .59. 12 Ss with low CMMS scores were retested on the S-B; the 2 tests correlated only .55. In general the S-B IQ was higher than the CMMS IQ. For age 6, but not for age 5, the manual standard deviation is much larger than that for the S-B.—L. B. Heathers.

(See also Abstracts 2349, 2352, 2353, 2367, 2816, 2987, 3200, 3237, 3253, 3446)

PERSONALITY

2744. Aaronson, Bernard S. (State Hosp., Trenton, N. J.) A comparison of two MMPI measures of masculinity-femininity. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1959 (Jan), 15, 48-50.—(see 33: 1223) "Comparison of

the scores of 84 males and 62 females on the Mf scale of the MMPI and on an index of masculinity-femininity based on the relationships among the scales, Hs, Hy, Pa, and Pt, showed that both significantly differentiated males from females while having only a low relation to one another. This suggested that male and female personality differences comprise more than a single dimension. Since both of these measures are verbal, recent theorizing based on a similar finding with regard to perceptual-motor tests and the Mf scale, in which it was postulated that the former tapped id and the latter superego function, seems probably premature. . . . Since . . . [the Mf index] is based on the relationships among four scales, it may be more difficult to fake than the Mf scale alone."—L. B. Heathers.

2745. Bateman, Mildred M., & Jensen, Joseph S. (Topeka State Hosp., Kan.) The effect of religious background on modes of handling anger. *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1958 (Feb), 47, 133-141.—Results of administrations of a religious questionnaire and projective tests to 84 Protestant college students show "that a person with extensive religious training tends to express less anger towards the environment and is more apt to turn it in upon himself [and] also show that a person's present religious beliefs have a much less definite correlation with modes of handling anger."—J. C. Franklin.

2746. Berkowitz, Leonard. (U. Wisconsin) Anti-semitism and the displacement of aggression. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1959 (Sep), 59, 182-187.—". . . an object's likelihood of receiving displaced aggression varies not only with the objective stimulus factors . . . but also with the personality characteristics of the angered person. . . . it was hypothesized . . . that highly anti-Semitic Ss would be more likely to displace aggression when angered than less anti-Semitic Ss. The results support the hypothesis. Several factors possibly accounting for this displacement are discussed." 17 refs.—G. Frank.

2747. Canning, Ray R., & Baker, James M. Effect of the group on authoritarian and non-authoritarian persons. *Amer. J. Sociol.*, 1959 (May), 64, 579-581.—Experiments in autokinesis with authoritarian and nonauthoritarian persons revealed that both were influenced significantly by group pressures.—R. M. Frumkin.

2748. Cattell, R. B., & Baggaley, A. R. A confirmation of ergic and engram structures in attitudes objectively measured. *Aust. J. Psychol.*, 1958 (Dec), 10, 287-318.—"Four devices—Preference, Memory (Word Association), Autism-Misbelief (Opinions), and Phantasy (Sentence Completion)—were chosen as being of highest reliability and validity, in terms of loadings in the three major 'motivation component' factors." A test battery of the 4 tests was constructed for each of 56 attitudes and administered to 199 Air Force OCS cadets. The 56 attitudes were intercorrelated, factored, and rotated and a structure appeared "for 13 factors of adequate variance." 8 simple structure factor patterns, showing resemblance to drives and propensities, were called ergs. 5 other factors appeared to be learned sentiments. 15 refs.—P. E. Lichtenstein.

2749. Cattell, Raymond B. (U. Illinois) What is "objective" in "objective personality tests?" *J. counsel. Psychol.*, 1958, 5, 285-289.—"Essentially

independent dimensions of test descriptions are objective-vs-self-appraising, selective-vs-inventive, and consecutive-vs-rative. These dimensions will yield 8 types of tests." This definition of: stimulus, response opportunity, and scoring basis should help to understand a test.—*M. M. Reece.*

2750. Cattell, Raymond B., & Coan, Richard W. (U. Illinois) **Personality dimensions in the questionnaire responses of six- and seven-year-olds.** *Brit. J. educ. Psychol.*, 1958 (Nov), 28, 232-242.—1 phase of a factor analytic study of personality at the 6- and 7-year level dealing with questionnaire responses is reported. Responses to 200 items presented in dichotomous form and designed to cover all the dimensions previously demonstrated at the 11-14-year level were obtained from a final sample of 151 public school children. 18 factors were extracted, of which 11 presented reasonable matches with the results of an independent follow-up study using similar procedures with a different sample of Ss. A tentative identification of these 11 factors is attempted. The results resemble strongly those obtained in previous studies of older groups, both in terms of the number of factors involved, and in their psychological character.—*R. C. Strassburger.*

2751. Chandra, S. Subhash. (U. Coll. Arts, Hyderabad) **The primacy of personality in contemporary psychology.** *Indian J. soc. Wk.*, 1958 (Sep), 19, 133-141.—Following consideration of the various definitions of personality, fundamental theories of personality are briefly outlined.—*R. Schaefer.*

2752. Chatterjee, R. G., & Banerjee, Sasadhan. **Interest in amusements and its relation to personality types.** *Indian J. soc. Wk.*, 1958 (Dec), 19, 218-224.—57 students were asked to rate on a 4-point scale, most-liking to most-disliking, a list of 24 amusements and a list of 10 personality types. Tables, based on 50 completed forms, given in percent of Ss choosing each scale point, break down results with respect to various sexes, age levels, and courses of study engaged in. In general, students prefer railway traveling as amusement and mental strength as a personality trait.—*R. Schaefer.*

2753. Cheng, Fa-yu; Chen, Chu-chang, & Rin, Hsien. (National Taiwan U.) **A personality analysis of the Ami and its three subgroups by Rorschach test.** *Acta Psychol. Taiwanica*, 1958 (Nov), No. 1, 131-143.—The Rorschach was administered to 249 Ss of the Ami tribe, 1 of the aboriginal Formosan tribes. The Ami were shown to have imaginative and introversive tendencies, refined expression of social intercourse, anxiety and hostility in interpersonal relationships, and weak restraint in their sexual drive.—*C. E. Tuthill.*

2754. De Soto, Clinton B., & Kuethe, James L. (Johns Hopkins U.) **Subjective probabilities of interpersonal relationships.** *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1959 (Sep), 59, 290-294.—"Subjective probabilities of the existence of various interpersonal relationships under various conditions were obtained with a questionnaire given male college students. Positive affective relationships were regarded as generally most probable, and negative affective relationships as least probable." Various aspects of the interpersonal relationship, e.g., "likes," "trusts," "confides in," "feels superior to," etc., were discussed.—*G. Frank.*

2755. Engel, Gerald; O'Shea, Harriet E., & Mendenhall, John H. **"Projective" responses to a news article: A study in aspects of bias.** *J. Psychol.*, 1958 (Oct), 46, 309-317.—Designed to test interpretation of publications of a controversial article on the part of groups with different ego involvements. Selected was one in a national news weekly on alcoholic habits of Jews, with a questionnaire answered by these groups: Catholic students, Jewish fraternity members, Protestant students, students in an English class, graduate students in clinical psychology, ministers, rabbis, and patients in an alcoholic ward at a state hospital. Interpretations varied considerably in group-to-group comparisons, although in general, feelings were that Jews felt that Catholics and Protestants are heavier drinkers.—*R. W. Husband.*

2756. Erikson, Erik H. **Identity and the life cycle: Selected papers.** *Psychol. Issues*, 1959, 1, 1-171.—A reprint of 3 previously published papers: "Ego Development and Historical Change" (see 22: 904), "Growth Crises in the Healthy Personality" (see 26: 5571), and "The Problem of Ego Identity" (see 31: 2625). 5 p. bibliog.—*D. Prager.*

2757. Eschenbach, Arthur E., & Dupree, Louis. (Patrick AFB, Fla.) **The influence of stress on MMPI scale scores.** *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1959 (Jan), 15, 42-45.—"Twenty-two normal males were administered the MMPI prior to and immediately after a realistic survival situation containing conditions of stress, fatigue and anxiety. High test-retest reliabilities, comparison of present study with previous studies not incorporating the intervening situation of stress, fatigue, and anxiety; and relatively minor differences between the pre- and post-test means on all scales of the MMPI indicated that the intervening situational variable had but a negligible effect on MMPI test scores. The results strongly suggest that MMPI scores are not unduly influenced by unusual environmental circumstances or immediate situational pressures such as stress, fatigue, and anxiety immediately prior to test administration." Statistically, scores on Hs, Pd, Pt, Sc, and A (Anxiety) decreased significantly while scores on L increased significantly. All clinical means were lower on re-test whereas K, L, and Social Dominance were higher.—*L. B. Heathers.*

2758. Favez-Boutonier, J. **La signification du complexe d'oedipe.** [The significance of the oedipus complex.] *Evolut. psychiat.*, 1959 (Apr-Jun), 2, 201-216.—The importance of the oedipus complex is proved by the fact that it provoked disagreements which caused schisms between Freud, Adler, Jung, and Horney. Freud's correspondence is quoted in order to document the original and subsequent formulations. If the oedipus complex were given the same importance as the prohibition of incest, it would provide important insights into social integration. Moreover, contemporary views concerning the prohibition of incest are mentioned, including rational and instinctive explanations, as well as, the theories of Durkheim and Levi-Strauss. In support of this contention, primitive customs are cited. In some cultures, the termination of the oedipus complex marks the child's entry into adult life, e.g., betrothal and marriage ceremonies of 5-6 year olds. The termination of the oedipus complex is an

accomplishment which permits the individual to develop in various ways.—L. A. Ostlund.

2759. Feather, N. T. **Level of aspiration and achievement imagery.** *Aust. J. Psychol.*, 1958 (Dec), 10, 319-328.—An attempt to bring together studies of the level of aspiration with McClelland's study of achievement motives. The relationship between Relaxed and Achievement-oriented situations is investigated. Mean goal discrepancy scores showed a significant increase from Relaxed to Achievement-oriented situations. Achievement projective scores also showed an increase from Relaxed to Achievement-oriented situations. Results were interpreted in terms of a dominant "fear of failure" set in the Relaxed situation and dominant "hope for success" set in the Achievement-oriented situation.—P. E. Lichtenstein.

2760. Flanagan, J. J., Jr., & Herr, V. V. **Ascendancy-submission and the psychogalvanic response to mild stress.** *Psychol. Rep.*, 1959, 5, 289-292.—"The social qualities of ascendancy-submission may be interpreted as a tendency to act with aggression to, or withdrawal from, a difficult social situation. Fear may be defined as withdrawal or compliance, and anger as aggression. Recent studies have held that fear and anger are physiologically different, and that this difference should be reflected in the PGR. It was hypothesized that submissive persons would react to a difficult social situation with PGRs that reach their peaks faster than those of ascendant persons, and would react with larger PGRs than would ascendant persons. Results support the speed hypothesis, but not the magnitude hypothesis. The negative results for the magnitude hypothesis are interpreted in terms of differences in experimental conditions rather than as contradicting earlier findings of Ax."—C. H. Ammons.

2761. Fox, L. W. (Ohio U.) **The relationship of the Buckingham personality test to the discrepancy between intelligence and scholastic achievement.** *Proc. W. Va. Acad. Sci.*, 1957, 29, 91-94.—The null hypothesis was that there is no relationship between what is measured by the Buckingham Personal Adaptability Test and the discrepancy between intelligence and achievement. Ss consisted of 46 11th grade girls and 54 11th grade boys. The null hypothesis was affirmed.—O. Strunk, Jr.

2762. Frye, R. L., & Adams, H. E. **Effect of the volunteer variable on leaderless group discussion experiments.** *Psychol. Rep.*, 1959, 5, 184.—An investigation of "the personality characteristics of [44] Ss who volunteered for a leaderless discussion experiment, as compared with [51] Ss who did not volunteer." After several opportunities to participate in an experiment known to be carried out in groups, Ss "were given the Edwards Personal Preference Schedule. Scores for the two groups on each of the 15 scales . . . were compared by means of Student's *t*. None of the *t* values was significant beyond the .05 level. . . . as far as personality variables measured by the Edwards Personal Preference Schedule are concerned, the volunteer variable does not bias leaderless group discussion experiments."—C. H. Ammons.

2763. Fukushima, Masaji, & Murayama, Noboru. (Hokkaido Gakugei U.) **Jikogainen no hattat-suteki kenkyū.** [A developmental study of self-con-

cept.] *Jap. J. educ. Psychol.*, 1958 (Jul), 6, 1-6, 60.—126 children of Grades 2, 4, and 6 were used as Ss. Their social behavior, human relations, academic success, and personality were measured by self-evaluation, teacher's evaluation, mutual evaluation of the children, and each child's evaluation of how others evaluated him. Questionnaires were employed. With increase in age, self-concept becomes more objective and stable. English summary.—S. Ohwaki.

2764. Gay, J. D. (Marshall Coll.) **A comparison of certain aspects of personality of college fraternity and nonfraternity men.** *Proc. W. Va. Acad. Sci.*, 1957, 29, 87-90.—The hypothesis was that active members of fraternities tend to select from the available candidates persons who are, with respect to certain personality traits, already much like themselves. Using the Guilford-Zimmerman Temperament Survey, a freshman nonfraternity group ($N = 31$), a freshman pledge group ($N = 30$), and a fraternity active group ($N = 30$) were compared. The original hypothesis was affirmed.—O. Strunk, Jr.

2765. Gelbmann, Frederick John. (Catholic U.) **Authoritarianism and temperament.** Washington, D. C.: Catholic Univ. America Press, 1958. 63 p. \$.75.—149 firemen were administered the F scale, personal data sheet, and Guilford-Zimmerman Temperament Survey to determine whether groups operationally defined as authoritarian and nonauthoritarian on the basis of F scale scores maintained group identity when analyzed in terms of a defined set of personality variables. That "typeness of the authoritarian makes it possible to distinguish him from the non-authoritarian both in wider areas . . . than described in the California study . . . has not been upheld by the present study." 40-item bibliog.—E. L. Gaier.

2766. Honkavaara, S. S. **The Color- and Form-Personality: Perceptual Personality Test.** Individual, 1 form, untimed, age 7 to adult. Belmont, Mass.: Color Institute, 1959. 50 p.—For each card in a deck of small cards the S selects the one colored geometrical form which is most similar on a large card with 8 forms. There are 6 large cards. Scoring is based upon the degree to which the selections are based upon form or color. The test is designed to help analyze a person in terms of his inborn structure. The manual describes how the test can be interpreted and used, and discusses how the test reactions express the basic psychophysical structure of a personality.—R. L. McCornack.

2767. Iwahara, Shinkuro; Miseki, Kyoko; Shio-kawa, Noriko, & Yoshida, Reiko. (Nara Women's U.) **Uso ni taisuru GSR to seikaku tokusei tonokankei ni suite.** [GSR to forced lying and personality traits.] *Tohoku J. exp. Psychol.*, 1955, 1(3), 82-85.—51 college students were forced to lie. "The number of GSR to lying which were distinctly greater than those GSR to other neutral stimuli, was correlated with 16 Rorschach scores, Yatabe-Kibler and Yatabe-Guilford personality inventories. . . . individuals who were sensitive to forced lying, tended to think in abstract or symbolic terms. Their responses were more likely to be integrative and theoretical. . . . Any significant relationships were not obtained between the GSR to lying and either of the 2 self-diagnostic inventories." English abstract.—S. Ohwaki.

2768. Jones, Frank Pierce, & O'Connell, D. N. **Posture as a function of time.** *J. Psychol.*, 1958 (Oct), 46, 287-294.—Posture as an index of personality has been much discussed, but 1 disadvantage has been that the time element has usually been missing, i.e., S is shown stopped in one position. The authors, by means of color film, marked points on the face and head, and a Strobolume, have been able to show moving postures, such as progressing from sitting to standing, or sitting relaxed to sitting erect.—R. W. Husband.

2769. Jorgensen, C. **A short form of the MMPI.** *Aust. J. Psychol.*, 1958 (Dec), 10, 341-350.—An investigation into the possibility of shortening the MMPI is reported. Experience with a shortened form has been encouraging in terms of usefulness and the time saving is substantial.—P. E. Lichtenstein.

2770. Kanzer, M. **Autobiographical aspects of the writer's imagery.** *Int. J. Psycho-Anal.*, 1959 (Jan), 40(1), 52-58.—"The imagery of the writer is inevitably determined by his individual experiences and outlook. It is consequently of potential value as a projective test of his personality, creative processes and life history."—G. Elias.

2771. Koyanagi, Kyōji. (Hokkaido Teacher's Coll.) **Dōsatsuteki kaiketsu to gūzenteki kaiketsu: Sōsateki teigi.** [Insightful solution and incidental solution: An operational definition.] *Tohoku J. exp. Psychol.*, 1955, 1(3), 77-81.—An attempt was made to clarify the criteria of insightful solution. "The insight is the implicit occurrence of solution sequence behavior. . . operationally, [insightful solution is solving a problem] . . . by a smooth overt solution sequence behavior in which the occurrence of insight can be inferred obviously from the problem situation which requires the discovery of 'means-end-relations.' Insightful solution does not stand against so-called trial-and-error learning but against incidental solution." English abstract.—S. Ohwaki.

2772. Lana, Robert Edward. (U. Maryland) **Pretest-treatment interaction effects in attitudinal studies.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959 (Jul), 20, 396.—Abstract.

2773. Levitt, Eugene E., & Zuckerman, Marvin. **The Water-Jar Test revisited: The replication of a review.** *Psychol. Rep.*, 1959, 5, 365-380.—"The purpose of this paper was to review [30] recent studies bearing on the validity of the water-jug Einstellung test as a measure of the personality trait, rigidity, and to compare the findings with those of an earlier review [of 31 studies]. . . The conclusions of this replication . . . substantiate those of the earlier one: the WJT is invalid as a measure of rigidity, and it has serious psychometric shortcomings no matter what it may be measuring."—C. H. Ammons.

2774. McClintock, Charles G. **Personality syndromes and attitude change.** *J. Pers.*, 1958 (Dec), 26, 479-493.—3 approaches designed to effect changes in attitudes toward Negroes held by individuals classified in terms of degree of other-directedness and ego-defensiveness were studied. Ss, 252 female college students, were administered the California F Scale and a Negro Stereotype Scale, the latter on 3 occasions. Measures of other-directedness and ego-defensiveness were derived from F scale items. The 3 types of written material presented to the Ss were

labelled by the author as informational, interpretive, and ethnocentric. A number of predicted relationships were confirmed.—A. Rosen.

2775. McGuigan, F. J. **Further study of psychological changes related to intercultural experiences.** *Psychol. Rep.*, 1959, 5, 244-248.—The effects of intercultural experiences on various aspects of the personality were evaluated. "The following findings are added to those previously reported. The effects of a year abroad, relative to a year at home, probably lead to: (a) a decrease in Ethnic Distance, the major portion of which occurs in the last eight months; (b) a consistent increase in Xenophilic tendencies throughout the year; (c) a development of 'hostile' feelings toward Americans as shown by a tendency to ascribe fewer positive traits to them than to Europeans throughout the year, and also to ascribe relatively more negative traits to them than to Europeans throughout the year; and (d) less independency."—C. H. Ammons.

2776. Mayo, George Douglas, & Guttman, Isaiah. (Naval Air Technical Training Command, Memphis, Tenn.) **Faking in a vocational classification situation.** *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1959 (Apr), 43, 117-121.—An interest and a personality inventory were administered to a total of 773 United States Navy aviation recruits. "The experiment provided a favorable opportunity for faking to manifest itself and it was not observed to any appreciable extent."—J. W. Russell.

2777. Meerloo, Joost A. M. **Justice as a psychological problem.** *Arch. crim. Psychodynamics*, 1959, 3, 7-51.—In 19 "chapters" the history, semantics, and clinical significance of "justice" are set forth. The concept is held to parallel in general the development of ego and superego functions. Illustrations are cited of the use of the concept in psychotherapy and in the courtroom.—L. A. Pennington.

2778. Mitscherlich, Alexander. (Vossstr. 2, Heidelberg) **Aggression und Anpassung. II.** [Aggression and adaptation. II.] *Psyche, Heidel.*, 1958 (Dec), 12, 523-537.—Aggression is human given, as are the organs by whose means it is expressed. Those who are made anxious by their own aggression tend either to compliance or acting-out. But fruitful adaptation is based on an adaptation to one's own thoughtful awareness, a kind of adaptation becoming more and more important in an increasingly crowded world.—E. W. Eng.

2779. Newman, R. E. **Personality development in a primitive "adolescent" group.** *Z. diagnost. Psychol.*, 1958, 6, 241-253.—Analysis of 18 protocols obtained from 2 randomly selected adolescent groups of Otomi Indians reveals statistically insignificant differences with respect to 25 Rorschach scoring variables. Delineation of basic personality structure by means of a medial personality profile demonstrates several trends but without evidence of any marked change developmentally. The inference made from these data is that the "storm-and-stress" and aggressive tendencies, generally assumed to be characteristic of adolescence in European and North American cultures, may be absent during the 2nd decade of life in a different culture. Interpretation of overall findings supports anthropological observations made elsewhere.—F. P. Hardesty.

2780. Porteus, S. D. What do the maze tests measure? *Aust. J. Psychol.*, 1958(Dec), 10, 245-256.—It appears likely that "planfulness," or the ability to put to prudent use the ability we possess, is the fundamental ability measured by the maze tests which have shown themselves to be sensitive indicators of frontal lobe or temporal lobe damage. Recent drug studies showing maze losses indicate that lowered initiative and drive and less anxiety about problems mean less planfulness. Certain shortcomings of the Porteus scale are being corrected.—P. E. Lichtenstein.

2781. Pulver, Urs. Spannungen und Störungen im Verhalten des Säuglings: Beobachtungen über die Wirkung leichter Drucksituationen im ersten Lebensjahre. Vol. II. Beiträge zur genetischen Charakterologie. [Tensions and irritations in the infant's behavior pattern: Observations of the effects of lighter stress situations during the first year of life. Vol. II. Contributions to genetic characterology.] Bern, Switzerland: Hans Huber, 1959. 123 p. S. Fr./DM 12.—This longitudinal study is a part "of a long range investigation of personality development, conducted at the University of Berne . . . under the direction of Richard Meili." The results are derived from an analysis of films taken at the homes of the infants at the age levels of 3, 4, 7, 9, and 11 months. Discussed are: the reaction to objects, the reaction to the camera at the age of 4 months and during the second half of the first year, the play with toys, the reaction to stress situations, the relation to the mother. "Irritability is a personality trait observable and measurable in different experimental situations during infancy . . . which remains roughly constant during the first year of life." German and English summaries. 52 refs.—M. Haas.

2782. Rado, Sandor. From the metapsychological ego to the biocultural action-self. *J. Psychol.*, 1958(Oct), 46, 279-285.—The inconsistencies of Freud's 3 personification levels: superego as conscience representing divine commandments, the ego as adaptive common sense, and the id as repressed desires and satanic temptations. Rado objects to the physiological foundations, preferring common adaptation frames of reference. His postulation is that the psychodynamic cerebral system includes an integrative apparatus whose base is the hedonic unit. In hierarchical order follow the units of brute emotion, emotional thought, and unemotional thought. Conscience effects moral self-restraint and promotes cultural achievement by means of self-reward; the appearance of automatic mechanisms of self-punishment signifies a failure of conscience.—R. W. Husband.

2783. Ramey, J. W. (Columbia U.) The relationship of peer group rating to certain individual perceptions of personality. *J. exp. Educ.*, 1958 (Dec), 27, 143-149.—The degree to which doctoral students working closely with one another in a department think of themselves as a group was questioned. The close-knit group was chosen to be 12 graduate assistants in a department (the "Peer Group") and other doctoral students in the department were designated "Others." The following 6 scales of the California Psychological Inventory were used: Dominance, Capacity for Status, Socialization, Conformity, Intellectual Efficiency, Flexibility. The results were that self-rating correlates more significantly

cantly with rating of "Peers" than with ratings of "Others," peer ratings correlated more significantly with self-ratings than with ratings of "Others," and finally, ratings of "Others" will correlate as significantly with ratings of self as with ratings of "Peers."—E. F. Gardner.

2784. Roberts, Allyn F., & Johnson, Donald M. (Michigan State U.) Some factors related to the perception of funniness in humor stimuli. *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1957(Aug), 46, 57-63.—Analysis of reactions of 28 mental hospital patients to cartoons along with "empathy" and "reality contact" measures support the hypotheses that "funniness of humor stimuli are positively related to the degree to which the perceiver is able to empathize with the characters depicted . . . and a positive relation exists between the degree of reality contact of an individual, and that person's perception of humor stimuli as being funny."—J. C. Franklin.

2785. Rodgers, David A. (U. California) Personality correlates of successful role behavior. *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1957(Aug), 46, 111-117.—By means of Q sorts "measures of role insight, role taking ability, and flexibility of self perception correlated significantly with role success (of 12 subjects). Measures of self insight and of similarity between basic personality and role demands were not significantly correlated with role success. Self concept and role concept were found to be held in tension between basic personality and role demands. A distinction between self insight as a condition and as a process" is discussed.—J. C. Franklin.

2786. Rümke, H. C. (Maria-Hoek 4, Utrecht) Betrachtungen zum Problem "Sich öffnen und sich schliessen." [Observations on "opening" and "closing" of the self.] *Psyche, Heidelberg*, 1958(Dec), 12, 550-560.—The sense of the self being open or opening up, being closed or closing up, is a common experience. It is a rhythmically experienced alternation between opening and closing that is healthy, while tendencies to fixation in either direction tend to pathology. Since this rhythm appears to be a basic activity it is probably accessible to modification by drugs. As a basic activity it is also likely that the meaning of "opening" and "closing" can be understood in a less phenomenological fashion.—E. W. Eng.

2787. Schneider, Eliezer. (Inst. Psicologia, Rio de Janeiro) O problema psicologico da opiniao e da atitude. [The psychological problem of opinion and attitude.] *Bol. Inst. Psicol., Rio de Janeiro*, 1958 (Jul-Aug), 8(7-8), 11-21.—Several authors have demonstrated recently that there is a correlation between traits of personality and social attitudes and opinions. Eysenck disagrees with the environmentalistic explanation and argues in favor of the "introversion-extroversion" dichotomy as a basic hereditary factor. It seems useful to talk about hereditary differentiation in speed and strength, rigidity, resistance and vulnerability, and to use operationally definable quantitative concepts such as more or less "sensitivity," "irritability," "intensity," etc. to certain experiences in the environment. Investigations have been carried out at the Instituto de Psicologia to correlate personality and attitudes and to demonstrate the nondisease character of the ill-named concept of neurosis.—J. M. Salazar.

2788. Schumacher, Charles Frederick. (U. Minnesota) **A comparison of three methods for keying interest and personality inventories.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959 (Jul), 20, 370.—Abstract.

2789. Sells, Saul B. (Texas Christian U.) **Structured measurement of personality and motivation: A review of contributions of Raymond B. Cattell.** *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1959 (Jan), 15, 3-21.—A broad, critical review of Cattell's "Personality and Motivation Structure and Measurement." (see 32: 3918)—L. B. Heathers.

2790. Shouksmith, George. **Command qualities in airline pilots.** *Aust. J. Psychol.*, 1958 (Dec), 10, 351-356.—A method is described for isolating leadership qualities. The most important qualities for command in an airline pilot were found to be: confidence, dependability, initiative, keenness, calmness, and self-discipline.—P. E. Lichtenstein.

2791. Singer, Stanley L., Steffire, Buford, & Thompson, Fred W. (Valley Psychol. Consul., Studio City, Calif.) **Temperament scores and socio-economic status.** *J. counsel. Psychol.*, 1958, 5, 281-284.—Information obtained on a sample of 672 high school seniors included the age, parent occupation, and scores on the Guilford-Zimmerman Temperament Survey. "It is concluded that scores on some temperament traits vary with socio-economic status."—M. M. Reece.

2792. Strickland, John F. (Johns Hopkins U.) **The effect of motivational arousal on humor preferences.** *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1959 (Sep), 59, 278-281.—"The present experiment was designed to test the hypothesis that the arousal of different types of motivations would produce differences in humor preferences. It was predicted that in a hostility-arousing situation subjects would prefer humorous material of a hostile and aggressive nature, while subjects placed in a sexually arousing situation would prefer humor material with a sexual theme. This prediction was confirmed . . . [and] an explanation of the results was offered in terms of suppression."—G. Frank.

2793. von Bracken, Helmut, & David, Henry P. (Eds.) **Perspektiven der Persönlichkeitstheorie.** [Perspectives in personality theory.] Stuttgart, Germany: Hans Huber, 1959. 319 p.—A German edition of the original 1957 publication (see 31: 1966). Several papers have been modified and enlarged, and a chapter on "Persönlichkeitstheorie in den Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika" by Henry P. David has been added.—F. W. yatt.

2794. Webster, Harold. **A note on "Correcting personality scales for response sets or suppression effects."** *Psychol. Bull.*, 1959 (May), 56, 240.—This short paper reports a correction and certain improvements on a formula reported in an earlier paper (see 33: 5801).—W. J. Meyer.

2795. Wiggins, Jerry S., & Vollmar, Judith. (Stanford U.) **The content of the MMPI.** *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1959 (Jan), 15, 45-47.—A table is presented giving the percentage frequency of the 26 content categories on the 13 usual and 12 of the newer MMPI scales. Also given is the total number of items on each scale.—L. B. Heathers.

2796. Wilson, Thurlow R. **Comments on application of the methods of bisection and equal**

appearing intervals to perception of persons. *Psychol. Rep.*, 1959, 5, 332.—Criticisms of a recent paper by Stanley A. Rudin (see 34: 1056).—C. H. Ammons.

2797. Wohl, Julian, & Hyman, Marvin. (VA Medical Health Center, Detroit, Mich.) **Relationship between measures of anxiety and constriction.** *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1959 (Jan), 15, 54-55.—"Five personality scales, two each of anxiety [MAS, IPAT] and constriction [Canter's EC and Wohl's CR] and one of test taking defensiveness [MMPI K], were intercorrelated. It was found that three of the first four measures were highly correlated with the defensiveness scale. The constriction scales were positively correlated, while the anxiety measures did not relate significantly when the defensiveness scale was held constant. Similarly, when the defensiveness scale was held constant, the anxiety measures did not correlate significantly with the constriction measures." Ss were 64 summer school college students; they were primarily teachers.—L. B. Heathers.

2798. Young, Harl H. (VA Hosp., Denver, Colo.) **A test of Witkin's field-dependence hypothesis.** *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1959 (Sep), 59, 188-192.—Perceptual tests (Witkin's Rod-and-Frame, Jackson's version of Witkin's modification of the Gottschaldt Figures, Barrat and Fruchter's Chair-Window Test) and tests of personality (Draw-a-Person, Holtzman Inkblot Test, and several self-description tests) were correlated. 6 hypotheses were constructed and tested. Results tend to support the original Witkin findings and underscore the relationship of at least certain aspects of personality with perceptual variables. Measures of personality, as obtained through projective testing, correlated best with the field-dependence phenomena as opposed to self-evaluations.—G. Frank.

2799. Zweig, Adam. **Tierpsychologische Beiträge zur Phylogenese der ich-über-ich-instanz.** [Contributions of animal psychology to the phylogenesis of instances of super ego.] Bern, Switzerland: Hans Huber, 1959. 81 p. DM 12.50.—The question of psychical structures in animals as would be homologous to the id, ego, and super-ego in man was investigated along the lines of formal, functional, and mnemonic-structural comparisons of a number of observations. Ego was characterized conceptually as a system of sensomotorical-mnemonic integration with the function of sense-making, self-shaping, and self-preservation. Super-ego was considered a mnemonic-vectorial regulation system with the function of shaping and preserving a structured society. Mnemonic-vectorial regulation was hypothesized as a process for the establishment of an optimal equilibrium between individual and collective polyvalent tendencies of expansion. 16-item bibliog.—A. H. Urmer.

(See also Abstracts 2819, 2906, 2910, 3244, 3323, 3391, 3411, 3412, 3413, 3456)

AESTHETICS

2800. Beres, D. **The contribution of psychoanalysis to the biography of the artist: A commentary on methodology.** *Int. J. Psycho-Anal.*, 1959 (Jan.), 40(1), 26-37.—A biography revealing the artist's neurotic-psychotic trends is incomplete.

It should show how these trends were reflected in his work.—G. Elias.

2801. Deutsch, F. Creative passion of the artist and its synesthetic aspects. *Int. J. Psycho-Anal.*, 1959 (Jan), 40(1), 38-51.—Résumés of the lives of 3 sculptors, Rodin, Kollwitz, and Ambrosi to show that their works reflected psychological trends developed in their childhoods. It is the child that is expressed in creativity; the adult ego shapes the child's effusiveness into a work of art.—G. Elias.

2802. Janse de Jonge, A. L. Robert Burton's *The Anatomy of Melancholy*. *Med. Tijdschr. Psychol.*, 1959, 14, 119-132.—A discussion of Burton's book and the psychiatric viewpoints expressed therein.—R. H. Houwink.

2803. Käräng, Gösta, & Sandström, Carl Ivar. (Uppsala U.) *Användbarheten av estetiska bedömnings-test.* [The applicability of aesthetic judgment tests.] *Pedag. Forsk., Nord.*, 1959, No. 1, 44-56.—In order to ascertain their applicability in Sweden, the Meier Art Judgment Test (MAJ) and the Graves Design Judgment Test (GDJ) were administered to a group of students at an art teachers college (selected for their artistic ability), and to a group at a regular teachers college. The GDJ differentiated the 2 groups significantly; the MAJ did not. The correlation between the 2 tests was low for the art-teacher group ($r=.25$), higher for the other group ($r=.52$). The reliability coefficients were generally in line with those given in the respective test manuals, but the validity of both the MAJ and the GDJ was found to be unsatisfactory (using teachers' ratings or marks received in art courses as the criterion). English summary.—J. L. Goldberger.

2804. Vereecken, J. L. T. M. *Bijdrage tot de psychologie van de stierenvechter.* [Contribution to the psychology of the bullfighter.] *Ned. Tijdschr. Psychol.*, 1959, 14, 12-23.—A psychoanalytic interpretation of bullfighting as a symbolic expression of human problems. The bullfight is described as a ritual display of masculinity, in which the timid spectators have the opportunity of watching what they would like to do themselves, but do not dare to. 16 refs.—R. H. Houwink.

(See also Abstracts 2336, 3397)

DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY

2805. Harlow, Harry F. (U. Wisconsin) *The nature of love.* *Amer. Psychologist*, 1958 (Dec), 13, 673-685.—Infant monkeys were reared with the aid of a laboratory constructed mother-substitute. "We produced a perfectly proportioned streamlined body stripped of unnecessary bulges and appendices. Redundancy in the surrogate mother's system was avoided by reducing the number of breasts from two to one and placing this ubreast in an upper-thoracic, sagittal position, thus maximizing the natural and known perceptual-motor capabilities of the infant operator. The surrogate was made from a block of wood, covered with sponge rubber, and sheathed in tan cotton terry cloth. A light bulb behind her radiated heat. The result was a mother, soft, warm, and tender, a mother with infinite patience, a mother available twenty-four hours a day, a mother that never scolded her infant and never

struck or bit her baby in anger." The data obtained "make it obvious that contact comfort is a variable of overwhelming importance in the development of affectional responses, whereas lactation is a variable of negligible importance." It is suggested that the primary function of nursing "is that of insuring frequent and intimate body contact of infant with mother."—S. J. Lachman.

2806. Hooker, Davenport. (U. Pittsburgh Medical School) *Evidence of prenatal function of the central nervous system in man.* New York: American Museum of Natural History, 1958. 41 p. \$75.—A review of the sequential appearance of exteroceptive reflexes in the human fetus and its bearing on the individuation (Coghill)-integration (Swensen, Windle) conflict. The development of human fetal reflex behavior appears to substantiate Coghill's (see 3: 3022) dictum that "the same law prevails in the development of behavior of human beings as that which has been observed in Amblystoma. . . it is the 'law' or principle that behavior develops first as a total pattern, from which partial patterns are later individuated, that constitutes the important consideration here." 60 refs.—G. Y. Kenyon.

2807. Lévy-Schoen, Ariane. *Le développement de la perception d'autrui: Quelques résultats et problèmes.* [The development of the perception of others: Some results and problems.] *Psychol. Franc.*, 1959 (Feb), 4, 53-57.—An experiment is described in which children and adults make choices among sets of photographs or designs. Certain relationships between the choices of these Ss and their age, social and educational background, and personal characteristics are noted.—C. J. Adkins.

2808. Lorenz, Konrad Z. *The evolution of behavior.* *Scient. Amer.*, 1958 (Dec), 199(6), 67-83.—Investigations about possible inherited, unvarying motor patterns underlying the varying behavior which animals learn. The problem is approached through seeking homologous traits from species to species and and through cross breeding studies where new patterns not present in parents, suppressions, and trait combinations appear in the hybrid.—I. S. Wolf.

2809. Perron, Roger. *La conception de soi comme facteur de comportement.* [The self-concept as a factor of behavior.] *Psychol. Franc.*, 1959 (Feb), 4, 58-68.—A review of research on the self-concept is presented, and the need for more attention to this problem is stressed. A further development of research methods is urged. 98 refs.—C. J. Adkins.

2810. Richter, Curt P. (Johns Hopkins U.) *Rats, man, and the welfare state.* *Amer. Psychologist*, 1959 (Jan), 14, 18-28.—The possible relationship between social securities and the incidence of various noncurable diseases is discussed. Paralleling the development of the welfare state there is a great incidence in the occurrence of a variety of physical and mental diseases. Sometime between 1840 and 1850 albino forms of the Norway rat were introduced into the research laboratory; it thus was subject to domestication. Comparisons between the domesticated and the wild Norway rat are summarized; typically the differences favor the wild rat. In the domesticated animals adrenal glands are smaller and less effective, the thyroid less active, the brain smaller and perhaps less effective as indicated by evidence of greater susceptibility to audiogenic seizure. In the protected en-

vironment it is the tamer, more gentle, that survive; "natural selection" does not always operate to eliminate weaker individuals." In the domesticated state "a greater variety of abnormal strains may appear and propagate themselves." Parallels in man are cited: as a consequence of legislation, increased energy resources and medical advances, less strong and less vigorous individuals are aided to survive and perpetuate their special defects in increasing numbers of individuals. It is possible that "the process of evolution can be influenced, that man has reached the state at which he can do something about his destiny." 60 refs.—S. J. Lachman.

CHILDHOOD & ADOLESCENCE

2811. Antonovsky, Helen Faigin. (Hebrew U., NYC) **A contribution to research in the area of the mother-child relationship.** *Child Developm.*, 1959 (Mar), 30, 37-51.—Observation and interview data on 9 mothers and 9 children, age 20-23 months, showing relationships between mother behavior and child behavior and between different types of data on mother behavior.—B. Camp.

2812. Aupécle, M. **Dessins-robots.** [Figure-drawing standards.] *Enfance*, 1958 (Mar-Apr), No. 2, 145-150.—For quick classification of children on the basis of their drawings of a man, or of a man and chair (Aupécle's test H-C), drawings typical of the productions of each age are constructed. If, for example, 11 points is the average score for an 8 year old, the 8 items most frequently included at this age are put together and constitute the typical production for this age.—S. S. Marsolf.

2813. Bene, Eva. (Maudsley Hosp., London) **Suppression of hetero-sexual interest and of aggression by middle class and working class grammar school boys.** *Brit. J. educ. Psychol.*, 1958 (Nov) 28, 226-231.—Test data reflecting heterosexual and aggressive attitudes of some 300 grammar school boys provide a basis for comparing middle class and working class patterns in these areas. Significant differences in all but one of the items pertaining to heterosexual behavior in the direction of greater suppression by middle class boys are found. There is no evidence of social class differences in the tendency to suppress aggressive impulses. Further comparison of working class boys in secondary modern schools with those attending grammar schools reveals no differences to support the thesis that social mobility accounts for the above results.—R. C. Strassburger.

2814. Bijou, Sidney W., & Sturges, Persis T. (U. Washington) **Positive reinforcers for studies with children: Consumables and manipulables.** *Child Developm.*, 1959 (Mar), 30, 151-170.—Analysis and review of studies and information pertaining to use of consumables and manipulables as positive reinforcers in experimental studies with children. Suggestions for strategy in choice and use of these reinforcers. 37 refs.—B. Camp.

2815. Bowlby, John. **The nature of the child's tie to his mother.** *Int. J. Psycho-Anal.*, 1958 (Sep-Oct), 39, 350-373.—A child is born with the following 5 instinctual drives: sucking, clinging, following, crying, and smiling. The attachment to the mother develops through the expression of these drives, and

thus serves as their integrating core. 61 refs.—G. Elias.

2816. Braine, Martin D. S. (New York U.) **The ontogeny of certain logical operations: Piaget's formulation examined by nonverbal methods.** *Psychol. Monogr.*, 1959, 73 (5, Whole No. 475), 43 p.—An investigation of "Piaget's theory of the development of intellect" is reported. Children from 2 day nurseries in New York City served as Ss in the studies. They varied in age from 3-6 to 7-0 years. These Ss were treated experimentally in an effort to ascertain: "the development in children of certain logical inferences"; "the development of children's concepts of position order." Piaget's "notion of emergent levels and also, within the limited scope of these experiments, for his conception of the emergent processes as 'operational' thinking" is reported. 90 refs.—M. A. Seidenfeld.

2817. Brigante, Thomas R. **Adolescent evaluations of rewarding, neutral, and punishing power figures.** *J. Pers.*, 1958 (Dec), 26, 435-450.—The relevance of certain variables to the responses of adolescent boys to power figures was studied in 2 experiments. In 1 experiment, 50 Ss selected on the basis of strong interest in sports and either high or low agreement with their fathers' disciplinary measures were individually interviewed by 3 power figures. In the other, 27 Ss in small groups interacted with 5 power figures. "The findings . . . suggest the importance of distinguishing between rewarding and punishing power, and emphasize that the consequences of inducing different amounts of power depend on the particular way in which power has been experimentally induced."—A. Rosen.

2818. Burstein, Alvin G. (U. Chicago) **Primary process in children as a function of age.** *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1959 (Sep), 59, 284-286.—Extending Freud's formulation with regard to the nature of the primary process, it was posited that language should reflect Freud's content that "contraries are not kept apart from each other, but are treated as though they were identical." Hypothesizing that secondary process thinking is a function of development, 3rd graders and 6th graders were compared on the basis of a paper-and-pencil test wherein the task was to select a synonym word from a group containing the synonym, an antonym, and an irrelevant word. Primary process thinking, as measured above, was found to be more characteristic of the younger group.—G. Frank.

2819. Cattell, Raymond B., Coan, Richard W., & Beloff, Halla. (U. Illinois) **A re-examination of personality structure in late childhood, and development of the High School Personality Questionnaire.** *J. exp. Educ.*, 1958 (Dec.), 27, 73-88.—The Junior Personality Quiz (JPQ), which was derived from the research of Cattell, Gruen, and Beloff, was studied by factor analytic methods with a view to its improvement and the construction of a 2nd form. Design of the new items was carried out jointly by Cattell and Coan in America and Beloff in Britain. A battery of 383 items including old and new items was administered to 168 12- and 13-year-old pupils in the schools of Terre Haute, Indiana. Factor analyses of matrices of phi coefficients between items were conducted. 2 forms of a new test called the High School Personality Questionnaire (HSPQ)

were devised. The validity, reliability, and factor composition of these forms was examined. 25-item bibliog.—E. F. Gardner.

2820. Durkin, Dolores. (U. California) **Children's concepts of justice: A comparison with the Piaget data.** *Child Developm.*, 1959 (Mar), 30, 59-67.—Relationships between CA, IQ, and responses of 101 7-13 year olds, to questions regarding resolution of story situations involving physical aggression between children. Comparison with Piaget's theory of moral development supports contention of relationship between age and justice concepts, but not between age and acceptance of reciprocity. Conflicting data regarding intelligence and justice concepts, but support for hypothesis of no relationship between IQ and equity.—B. Camp.

2821. Frankiel, Rita V. **A review of research on parent influences on child personality.** New York: Family Service Ass. America, 1959. 32 p. \$.65.—A survey for social caseworkers of multidisciplinary research concerned with the effects on child development of: specific infant-care practices; general patterns of parental behavior and motivation, i.e., overprotection, rejection, dominance, disciplinary techniques, etc.; and parental attitudes toward parent-child relationships. 103-item bibliog.—D. G. Brown.

2822. Gray, Suzanne W. (George Peabody Coll. Teachers) **Perceived similarity to parents and adjustment.** *Child Developm.*, 1959 (Mar), 30, 91-107.—115 children, Grades 5-8, rated themselves and their parents on 40 bipolar adjectives, completed a sociometric reputation test, the children's form of the Manifest Anxiety Scale, and a masculinity-femininity scale. Support for predicted interactions between direction of identification and sex and between age level and distance or closeness to parent. Perceived similarity to father significantly related to adjustment in boys. Discussion of pressure toward emancipation and changed role expectancies for women. 27 refs.—B. Camp.

2823. Hilliard, F. H. (U. London) **The influence of religious education upon the development of children's moral ideas.** *Brit. J. educ. Psychol.*, 1959, 29, 50-59.—Studies made by Forester, Moreton, Kuhlen and Arnold, and Bradshaw have shown that later adolescents question and tend to abandon the concept of God rewarding the good and punishing the bad. Data gathered by Hilliard from the responses of 220 education students to a questionnaire also generally support previous findings. The majority of adolescents believe, in general, "that religion can and should help them to live a morally good life. . . . religious education which deals effectively, in middle and later adolescence particularly, with religio-moral principles and their application to current problems is likely to meet with an interested response from adolescents."—W. Coleman.

2824. Hirota, Minoru. (Kyoto U.) **Characteristics of children's paintings and an attempt at rating them.** *Jap J. Psychol.*, 1959 (Mar), 29, 363-375.—Paintings by 22 4-year old and 29 6-year old school children were rated on 71 items referring to characteristics of technique, such as color and length of stroke, or of the paintings themselves, such as placement of objects and "concreteness" of form. 3 factors, extracted from the matrix of intercorrelations

of item scores, were interpreted as emotionality, effectiveness, and color-form quality. Reliability of the scoring scheme was .74, by the Spearman-Brown formula, and agreement among raters averaged 61%. In general, drawings by the younger children were more colorful and less "concrete."—J. Lyons.

2825. Irwin, O. C. **Phonetical description of speech development in childhood.** In Kaiser, L. (Ed.), *Manual of phonetics*. Amsterdam, Holland: North-Holland, 1957. Pp. 403-425.—A review of the author's work in the study of the sounds made by infants, touching on methodological problems as well as concrete results. "One thing stands out clearly from these researches: in the babbling and premeaning speech of babies there is a degree of orderliness." 22 refs.—J. B. Carroll.

2826. Jahoda, Gustav. **Development of the perception of social differences in children from 6 to 10.** *Brit. J. Psychol.*, 1959 (May), 50, 159-175.—179 systematically selected children were given a specially devised pictorial test of the ability to perceive social differences, together with Raven's Coloured Progressive Matrices and the Crichton Vocabulary Scale. The ability to perceive social differences increased with age. Status differences in social perception were found to disappear when intelligence was held constant. In the discussion it is shown that an incipient class concept can exist even when there is no facility for giving it verbal expression. 17 refs.—C. M. Franks.

2827. Larrue, Janine, & Malrieu, Philippe. **Enquête sur l'éducation à la ville et à la campagne: II. Types d'éducation à la ville.** [Inquiry into child-rearing practices in the city and in the country: II. Types of practices in the city.] *Enfance*, 1958 (Jan-Feb), No. 1, 31-62.—Rural child-rearing practices are rather homogeneous but diversity is the rule in urban communities. The following 5 types of families, with respect to their child-rearing practices, are proposed: (a) strict-protective—the child is considered to be weak and its faults must be overcome by reliance on strict management; (b) stimulating—the child's development must be stimulated by being attentive to his needs; (c) liberal—reliance is placed on the natural flowering of the child's potentialities; (d) weak—the family is disorganized, inconsistent, anxious, and vacillating; and (e) divided—here there is disagreement between the father and the mother or between the grand-parents and the parents with respect to child management. Illustrative cases are cited and suggestions concerning the kinds of personality that one may expect to find in children reared under the conditions characterizing each of these types.—S. S. Marzolf.

2828. Lehman, Irvin J. (Michigan State U.) **Responses of kindergarten children to the Children's Apperception Test.** *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1959 (Jan), 15, 60-63.—Bellak's CAT was given to 160 Canadian kindergarten children; there were 20 children of each sex in each of 4 socioeconomic categories. The frequency of descriptive and apperceptive responses to each card for each group is given; the Ss gave no enumerative responses. For the apperceptive responses, the frequency of occurrence of various dynamics, i.e., fear, orality, etc., is given for each socioeconomic group. These latter results were compared in detail with Bellak's statements in the

test manual. For example, orality was the most common dynamic expressed; it was elicited on almost all cards although, in general, it occurred most frequently on the cards designed to elicit it. Socio-economic group differences were negligible.—*L. B. Heathers.*

2829. **Lévine, Jacques.** *Représentation des étapes du développement et conscience de soi chez l'enfant.* [Representation of developmental stages and the awareness of self by children.] *Enfance*, 1958(Mar-Apr), No. 2, 85-114.—Children ranging in age from 5 to 14 inclusive (323 boys and 127 girls) were asked up to what age one is little, medium, and big; why one is so considered; and in which of these categories they placed themselves. 82 other children were interviewed individually to obtain additional correlative information. The results indicate that there are developmental stages in the temporal horizon and of the conception of the self as related to time. The nature of the sample precludes extensive generalization, but Lévine believes that between the ages of 7 and 8 the child conceives of himself as being on the road to becoming a big boy; between the ages of 8 and 10 there is a beginning of the idea that he is "on the road to be travelled" toward adulthood. This latter conception is not fully realized until the age of 11. Definition of level of development is both in terms of what one cannot do and what one is able to do. Sex differences are noted.—*S. S. Marzolf.*

2830. **Lévine, Irène.** *Problèmes éducatifs du jeune prématuré.* [Child-rearing problems of the young premature.] *Enfance*, 1958(May-Jun), No. 3, 213-243.—The development of 127 children born at 6, 7, and 8 months is compared with 122 full-term children from an analogous population. Problems related to feeding, motor development, and toilet-training are noted. Parental anxiety is the biggest factor in causing the premature to fail to develop normal personalities. Greater care in explaining the meaning of prematurity would obviate much of this anxiety. Data showing incidence of problems relative to various aspects of prematurity are given.—*S. S. Marzolf.*

2831. **Lévine, Irène, & Spionek, Halina.** *Quelques problèmes de développement psychomoteur et d'éducation des enfants dans les crèches.* [Some problems of psychomotor development and caring for children in day nurseries.] *Enfance*, 1958(May-Jun), No. 3, 245-267.—Home care is not always satisfactory. Errors are likely to be in the direction of excessive demand and overstimulation. By contrast, in the day nursery there is likely to be lack of adequate stimulation. Evidence on the effect of this lack of physical, affective, and social stimulation is cited. Suggestions for fostering development of motor ability, language development, and socialization in the day nursery are given.—*S. S. Marzolf.*

2832. **Lynn, David B., & Sawrey, William L.** (U. Colorado) *The effects of father-absence on Norwegian boys and girls.* *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1959(Sep), 59, 258-262.—The effects of father-absence on boys and girls was investigated in Norwegian (sailor) families where the father was absent for 1 or 2 years and "compared with otherwise similar (Norwegian) families (of the same area) in which the father was present. The following hypotheses were made and generally supported by the

findings: . . . father-absent boys . . . would show immaturity. . . . Being insecure in their identification with the father, father-absent boys would show stronger strivings toward father-identification . . . [and] compensatory masculinity . . . would demonstrate poorer peer/adjustment . . . [and] father-absent girls . . . would become more dependent on the mother than would father-present girls."—*G. Frank.*

2833. **Marfatia, J. C.** *Cultural and social factors contributing to child's maladjustment.* *Indian J. soc. Wk.*, 1958(Sep), 19, 115-118.—Most frequent and important environmental causes of maladjustment in children are faulty parental attitudes such as over-protection, rejection, unfavorable comparisons, partiality, etc. Sons, who not only become bread winners but carry on the family name, are more favored than dowry-requiring daughters. Superstitious beliefs and negative attitudes toward dark skinned children are also thought to contribute to maladjustment.—*R. Schaefer.*

2834. **Nakanishi, Noboru.** (Osaka City U.) *Oyako kankei no shinrigakuteki kenkyū: VIII. Kodomo ni taisuru oya no taido no inshi bunsekitteki kenkyū.* [Psychological study of the parent-child relationships: VIII. A factor analytic study of the parental attitudes.] *Jap. J. educ. Psychol.*, 1959(Jan), 6, 153-158, 202.—Interview data of 80 mothers were factor analyzed. "4 factors, i.e. authoritarian discipline, sibling disharmony, permissiveness, and babying were found." For the prediction of children's behavior, "not only parental attitude but also . . . personality traits, intellectual level of parents and socioeconomic status . . . are indispensable." English abstract.—*S. Ohwaki.*

2835. **Nakanishi, Nobuo.** (Osaka U.) *Hankō kōdō no hattatsuteki kenkyū.* [A study on development of resistant behavior.] *Jap. J. educ. Psychol.*, 1959(Jan), 6, 144-152, 201-202.—Parents of 1319 children ranging from 1 to 12 years old were given check lists on child's resistance behavior. Results were as follows: expression of resistance shifted from temper tantrum in infancy, through aggressive type and vocal type, to mutistic type in adolescence; situations in which these resistances frequently occur shifted from physical training situations in early childhood, through play, to school and household situations. English abstract.—*S. Ohwaki.*

2836. **Oléron, Pierre.** *L'enfant devant le langage: Réflexion sur quelques problèmes.* [The child before speech: Reflection on some problems.] *Psychol. Franc.*, 1958(Apr), 3, 128-136.—The period of speech development is an important time for intensive observation and research on children. This time offers many opportunities for acquiring new knowledge of the total behavior of the child and it is a relatively untouched research field. Some possible contributions of information theory are noted by the author.—*C. J. Adkins.*

2837. **Roff, Catherine.** (Boston U. Graduate School) *The self-concept in adolescent girls.* *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959(Jul), 20, 385.—Abstract.

2838. **Rosenblith, Judy F.** (Brown U.) *Learning by imitation in kindergarten children.* *Child Developm.*, 1959(Mar), 30, 69-80.—Effects of adult presence, withdrawal of adult attention, sex of adult,

and sex of child on learning by imitation in 120 kindergarten children. Sex differences for all treatment variables. More improvement in presence of a model, with male leaders and among boys. Boys with a male leader were most affected by withdrawal of attention. Relation to current theories of identification is discussed.—*B. Camp.*

2839. Rudel, Rita G. (Bellevue Medical Center, N.Y.) **Transposition of response to size in children.** *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1958 (Jun), 51, 386-390.—72 children from 21 to 45 months of age were trained to discriminate usually the larger from the smaller of 2 stimuli. They were then given transposition tests in negative or positive directions. The children were classified into 36 verbal and 36 preverbal Ss. Results indicated: transposition tests in a positive direction yielded a U curve, there were more relational responses on trials requiring transposition in a negative than in a positive direction, there was no significant difference in the transposition responses of the preverbal and verbal Ss.—*S. C. Ratner.*

2840. Seki, Syuniti. (Osaka U.) **Jidō no ingakankei rikai no hattatsu ni tsuite: II. Yōjiki, jidōzenki ni okeru hattatsu.** [Development of children's understanding of causal relations: II. Development in early childhood.] *Jap. J. educ. Psychol.*, 1959 (Jan), 6, 137-143, 201.—(see 33: 4713) 111 children from 4 to 9 years old were asked 11 questions on natural science. 6 of them were demonstrated. Ss' answers were classified in 7 categories according to the way of reasoning. From the result it was concluded that "they establish their sensory understanding at the ages of 5 to 7, and it is developed into concrete understanding when they reach the ages of 8 or 9." English abstract.—*S. Ohwaki.*

2841. Shakow, David. **Research in child development: A case illustration of the psychologist's dilemma.** *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1959 (Jan), 29, 45-59.—Naturalistic home research must be the core of any program of study of early child development. The psychologist's dilemma is: "How can one study human psychological phenomena scientifically—with a minimum of distortion—and ethically—with a minimum of inevitable trespass?"—*R. E. Perl.*

2842. Subes, J. **L'appréciation esthétique d'oeuvres d'enfants par les enfants.** [Esthetic appreciation of children's works by children.] *Enfance*, 1958 (Mar-Apr), No. 2, 115-130.—The question of whether it is better to illustrate children's books with drawings by adults which are simple, clear, and realistic, or with illustrations drawn by children, has attracted considerable attention but has led to little research. To investigate this matter approximately 400 boys and girls, ranging in age from 5 to 14 inclusive, were asked to indicate preferences in each of 10 pairs of illustrations, one by an adult and one by a child. In choosing pairs for comparison, an effort was made to control the amount and brilliance of color. The results indicate that at ages 5 and 6 there is a slight preference for children's work, but that, for both boys and girls, there is a rapid decline in this preference. In general, it may be said that children prefer adult-style illustrations. This may be a consequence of the child's growing desire to become an adult.—*S. S. Marsolf.*

2843. **United States Department of Health, Education, & Welfare. Research relating to children.** Washington, D. C.: United States Government Printing House, 1959. iv, 131 p. \$1.00.—Brief statements of research in progress or recently completed and first reported to the clearinghouse between August 1958 and February 1959.—*H. B. English.*

2844. Wallon, Henri; Evart-Chmielniski, Eugénie, & Sauterey, Rachel. **Équilibre statique, équilibre en mouvement: Double lateralisation (entre 5 et 15 ans).** [Static equilibrium, dynamic equilibrium: Double lateralization between 5 and 15 years.] *Enfance*, 1958 (Jan-Feb), No. 1, 1-29.—3 tasks involving static equilibrium and 2 involving dynamic equilibrium were required of 387 boys and girls ranging in age from 5 to 15 (only 22 cases above 12). Improvement in performance is rather steady up until the age of 11. Following this, improvement is slower and performance more variable. From this it is concluded that with increasing age, factors other than physiological development become increasingly important. Right-handed individuals seem to make better use of the left leg in static equilibrium tasks but use the right leg for initiating motor acts. Whether these preferences are due to a congenital predisposition or result from practice cannot be concluded from these data.—*S. S. Marsolf.*

2845. Wallon, Henri, & Lurçat, Liliane. **Le dessin du personnage par l'enfant: Ses étapes et ses mutations.** [The drawing of the person by the child: Its stages and its mutations.] *Enfance*, 1958 (May-Jun), No. 3, 177-211.—Qualitative analyses of results of 4 drawing tasks are reported for the purpose of discovering the meanings of children's errors and omissions. The tasks are to make drawings representing: (a) "a woman taking a walk and it rains"; (b) a family; (c) "some children in the country, seated on the grass, eating." The 4th task is for the child to correct his drawings by reference to his own body. If, for example, the child omits the neck he is asked to locate his own neck and then make appropriate corrections. Difficulties are noted in reconciling details with the total drawing, the influence of details upon drawing types, utilization of geometrical schema for handling details, deterioration upon repetition. When, as in the 3rd task, the persons are to be a part of a scene, various drawing problems not otherwise noted are observed. When called upon to correct a drawing, various kinds of behavior are observed. The drawing of a person "requires some progressive adjustments and their expression by a drawing ability which also has its own conditions and periods of acquisition."—*S. S. Marsolf.*

2846. Winnicott, D. W. **The capacity to be alone.** *Int. J. Psycho-Anal.*, 1958 (Sep-Oct), 39, 416-420.—The child who is well supported by his mother (emotionally mature) develops the ego strength to be able to be alone.—*G. Elias.*

(See also Abstracts 2410, 2474, 2512, 2704, 2724, 2737, 2741, 2750, 2781, 2904, 2919, 3027, 3176, 3235, 3392, 3429)

MATURITY & OLD AGE

2847. Beckman, R. O., William, Carl D., & Fisher, Granville C. **An index of adjustment to**

life in later maturity. *Geriatrics*, 1958, 13, 662-667.—Based on responses to a questionnaire, a screening test was developed to study adjustment of older persons. Findings indicate that adjustment becomes progressively poorer with age, inadequate income, limited education, and diminishing social contact.—D. T. Herman.

2848. Griew, Stephen. (U. Bristol) **Uncertainty as a determinant of performance in relation to age.** *Gerontologia*, 1958 (Sep), 2, 284-289.—Reaction time to a visual signal (light) was studied in an attempt to relate age and performance to the number of alternative sources from which the signal might emanate. The number of alternative sources was the main independent variable and the reaction time was the dependent variable. 12 young and 12 old industrial workers were compared. Performance of the former did not deteriorate seriously until there were 8 alternative signal sources. Performance of the latter deteriorated significantly when the number of alternative sources was but 2. These results were provisionally interpreted as indicating a lower "threshold" of uncertainty for the older Ss.—L. Shatin.

2849. Ni, Lian, & Hsiao, Shih-lang. (National Taiwan U.) **A study of mental declination with aging among the retired servicemen tested in Nuan-nuan Center.** *Acta Psychol. Taiwanica*, 1958 (Nov), No. 1, 9-47.—The Minnesota Spatial Relations Test, the Bender Visual Motor Gestalt Test, and the Army Beta Scale revised by Hwang and Shih, were given to 7397 retired servicemen. Test scores decrease significantly as age increases, the relationship being roughly linear. However, "the conclusion that the abilities in work involving speed and general skills may deteriorate with aging can not be applied to or interpreted in the activities which require higher intellectual abilities of aging, reasoning or accumulated social experience."—C. E. Tuthill.

2850. Nyiró, Gyula. **Das Senium und die Zurechnungsfähigkeit.** [Senility and sound judgment.] *Z. Altersforsch.*, 1959 (Jun), 13, 130-139.—Indictable offenses of the aged should always be examined in relation to senility. Appreciable senility often impairs the soundness of judgment and leads to indictable offenses.—R. M. Frumkin.

2851. Rosenmayr, Leopold. **Der alte Mensch in der sozialen Umwelt von heute.** [The old person in the social milieu of today.] *Kol. Z. Soziol. Soz.-psychol.*, 1958, 10, 642-657.—A report on the new field of social gerontology and on a study of the aged in Vienna.—R. M. Frumkin.

2852. Willing, Stanley. (New York U.) **A study of the adjustment of persons over sixty-five years of age in the five boroughs of the city of New York by small sampling technique.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959 (Jul), 20, 398.—Abstract.

(See also Abstract 3535)

SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY

2853. Aronson, Elliot, & Mills, Judson. (Stanford U.) **The effect of severity of initiation on liking for a group.** *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1959 (Sep), 59, 177-181.—"An experiment was conducted

to test the hypothesis that persons who undergo an unpleasant initiation to become members of a group increase their liking for the group; that is, they find the group more attractive than do persons who become members without going through a severe initiation. This hypothesis was derived from Festinger's theory of cognitive dissonance." 3 conditions were employed: reading of "embarrassing material" before a group, mildly embarrassing material to be read, no reading. "The results clearly verified the hypothesis."—G. Frank.

2854. Beier, H., & Bauer, R. A. **A reply to London.** *Psychol. Rep.*, 1959, 5, 325-331.—Critical comment on various articles by I. D. London and his associates on large-scale social psychological research.—C. H. Ammons.

2855. Beigel, Hugo G. (138 E. 94th St., NYC) **The evaluation of intelligence in the heterosexual relationship.** *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1957 (Aug), 46, 65-80.—Among 581 respondents relating "intelligence, education, and knowledge with preferences in heterosexual selection" it was found that "preference for a lower, a higher, or an equal intelligence in the partner . . . is related to the individual's self-feeling" particularly in connection with perceived "adequacy or inadequacy to the sex role."—J. C. Franklin.

2856. Campos, Nilton. **Importancia e significado da análise qualitativa fenomenológica no estudo das ciencias sociais.** [Importance and meaning of the phenomenological qualitative analysis in the social sciences.] *Bol. Inst. Psicol., Rio de Janeiro*, 1958 (Jul-Aug), 8(7-8), 1-10.—The phenomenological method is devoid of doctrinaire preconceptions and explanatory anticipations. It encompasses wide areas of psychological knowledge, including the vast field of subjective phenomena. Investigations with this method have a great place in the study of social facts, since man lives in a social world, but at the same time this social world exists inside the human mind. Without a qualitative analysis of the mental events that occur in the intimacy of the individual consciousness, it is impossible to penetrate scientifically into the mechanisms of the interactions between the social and mental orders. The phenomenological investigations reveal how the individual, submitted to the action of the social media, thinks, feels, and reacts.—J. M. Salazar.

2857. Coelho, G. V. (National Inst. Mental Health, Bethesda, Md.) **A guide to literature on friendship: A selectively annotated bibliography.** *Psychol. Newsltr.*, 1959, 10, 365-394.—". . . to suggest the scope of materials on friendship and to illustrate the empirical and theoretical trends in modern social science research."—M. S. Mayzner.

2858. Dahrendorf, Ralf. **Homo sociologicus.** [Sociological man.] *Kol. Z. Soziol. Soz.-psychol.*, 1958, 10, 178-208.—An essay on the history, significance, and criticism of the concept of social role.—R. M. Frumkin.

2859. Dahrendorf, Ralf. **Homo sociologicus: Fortsetzung und Schluss.** [Sociological man: Continuation and conclusion.] *Kol. Z. Soziol. Soz.-psychol.*, 1958, 10, 345-378.—The 2nd part of an essay on the concept of social role. (see 34: 2858)—R. M. Frumkin.

2860. de Montmollin, Germaine. *Les processus d'influence sociale*. [Processes in social influence.] *Ann. psychol.*, 1958, 58, 427-447.—A review of 64 studies covering personnel of groups studied, means of persuasion, object to be judged, the social group, nature of processes of influence. 64 refs.—G. Rubin-Rabson.

2861. Flament, Claude. *Influence sociale et perception*. [Social influence and perception.] *Ann. psychol.*, 1958, 58, 377-400.—Social influence antecedent to perception unconsciously predetermines a perceptive hypothesis. Implicitly or explicitly formed judgments exercise on judgments of following stimuli an influence more effective than social influence.—G. Rubin-Rabson.

2862. Gross, Herbert William. (U. Buffalo.) *The relationship between insecurity, self-acceptance, other-direction and conformity under conditions of differential social pressure*. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959 (Jul), 20, 395.—Abstract.

2863. Hofstätter, Peter R. *Einführung in die Sozialpsychologie*. (2nd ed.) [Introduction to social psychology.] Stuttgart, Germany: Alfred Kröner, 1959. 487 p. DM 15.—Recent studies in social psychology are summarized (most of them published in American journals). A historical and theoretical section, sections on culture and personality, socialization, group structure, and chapters on perception, learning, language, opinions, education and propaganda, the family, roles, leadership, social perception, minorities, social structure and attitudes, as well as a chapter on the state are included. Original contributions include a theoretical section on the interrelation of biological, environmental and social factors, various refinements of opinion methodology, factor analytic studies of national character, and studies employing the semantic differential. 600-item bibliog.—H. C. Triandis.

2864. Kerrick, Jean S. (U. California) *The effect of relevant and non-relevant sources on attitude change*. *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1958 (Feb), 47, 15-20.—Among college student Ss the experiment showed that "relevant situations tend to produce greater average attitude change than non-relevant situations. The principle of pressure toward congruity . . . usually predicts attitude change more effectively when the source is relevant to the concept. The principle of congruity does predict attitude change better than chance, even when the source is not relevant to the concept."—J. C. Franklin.

2865. Lambert, Roger. *Structure d'influence dans des petits groupes de travail*. [Structure of influence in small work groups.] *Psychol. Franc.*, 1957 (Oct), 2, 213-226.—In order to analyze the effects of total group membership on group performance in a cooperative motor task, a system was devised of removing one member of the group at a time and measuring the resulting decrement in performance. 24 groups of 6 boys aged 12-14 were studied. The results were treated by analysis of variance.—C. J. Adkins.

2866. Lichtenberg, Philip. (Michael Reese Hosp., Chicago) *Reactions to success and failure during individual and cooperative effort*. *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1957 (Aug), 46, 31-34.—The hypothesis "that failure on an early action in a non-creative task would cause

more persons working alone than working cooperatively to lower their estimate of the probability of successfully completing the task" was supported in an experiment involving "finding and learning combinations to locks and applying these to the locks."—J. C. Franklin.

2867. Mayntz, Renate. *Die soziologische Problematik umfassender Mobilitätsuntersuchungen*. [The sociological problematics of extensive mobility studies.] *Kol. Z. Soziol. Soz.-psychol.*, 1958, 10, 222-232.—An essay on mobility in terms of the theoretical frame of reference of social stratification.—R. M. Frumkin.

2868. Murgatroyd, Dorothy. (U. Pennsylvania) *Effect of prior group membership on conformity*. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959 (Jul), 20, 397.—Abstract.

2869. Pepinsky, Harold B., & Thrush, Randolph S. (Ohio State U.) *A note on research in the general hospital*. *J. counsel. Psychol.*, 1958, 5, 224-228.—The problem in social research in a hospital setting is considered. It must be oriented to gain "the trust and support of hospital staff, if social research in the hospital is to be scientifically meaningful as well as socially useful."—M. M. Reece.

2870. Rankin, R. E., & Bosley, J. J. (West Virginia) *Some psychological characteristics of social mobility*. *Proc. W. Va. Acad. Sci.*, 1957, 29, 83-86.—5 hypotheses were tested: occupationally mobile students will be more likely to accept or express a characteristic pattern of mobility attitudes than those who are nonmobile or less mobile, occupationally mobile students will be more likely to differ from their parents in common attitudes and interests, occupationally mobile students will be more willing to accept disagreeable features of a job provided these are perceived as leading to advancement and increased status, occupationally mobile students will express higher anxiety than the nonmobile, students who are occupationally mobile would be exposed to different treatment by parents. Using a Likert-type scale as the instrument and 85 students as Ss, none of the hypotheses were confirmed.—O. Strunk, Jr.

2871. Shaw, Marvin E. (Johns Hopkins U.) *Some effects of irrelevant information upon problem-solving by small groups*. *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1958 (Feb), 47, 33-37.—The hypothesis "that increasing task complexity will increase the relative inefficiency of the more centralized communication net" was supported by experimental findings. Also, "communication nets which restrict group interaction are relatively less efficient and less satisfying to group members than are communication nets which are less restrictive. These differences increase with increasing task complexity."—J. C. Franklin.

2872. Sodhi, Kripal Singh. *Zur Problematik der Massenpsychologie*. [On the problematics of crowd psychology.] *Kol. Z. Soziol. Soz.-psychol.*, 1958, 10, 209-221.—Emphasis on the work of LeBon, Hofstätter, and recent findings in motivation research.—R. M. Frumkin.

2873. Tagiuri, Renato. (Harvard U.) *The perception of feelings among members of small groups*. *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1957 (Nov), 46, 219-227.—"Regularities in the social perceptual processes [are] clearly demonstrated by avoiding placing the question of ability in the foreground." Tagiuri stresses "keep-

ing the nature of the stimulus event homogeneous." He recommends "study of events of unquestionable relevance to group life" preferably in interacting "genuine face-to-face groups." Avoid use of composite scores and derived scores. Studies have shown that "it is much more important to analyze the process of interpersonal perception than to compute correlations with its products."—*J. C. Franklin.*

2874. **Tagiuri, Renato, & Kogan, Nathan.** (Harvard U.) **The visibility of interpersonal preferences.** *Hum. Relat.*, 1957, 10, 385-390.—The extent to which sociometric preferences are known to members of the group was examined through use of 5 groups of naval personnel. The visibility of preference proved to be a function of the particular dyadic relationship existing between the chooser and the person chosen. Self-confidence was also found to enhance visibility.—*M. York.*

2875. **Thomas, Edwin J.** **Effects of facilitative role interdependence on group functioning.** *Hum. Relat.*, 1957, 10, 347-366.—Following Deutsch's study on cooperative and competitive groups, this investigation attempted to define facilitation, means-controlling facilitation, and goal facilitation. 4 major hypotheses of Lewinian orientation were tested on females (5) sitting around a circular table. For the 160 Ss used, group effectiveness was found improved by mutual facilitation. A countering effect, however, was greater emotional tension of group members when mutual facilitation is high.—*M. York.*

2876. **Tresselt, M. E., & Mayzner, M. S.** (New York U.) **Scale values for 1000 words judged for inclusion in the concept "economic."** *Psychol. Newsltr.*, 1959, 10, 350-358.—"The present study presents scale values for a selected sample of 1000 words with respect to their inclusion in the concept 'economic.' Analysis revealed considerable consistency between 2 different groups of 100 Ss each in their judgments of these words, on which the scale values were based. . . . scale value is probably independent of the number of conceptual categories available."—*M. S. Mayzner.*

2877. **Tuddenham, Read D.** **The influence of a distorted group norm upon individual judgment.** *J. Psychol.*, 1958(Oct), 46, 227-241.—This reports the influence upon judgment of a grossly distorted group norm, the so-called "Asch effect." An electrical signaling apparatus was used to control communication, and items were prepared in multiple choice format to provide the S a continuous series of alternatives between yielding and independence. Results indicated a continuum of susceptibility to group influence rather than a simple yielding-independence typology. Approximately 70% of the experimentals scored higher than 95% of the control group. Comparison of findings with visual, information, and opinion items indicated that yielding was a rather general propensity, though some variance was specific to the particular judgment concerned. Among college students, women were significantly more susceptible to the influence of the simulated norm than were men. The sex difference observed in an older age group was not significant.—*R. W. Husband.*

2878. **Tuddenham, Read D.** **The influence of an awfully distorted norm upon individual judgment.** *J. Psychol.*, 1958(Oct), 46, 329-338.—A

previous study (see 34: 2877) showed that although there were large individual differences in susceptibility to a distorted group norm, there was no dichotomy of "yielders" and "independents" when a continuous range of response alternatives was available. In this case Ss were informed that there would be systematic distortions in the location of colored lights mixed in with filler trials. The presence of the false norm seemed to influence responses of all Ss more or less equally. Individual and sex differences were smaller than in the previous study. A cognitive explanation was offered, primarily the situational and intrapersonal orientation of the S.—*R. W. Husband.*

2879. **Tuddenham, Read D., MacBride, Philip, & Zahn, Victor.** **The influence of the sex composition of a group upon yielding to a distorted norm.** *J. Psychol.*, 1958(Oct), 46, 243-251.—Susceptibility of college students to yielding to a grossly distorted norm was tested with men and women working in mixed groups of 5, making visual judgments, specifically estimating line lengths. It was hypothesized that for men the tendency to yield would vary directly with the number of other men in the group, and with women inversely to numbers of other women. Actually, intrapersonal determinants proved to be most important. Men yielded more, for example, when the group was 2 other men and 2 women than when all 4 were men.—*R. W. Husband.*

METHODS & MEASUREMENTS

2880. **Anikeeff, Alexis M.** (Oklahoma A. & M. Coll.) **The effect of paternal income upon attitudes of business administrators and employees.** *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1957(Aug), 46, 35-39.—Analysis of attitudes according to paternal income of 44 business employees and 66 business administrators showed that "high paternal income employees differed significantly from all other groups on approximately 50% of the issues presented in the study . . . [but] a question is raised whether . . . [this] marked difference . . . is the result of a spurious and relatively small sampling of a major group."—*J. C. Franklin.*

2881. **Ausubel, David P., & Schpoont, Seymour H.** (U. Illinois) **Prediction of group opinion as a function of extremeness of predictor attitudes.** *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1957(Aug), 46, 19-29.—The religious attitude ratings of 95 college students showed that "extremeness of predictor attitude was not significantly related to predictions of mean group opinion. . . . cue properties of group opinion might be so highly structured that they prove quite resistive to subjective perceptual distortion."—*J. C. Franklin.*

2882. **Belson, William A.** **Effects of television on the interests and initiative of adult viewers in Greater London.** *Brit. J. Psychol.*, 1959(May), 50, 145-158.—By a technique known as the Stable Correlate method a 450-person cross section of television viewers and a 350-person cross section of nonviewers living in the Greater London area were compared. The effects of television were apparently to reduce both interests and initiative, interest being reduced not only in terms of activity level but also in viewer's feelings of interest. These effects varied markedly from one group of interests to another, the losses extending over a period of 5-6 years, there being a gradual recovery with time. Viewers appeared to

be more materialistic than nonviewers; nonviewers tended to be more self-sufficient, slightly more concerned with the esoteric and the artistic, and to place greater emphasis upon further education.—C. M. Franks.

2883. Bendig, A. W. (U. Pittsburgh) **A factor analysis of forced-choice items reflecting attitudes toward institutional social control.** *Psychol. News-ltr.*, 1959, 10, 359-364.—"Intercorrelations among 30 forced-choice items designed to measure attitudes toward government, business, and social control over the behavior of individuals, were computed for 142 college students and 5 centroid factors were extracted from the matrix. Two of the rotated factors were doublet or triplet factors and could not be identified. The first 3 factors were identified as 'General Control,' 'Prejudice,' and 'Labor-Management' attitudes from the apparent content of the items."—M. S. Mayzner.

2884. Burwen, Leroy S., & Campbell, Donald T. (RAND Corp., Santa Monica, Calif.) **A comparison of test scores and role-playing behavior in assessing superior vs subordinate orientation.** *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1957 (Aug), 46, 49-56.—"The relationship between the role-playing of superior-subordinate conflict situations was investigated among male college students, and predictions of a general superior-subordinate orientation from attitude test scores disclosed "little consistency in individual differences in . . . orientation from (a) one role-playing situation to another, (b) from attitude test score to role-playing, and (c) from attitude test score to attitude test score."—J. C. Franklin.

2885. Campbell, Donald T. (Northwestern U.) **Methodological suggestions from a comparative psychology of knowledge processes.** *Inquiry*, 1959, 2, 152-182.—"A comparative psychology of knowledge processes is offered as one aspect of a potential empirical science of induction. From fragments of such a psychology, methodological suggestions are drawn relevant to several chronic problems in the social sciences, including the publication of negative results from novel explorations, the operational diagnosis of dispositions, the status of aggregates of persons as social entities, and the validation of psychological tests."—D. T. Campbell.

2886. Campbell, Donald T., & Mehra, Kanwal. (Northwestern U.) **Individual differences in evaluations of group discussions as a projective measure of attitudes toward leadership.** *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1958 (Feb), 47, 101-106.—"Air force pre-flight cadets were asked to criticize three samples of group discussions. . . . The criticisms, expressed in terms of a series of checklist questions, were scored for tendencies to favor leader dominance of the discussion and other aspects of superior orientation. In terms of a priori considerations, the test was thought to be a plausible indirect measure of leadership attitudes. Analysis showed a lack of expected internal consistency, and a failure to correlate significantly with other attitude scales designed for the same purpose."—J. C. Franklin.

2887. Campbell, Donald T., & Shanan, Joel. (Northwestern U.) **Semantic idiosyncrasy as a method in the study of attitudes.** *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1958 (Feb), 47, 107-110.—"On a population of Air

Force cadets, who had rated 50 photographed persons on a trait checklist, scores were computed indicating the tendency to use the trait 'strict' in conjunction with favorable terms. Persons with higher scores on this were presumed to have a more favorable attitude toward authority. Internal correlational analysis confirmed the semantic assumptions involved. However, when an overall 'strict-favorable' score was correlated with other measures purporting to get at attitudes toward authority, no significant relationships were found."—J. C. Franklin.

2888. Douvan, Elizabeth. (Survey Research Center, Ann Arbor, Mich.) **The sense of effectiveness and response to public issues.** *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1958 (Feb), 47, 111-126.—"The 'major hypothesis of this study was that the sense of effectiveness would be related to level of attention and psychological energy with which the individual responds to public events.' Analysis of data obtained in personal interviews with 316 workers on voting, war, and inflation issues shows that "sense of effectiveness has a predictive value that extends beyond the individual's response to any single issue [and] appears to influence the level of energy with which the individual confronts public affairs in general."—J. C. Franklin.

2889. Faucheux, Claude, & Moscovici, Serge. **Quelques résultats d'une étude sur la créativité des groupes.** [Some results of a study on the creativity of groups.] *Psychol. Franc.*, 1958 (Apr), 3, 151-159.—"This study of the cognitive processes in creativity involves the use of some Rorschach inkblots, some line drawings devised by Riguët, and some figures by Euler. Experimental and clinical procedures were employed."—C. J. Adkins.

2890. Flament, Claude. **Aspects rationnels et génétiques des changements d'opinion sous influence sociale.** [Rational and genetic views of the changes of opinion by social influence.] *Psychol. Franc.*, 1958 (Jul), 3, 186-196.—"An experiment is presented which supports the theory of Asch: that social influence causes changes of opinion by means of the cognitive reconstruction of the object being considered, and that these changes are smaller when the opportunities for restructuring are experimentally reduced. Social influence is also a function of the level of maturity of the S."—C. J. Adkins.

2891. Ghei, Somnath. (U. Minnesota) **The relationship between classification keys and predictor keys in interest measurement.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959 (Jul), 20, 368.—Abstract.

2892. Havron, M. D., Nordlie, P. G., & Cofer, Charles N. (U. Maryland) **Measurement of attitudes by a simple word association technique.** *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1957 (Aug), 46, 81-89.—"Reliability, masking of purpose, correlations with other measures, and completion time of the word association technique. The 'evidence obtained . . . is in no way crucial to the proposition that verbal processes are important mediating factors in the phenomena of attitudes and values.'"—J. C. Franklin.

2893. Hovland, Carl I. (Yale U.) **Reconciling conflicting results derived from experimental and survey studies of attitude change.** *Amer. Psychologist*, 1959 (Jan), 14, 8-17.—"Two quite different types of research design are characteristically used to study the modification of attitudes through communica-

tion. In the first type, the experiment, individuals are given a controlled exposure to a communication and the effects evaluated in terms of the amount of change in attitude or opinion produced. . . . In the alternative research design, the sample survey, information is secured through interviews or questionnaires, both concerning the respondent's exposure to various communications and his attitudes and opinions on various issues." Divergences in results from the 2 methods are cited and the reconciliation of apparent conflicts is attempted. There appear to be "certain inherent limitations of each method." The mutual importance of the 2 approaches to communication effectiveness is stressed. ". . . each represents an important emphasis. The challenge of future work is one of fruitfully combining their virtues so that we may develop a social psychology of communication with the conceptual breadth provided by correlational study of process and with the rigorous but more delimited methodology of the experiment." 24 refs.—S. J. Lachman.

2894. Izard, Carroll E. (Vanderbilt U.) **Personality correlates of sociometric status.** *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1959(Apr), 43, 89-93.—3 studies of personality correlates of sociometric status are reported. 1080 navy cadets participated. In the 1st, general medical and psychogenic factors were used as the correlates of sociometric leadership scores. In the 2nd, performance or proficiency in the activities in which the group is engaging was related to sociometric scores. In the 3rd, 5 correlates consisting of the Self-Description Inventory, Physical Aptitude, Scholastic Aptitude, Mechanical Aptitude, Superiors' Ratings were used. The findings of the first 2 "were interpreted as evidence supporting the frequently made but infrequently tested assumption that sociometric measures reflect meaningful personality variables which can be reliably measured in terms of observable behavior." In the 3rd study, "all five measures correlated positively and significantly with sociometric status . . . in studying the relative effectiveness . . . superiors' ratings were better than the four test and inventory indices combined." 19 refs.—J. W. Russell.

2895. Stanley, Julian C., & Klausmeier, Herbert J. (U. Wisconsin) **Opinion constancy after formal role playing.** *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1957(Aug), 46, 11-18.—Essentially negative findings in opinion shifts dependent on role playing by a sample of university students are attributed to "the formal group nature of the role playing under controlled experimental conditions in a large classroom setting [making] its influence on opinions less than in a small classroom or laboratory situation."—J. C. Franklin.

2896. Wiesbrock, Heinz. **Über Ethnocharakterologie.** [On ethnocharacterology.] *Kol. Z. Soziol. Soz.-psychol.*, 1957, 9, 549-586.—The theoretical and methodological problems involved in the study of national character.—R. M. Frumkin.

2897. Winthrop, Henry. (U. Wichita) **Experimental results in relation to a mathematical theory of behavioral diffusion.** *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1958 (Feb), 47, 85-99.—Presentation of a "clock-time theory of diffusion [is made] which will enable us to predict the growth in the spread of any kind of socio-psychological behavior. Its primary objective is to place the social psychology of imitation on a

quantitative basis. [The] models of such a theory . . . incorporate psychological parameters or sociological parameters, and generally a mixture of both." Experiments are cited in support of the theory.—J. C. Franklin.

2898. Wolf, Irvin S., & Zolman, James F. (Denison U.) **Social influence: Self-confidence and prestige determinants.** *Psychol. Rec.*, 1959, 9, 71-79.—The effects of changing self-prestige and partner-prestige on successive judgments of ambiguous stimuli are investigated. 1st judgments of a complex, visual pattern were followed by a validating procedure which enhanced self-prestige or partner-prestige. A control group was also run. A 2nd series of judgments were then made of another visual pattern. Statistically significant differences were obtained between groups for the amount of change in judgments (movement) and relative confidence in the accuracy of self and partner estimates. The partner-prestige group showed the greatest movement and confidence in partner estimating. The significance of the method and implications of the results are discussed.—S. C. Ratner.

(See also Abstract 3396)

CULTURES & CULTURAL RELATIONS

2899. Aber, Elaine M. (Jefferson City Public Schools) **A reverse pattern of integration.** *J. educ. Sociol.*, 1959(Feb), 32, 283-289.—An improvement in the attitudes of white students toward Negroes was seen in a questionnaire sample of 80 white students at Lincoln University, Missouri. Detailed analysis of the data.—S. M. Amatora.

2900. Brown, L. B. (U. Adelaide) **The differential job satisfaction of English migrants and New Zealanders.** *Occup. Psychol.*, 1959(Jan), 33, 54-58.—No significant differences between the 2 groups were obtained for overall satisfaction using the questionnaire on less than 100 in each group. "The differences observed between them . . . largely on the expectations and motivations of the migrants."—M. York.

2901. Doob, Leonard W. (Yale U.) **Attitudes and the availability of knowledge concerning traditional beliefs.** *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1959 (Sep), 59, 286-290.—Adults and school children in Jamaica were asked to supply a traditional "belief in response to an open-ended question, assent by having them signify their agreement or disagreement. A significantly positive relation between availability of knowledge and assent was demonstrated. That relation persisted even when the form of questioning was experimentally manipulated. Various attributes of higher status in Jamaica and greater ability on performance tests were found to be associated with assent but not with availability of knowledge."—G. Frank.

2902. Francis, E. K. **Minderheitenforschung in Amerika: II. Einige Beiträge zur Faktorenanalyse.** [Minorities research in America: II. Some contributions of factor analysis.] *Kol. Z. Soziol. Soz.-psychol.*, 1958, 10, 233-248.—Some relevant factors studied in connection with minorities research in the United States, viz., ecological factors, symbols and barriers, history and culture, ideology, religion and family.—R. M. Frumkin.

2903. Francis, E. K. *Minderheitenforschung in Amerika: III. Klassen in ethnisch heterogenen Milieu.* [Minorities research in America: III. Classes in an ethnically heterogeneous environment.] *Kol. Z. Soziol. Soz.-psychol.*, 1958, 10, 401-417.—(see 34: 2902) Research on ethnic factors in social stratification in the United States.—R. M. Frumkin.

2904. Geber, Marcelle. *Teses de Gesell et de Terman-Merrill appliqués en Uganda.* [The Gesell and Terman-Merrill tests given in Uganda.] *Enfance*, 1958 (Jan-Feb), No. 1, 63-67.—From 6 to 18 months, or even up to the age of weaning which is about 2 years, the African children are advanced over European children. Beyond this age the African children are relatively retarded, primarily because of paucity of environmental stimulation, since Ugandese educated in the European manner do not show the relative retardation. In general, the tests are not suited for use with these African children.—S. S. Marzolf.

2905. Golan, Shmuel. (Mishmar-Haemek, Israel) *Collective education in the kibbutz.* *Psychiatry*, 1959 (May), 22, 167-177.—The collective education in the kibbutz as currently operated is explained in its conceptual background. It is critically compared with other types of education. The benefits must be viewed from a broad sociological point of view in guaranteeing optimal conditions for an entire child population.—C. T. Bever.

2906. Grossack, Martin M. (Longview Hosp., Cincinnati, O.) *Some personality characteristics of southern Negro students.* *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1957 (Aug), 46, 125-131.—Scores on the Edwards Personal Preference Schedule show that "modal personality characteristics of Southern Negro students differ from those of students in general." These differences in "important personality needs . . . [and the] implications . . . are discussed in terms of possible determinants, some comparisons are made with scores of seven West Indian Negroes, and the relation of the results to problems of caste and class and patterns of need strength in the Negro group are indicated." 17 refs.—J. C. Franklin.

2907. Grossack, Martin M. (Jewish Family Service, Boston, Mass.) *Attitudes towards desegregation of southern white and Negro children.* *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1957 (Nov), 46, 299-306.—"The subjects of the study were 136 Negro and 90 white ninth and tenth grade children in Little Rock, Arkansas tested December 1954 and January 1955." Results of an open-end questionnaire showed "Negro children much more favorably disposed to school desegregation than white . . . with a definite white minority also favoring desegregation. . . . Both groups perceive adults to favor segregation . . . and group stereotypes stress the situation, intergroup hostility, group differences, and incompatibilities. [While] resistances to desegregation are generally quite intense [they] do not preclude harmonious change" which is occurring without benefit of "social science research which has been too little and too late."—J. C. Franklin.

2908. Herr, David M. *The sentiment of white supremacy: An ecological study.* *Amer. J. Sociol.*, 1959 (May), 64, 592-598.—The will to preserve segregation among white southerners is held to be a direct function of the social and economic gain re-

sulting therefrom and an inverse function of the guilt engendered by contact with the value system outside of the South. The socioeconomic gain is held to vary directly with Negro density and the degree of guilt inversely with the proportion of white population living on farms. Confirmation of these hypotheses is provided by analyzing, through multiple and partial correlation, the percentage of the vote received in South Carolina counties by the states rights Democratic candidate in the 1948 presidential election.—R. M. Frumkin.

2909. Hinkle, Lawrence E., Kane, Francis D., Christenson, William N., & Wolff, Harold G. (New York Hosp., NYC) *Hungarian refugees: Life experiences and features influencing participation in the revolution and subsequent flight.* *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1959 (Jul), 116, 16-19.—A 2-day study of factors believed important in the behavior and health of Hungarian refugees. Constitutional factors, chronological life histories including illnesses, interviews with sociologists, cultural anthropologists, psychological tests, physical examinations, and informal observations are all summarized.—N. H. Pronko.

2910. Inkeles, Alex; Hanfmann, Eugenia, & Beier, Helen. *Modal personality and adjustment to the Soviet socio-political system.* *Hum. Relat.*, 1958, 11, 3-22.—In an effort to assess national character, modal personality patterns were determined from questionnaire responses of 3000 Soviet persons who did not return to the USSR after the war and from clinical study of 51 life history cases. Relative strengths of several universal needs were obtained, with affiliation, dependence, and oral ones having substantial evidence. Needs of the American control group not prevalent in the personality structure of the Russians included achievement, approval, and autonomy.—M. York.

2911. Katz, Irwin; Goldston, Judith, & Benjamin, Lawrence. (New York U.) *Behavior and productivity in biracial work groups.* *Hum. Relat.*, 1958, 11, 123-141.—4-man groups of 2 Negro and 2 white college students worked at several tasks under group and individual reward structures. High group productivity was also inserted, though it had little influence on total group behavior. Ethnic differences were found for several communication categories. Communication characteristics corresponded to those of high status and low status groups.—M. York.

2912. Kosa, John. (Le Moyne Coll.) *The rank order of peoples: A study in national stereotypes.* *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1957 (Nov), 46, 311-320.—"Spontaneous statements, containing value judgments of national groups and made by a sample of Hungarian immigrants in Canada, were collected on a five-point scale. Seven out of the eight national groups mentioned most frequently could be arranged in a rank order where the English, commanding the best opinions, took in the first place, and the Negro, with the poorest opinions, the last place." Correlations between sample group characteristics and English prestige "expressed the successful adjustment and assimilation of the immigrants," where the "high prestige given to the English indicates the point of orientation, the goal and motivation in the process of adjustment and assimilation."—J. C. Franklin.

2913. Kuppaswamy, B. (U. Mysore) Investigations regarding the measurement of interests. *J. voc. educ. Guid.*, 1958 (May), 4, 172-175.—Problems of vocational and educational guidance in India focus around 3 educational stages: at the end of the primary and secondary school course and at completion of the general university degree. In particular, interest measurement in India has lagged far behind work in other foreign countries, especially the United States. 2 studies of interests of Indian college students are summarized and criticized for lack of empirical validity data. Research along these lines is now progressing at Patna, Jabalpur, and Ahmedabad. It is hoped that government agencies and universities will make research funds available for the development of adequate interest inventories.—*W. L. Barrette, Jr.*
2914. Melikian, Levon H., & Prothro, E. Terry. (American U. Beirut) Goals chosen by Arab students in response to hypothetical situations. *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1957 (Aug), 46, 3-9.—"These students, as compared with American students . . . seemed more eager for academic, vocational, and political achievement but less concerned with world peace and family welfare." Arab students "placed greatest emphasis on inability to change themselves whereas American students . . . placed greater stress on inability to control environment."—*J. C. Franklin.*
2915. Middleton, Russell, & Moland, John. Humor in Negro and white subcultures: A study of jokes among university students. *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1959 (Feb), 24, 61-69.—An analysis of the humor of Negro and white university students in a small southern community was made. The results are viewed in terms of the relationship between teller and listener, and the racial and sexual characteristic of the listener.—*G. H. Frank.*
2916. Oi, Heichirō. (Hokkaido Teacher's Coll.) Daigakusei no Aino-jin ni taisuru monkirigata no henken ni tsuite. [The stereotyped prejudices of college students on the Aino.] *Tohoku J. exp. Psychol.*, 1955, 1(3), 86-91.—420 college students were requested to select 5 or less behavior patterns which are considered to be the most outstanding characteristics of the Aino, among 70 items. The selected characteristics were, in order of the frequency: traditional, superstitious, artistic, seclusive, brave, dirty, submissive, etc. "These indicate that they think the Aino uncivilized and barbarous [and that] these stereotyped prejudices have resulted from false information supplied by irresponsible periodicals, radio, movies and other media of communication rather than objective observations." English abstract.—*S. Ohwaki.*
2917. Palermo, David S. (U. Minnesota) Racial comparisons and additional normative data on the Children's Manifest Anxiety Scale. *Child Development*, 1959 (Mar), 30, 53-57.—Descriptive data from administration of the CMAS to all children Grades 4-6, in 7 public schools and in 1 Negro school from a different town, includes retest data after a 1-month interval on children from mixed schools. Initial data on 136 Negroes and 394 white children and retest data on 99 Negro children and 371 white children. Negro Ss scored significantly higher on both parts of the test and girls scored significantly higher than boys.—*B. Camp.*
2918. Prothro, E. Terry. (U. Michigan) Arab students' choices of ways to live. *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1958 (Feb), 47, 3-7.—"Male Arab students . . . rated the 13 'Ways to Live' described by Morris as summarizing the conceptions of the desirable found in the world's leading ethical and religious systems." Compared with "ratings of students from seven other countries [they] gave greatest preference to ways involving activity, group participation, and self-control. They rejected ways which centered on contemplation, solitary living, and carefree enjoyment."—*J. C. Franklin.*
2919. Rabin, A. I. Attitudes of kibbutz children to family and parents. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1959 (Jan), 29, 172-179.—92 kibbutz-reared and 45 control children were compared with respect to their attitudes to family, father, and mother. Sentence completion results were rated by 3 judges. The 9-11 year old kibbutz children more often showed positive attitudes toward the family, more control girls showed positive attitudes toward the father, and more kibbutz boys showed positive attitudes toward the mother.—*R. E. Perl.*
2920. Rosen, Bernard C. Race, ethnicity, and the achievement syndrome. *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1959 (Feb.), 24, 47-60.—"The disparity between the vertical mobility rates of some racial and ethnic groups can, in part, be explained as a function of their dissimilar psychological and cultural orientations towards achievement. Three components of this orientation—achievement motivation, achievement values, and educational-occupational aspirations—which have important consequences for social mobility in this country, are examined."—*G. H. Frank.*
2921. Siegel, A. I., & Federman, P. Employment experiences of Negro Philadelphians: A descriptive study of the employment experiences, perceptions, and aspirations of selected Philadelphia whites and non-whites. Wayne, Pa.: Applied Psychological Services, 1959. vi, 43 p.—The Negroes sampled were receiving a lower wage scale than whites for equivalent work and there was a larger percentage of unemployed Negro males than white males. More Negroes with trade training were employed outside of their trades than were whites. Both groups indicated that their employers granted them special opportunities for on-the-job development. The Negroes revealed a passive attitude toward combatting discrimination in employment. Negroes felt that they could succeed more easily in occupations lower on the "prestige ladder," but aspired to the higher prestige and more respected occupations in society.—*P. Federman.*
2922. Siegel, Arthur I. (165 Hillside Circle, Villanova, Pa.) The social adjustments of Puerto Ricans in Philadelphia. *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1957 (Aug), 46, 99-100.—Findings of interview surveys concerning adjustment in the following areas: language, health, religion, city living, social distance, communication, police and laws, leadership, and occupation.—*J. C. Franklin.*
2923. Terrell, Glenn, Jr., Durkin, Kathryn, & Wiesley, Melvin. (U. Colorado) Social class and the nature of the incentive in discrimination learning. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1959 (Sep), 59, 270-272.—". . . it . . . [was] predicted that an inter-

action exists between social class and the nature of the incentive. Specifically, it was believed that a nonmaterial incentive is as effective as a material incentive for middle-class Ss, whereas, for lower-class Ss a material incentive is more effective than a nonmaterial one." This belief was tested and results indicate that middle-class "children learn more quickly when given a nonmaterial incentive than when given a material incentive, while the reverse [was] true of lower-class children."—G. Frank.

2924. Vinacke, W. Edgar. (U. Hawaii) **Stereotypes as social concepts.** *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1957 (Nov), 46, 229-243.—Stereotypes "are organizations of experience with certain classes of objects (persons) based on perceived relationships. Personality and intellectual traits constitute the most significant components. It is probable that intensional properties play a different (and more confused) role in stereotypes than in other concepts . . . development of stereotypes is basically similar to that of other concepts, save that the context in which it takes place, and the direction (if any) given to that development, have special features." Vinacke advises that "stereotypes and prejudices . . . be treated as separate groups of variables" in future research. 30 refs.—J. C. Franklin.

(See also Abstracts 2725, 2728, 2729, 2742, 2746, 2753, 2758, 2775, 2779, 2803, 2827, 3107, 3150, 3389, 3401, 3442, 3455, 3491)

SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS

2925. Bell, Wendell. (U. California, Los Angeles) **The utility of the Shevky typology for the design of urban sub-area field studies.** *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1958 (Feb), 47, 71-83.—"The Shevky urban typology . . . differs from the traditional ecological approach in that the former is an attempt to describe and analyze the social structure of the city, while the latter is focused on the spatial structure of the city." By demonstration in this study the Shevky typology serves 3 functions: "(a) The typology can be used as a device for the selection of neighborhoods for intensive study; (b) The typology provides an integrative frame for urban sub-area field studies through conceptual articulation and integration with a large mass of ordered data; and (c) The typology is adapted to the analysis of the combined or independent effect of personal and unit characteristics on dependent variables." 17 refs.—J. C. Franklin.

2926. Cooper, H. C. **Social class identification and political party affiliation.** *Psychol. Rep.*, 1959, 5, 337-340.—"It was hypothesized that persons with similar socioeconomic characteristics but differential perceptions of their social class status would differ with respect to their political party affiliations. Interview data collected by the Survey Research Center from a national sample of 1614 respondents tended to support the hypothesis by demonstrating that persons within the same income, education, and occupation levels who perceive themselves as middle class tend to identify with the Republican party, whereas persons who classify themselves as working class tend to affiliate with the Democratic party."—C. H. Ammons.

2927. Freedman, Ronald F., Whelpton, Pascal K., & Campbell, Arthur A. (U. Michigan) **Family**

planning in the U.S. *Scient. Amer.*, 1959 (Apr), 200(4), 50-56.—Interviews with 2713 white wives in the principal child bearing years (18-39) on their pregnancy histories, contraceptive practices, and their plans for future child bearing. Of the 3 key factors in population growth (birth, migration, and death) the first is becoming most significant through the use of successful techniques of contraception. In general all population groups accept the idea of birth control and practice it although there are differences related to religion, education, economic status, etc.—J. S. Wolf.

2928. Freudenthal, Kurt. **Problems of the one parent family.** *Soc. Wk.*, 1959 (Jan), 4(1), 44-48.—The impressions of a caseworker conducting group interviews with single (divorced or widowed) parents. The parents were found to be ambivalent toward their children, felt guilty about the failure of their marriages, and were generally frustrated and lonely.—G. Elias.

2929. Gabower, Genevieve. **Behavior problems of children in navy officers' families: As related to social conditions of navy family life.** Washington, D. C.: Catholic Univer. America Press, 1959. x, 279 p. \$3.00.—Of 43 children seen at United States Naval Hospital, Bethesda during 1956, 15 were compared with controls by interviews with child, father, and mother on the possible significance on emotional disturbance in the child of family moving, separation of child from father, parental management techniques, including use of money, family participation in community activities, and attitudes in the community toward the navy family. Separation from the father seems significant.—W. L. Wilkins.

2930. Guysenir, Maurice G. (Chicago Teachers Coll.) **Jewish vote in Chicago.** *Jewish soc. Stud.*, 1958, 20, 195-214.—"The relationship between the socio-economic status of members of the Jewish faith and their voting behavior." Interviews with 440 respondents from a systematic sampling of 545 registered voters in Chicago's 50th ward in 1956. "No significant difference in the Democratic vote among Jews on the basis of education, age, sex, ethnic involvement, political perception, or social class. . . . The Jewish group is more liberal than any Christian group. . . . The liberal position in politics harmonizes with the Jewish emphasis on life in this world and on the Jewish value of *tsedakah* [charity-justice]."—S. Glasner.

2931. Lasswell, Thomas Ely. **Social class and size of community.** *Amer. J. Sociol.*, 1959, 64, 505-508.—The size of the community from which one comes influences his conception of social class.—R. M. Frumkin.

2932. Luckey, Eleanor Braun. (U. Minnesota) **An investigation of the concepts of the self, mate, parents, and ideal in relation to degree of marital satisfaction.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959 (Jul), 20, 396.—Abstract.

2933. Moberg, David O. **Säkularisierung und das Wachstum der Kirchen in den Vereinigten Staaten.** [Secularization and the growth of church membership in the United States.] *Kol. Z. Soziol. Soz.-psychol.*, 1958, 10, 430-438.—107 new Baptist church members studied show that the primary fac-

tors in increased church membership are secular.—*R. M. Frumkin.*

2934. **Nye, F. Ivan.** (State Coll. Washington) **Employment status of mothers and marital conflict, permanence, and happiness.** *Soc. Probl.*, 1958-59, 6, 260-267.—A study of employed and unemployed mothers shows more conflict in marital relations among the employed, yet overall happiness in marriage does not differ significantly, perhaps because the dissatisfaction of conflicts is counterbalanced by other satisfactions.—*R. M. Frumkin.*

2935. **Schnitzer, Jeshaja.** (Montclair, N. J.) **Rabbis and counseling.** *Jewish soc. Stud.*, 1958, 20, 131-152.—"In the American Jewish community the rabbi has a two-fold purpose. First, he must encourage his people to live as positive and creative Jews; secondly, he must help them to develop into wholesome and integrated personalities. The latter role is gaining more and more acceptance in the present generation of rabbis and synagogue lay leadership." 106 personal interviews and 682 questionnaire respondents among 557 reform, 415 conservative, and 1000 orthodox rabbis on the North American continent are reported. "Few rabbis are ready or prepared to accept the implications of the pastoral and counseling role," in terms of specialized training and "listening" rather than "preaching."—*S. Glasner.*

2936. **Street, Robert.** **Modern sex techniques.** New York: Archer House, 1959. 233 p. \$3.95.—A detailed description of what the author considers techniques whereby sexual pleasure can be increased, presented without evidence and generally without argument. Generalizations are tempered by emphasis upon individual differences.—*H. B. English.*

(See also Abstracts, 2354, 2791, 2813, 2821, 2823, 2883, 2902, 2993, 2994, 3245)

LANGUAGE & COMMUNICATION

2937. **Berkhouse, Rudolph G., Woods, Irving A., & Sternberg, Jack J.** **Measurement and prediction of foreign language speaking ability.** *USA TAGO Personnel Res. Br. tech. res. Rep.*, 1959 (Apr), No. 1115. 19 p.—Speaking ability, as measured in an interpreter work situation, can be predicted with a fairly high degree of confidence by paper and pencil group tests of language ability and thus could serve as rough screening devices for the majority of jobs requiring foreign language speaking ability. Part 1, Understanding, of the ALPT was as valid as any of the other experimental tests tried out for this purpose. Individual testing procedures, such as those exemplified in the Army Foreign Language Speaking Test (AFLST), are needed only for those few assignments where high level speaking ability requirements predominate.—*TAGO.*

2938. **Black, A. D., & Grinder, R. E.** **Reliability of the Ammons FRPV test and the relationship between two measures of verbal comprehension for a Japanese-American sample.** *Psychol. Rep.*, 1959, 5, 261-263.—"Forty bilingual and 37 monolingual freshmen college students who were third generation Japanese were given Forms A and B of the Full-Range Picture Vocabulary Test (FRPV) and the Vocabulary, Effectiveness of Expression, and Total English subtests of the Cooperative English Tests. The two forms of the FRPV test, which are

relatively independent of ability to express oneself in language, correlated .81. Correlations among all subtests ranged from .56 to .78 indicating that the two tests give comparable measures of verbal comprehension for this sample." Previous research suggests bilingualism may affect language development during childhood, but "present data suggest such influence may have little effect by late adolescence."—*C. H. Ammons.*

2939. **Borel-Maisonny, Suzanne.** **Contribution à l'étude de la perception des phonèmes.** [Contribution to the study of the perception of phonemes.] *Psychol. Franc.*, 1958 (Jul), 3, 209-224.—Problems concerned with the measurement and study of the phoneme as a unit of speech are discussed in 4 categories: the phoneme artificially isolated for purposes of analysis, the anatomical and physiological conditions of its production, the sensation which it produces for the speaker and hearer, its contribution to the understanding of what is spoken.—*C. J. Adkins.*

2940. **Buyssens, E.** **Development of speech in mankind.** In L. Kaiser (Ed.), *Manual of phonetics.* Amsterdam, Holland: North-Holland, 1957. Pp. 426-436.—There is no trouble in accounting for the emergence of inarticulate language such as is exemplified in the learning of responses which signal needs and influence others to do things. But the task of imaging how primitive man came to articulate his language is more difficult. Nevertheless, the author feels able to account for this by appeal to a number of "primitive tendencies which are still at work in modern language," e.g., with tendency to interpret linguistic materials with the wrong units.—*J. B. Carroll.*

2941. **Cohen, Arthur R.** (Yale U.) **Upward communication in experimentally created hierarchies.** *Hum. Relat.*, 1958, 11, 41-53.—Repeating the Kelley study with the added concept of power, this experiment attempted clarification of the differences between the 2 low groups of low rank and to highlight upward hierarchical communication. Freshmen were divided into equal subgroups, and instructed to perform in 1 room a task "directed" by Ss in another room. Actually, all were responding to prepared messages. It was found that Ss with low rank who can move upward communicate in a way guaranteed to protect and enhance their relations with the highs who exercise that control.—*M. York.*

2942. **Gemelli, A., & Black, J. W.** **Phonetics from the viewpoint of psychology.** In L. Kaiser (Ed.), *Manual of phonetics.* Amsterdam, Holland: North-Holland, 1957. Pp. 94-117.—A review of 2 lines of study of interest to the psychologist: the listener's recognition of the phonetic signal, and the feedback of the signal which apparently occurs in the speaker. The major part of the paper is concerned with intelligibility testing, including the reports of several original investigations. There is a brief discussion of the implications of research with delayed side tone. 49 refs.—*J. B. Carroll.*

2943. **Grace, Harry A.** (Grinnell Coll.) **Blood donor recruitment: A study in the psychology of communication.** *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1957 (Nov), 46, 269-276.—A discussion of various factors relating to a classroom project which resulted in 59 class members influencing "408 students to donate blood [and] 21 per cent of the 1910 persons who filled out slips after donating blood in the campus drive . . .

listing members of this class as their recruiters." Reflecting on the experiences, Grace suggests that the "next step for research is evident. We must find which agents and appeals influence donors to return and/or recruit new donors. We might expect to find that an agent or appeal which accomplishes one purpose defeats another."—J. C. Franklin.

2944. Kelman, Harold. *Communing and relating. Parts III & IV.* *Amer. J. Psychoanal.*, 1959, 19, 73-105.—(see 33: 10174) Topics discussed include: being quiet, silent, and still; letting go and hanging on; loneliness and the dark night of the soul; maintaining communing; regaining and reawakening communing; breathing and insight; laughing and crying; communing confirmed years later; freer associating and attending; struggling, hanging on and letting go; ineffable and indescribable communing. 18 refs.—D. Prager.

2945. Krámský, J. (U. Prague) *A quantitative typology of languages.* *Lang. Speech*, 1959 (Apr-Jun), 2, 72-85.—Texts from 23 languages covering the main linguistic and geographic groupings of the world were examined for the relative frequency of occurrence of phonemes of different phonetic character. Languages were found to differ in their exploitation of vowels and consonants in their inventories. On the basis of a finer analysis of consonants, the author distinguishes 3 types of languages with respect to manner of articulation and 4 types according to place of articulation.—A. E. Horowitz.

2946. Luria, A. R., & Vinogradova, O. S. *An objective investigation of the dynamics of semantic systems.* *Brit. J. Psychol.*, 1959 (May), 50, 89-105.—Human consciousness is viewed as a system of very intricate semantic connections which can be investigated by an objective conditioned reflex methodology concerned with the alteration in the circumstances of the brain's functioning. From a series of described experiments it is found possible to reveal, without the active participation of the S himself, those semantic fields or systems which were formed in past experience and which become automatic in the adult person. These systems were formed in the process of social speech experience and have now become peculiar to the individual. The system of links is not of a clear conscious nature. "It is reflected much more fully in the system of vascular reactions than in the conscious account of the subject." 15 refs.—C. M. Franks.

2947. Newman, E. B. *Statistical methods in phonetics.* In L. Kaiser (Ed.), *Manual of phonetics.* Amsterdam, Holland: North-Holland, 1957. Pp. 118-126.—A brief discussion of certain statistical methods, mainly those dealing with discrete classes, applicable in phonetics. Sampling, chi square, and information measures are mentioned and illustrated.—J. B. Carroll.

2948. Peterson, G. E. *Articulation.* In L. Kaiser (Ed.), *Manual of phonetics.* Amsterdam, Holland: North-Holland, 1957. Pp. 156-165.—3 basic types of articulation are discussed in detail: plosive-pulse, vibratory-periodic, and fricative-random. Sound spectrographs are shown for various types of sounds and sound combinations. 45 refs.—J. B. Carroll.

2949. Rees, Maryjane. (Sacramento State Coll.) *Some variables affecting perceived harshness.* *J.*

speech hear. Res., 1958 (Jun), 1, 155-168.—The influence of vowels, selected consonant environments, and vowel initiation on perceived harsh quality were studied in 12 speakers with clinically diagnosed harsh voices by 32 listeners on a 7-point equal-appearing intervals scale. Increasing severity of harshness for all environments combined is: (i), (u), (I), (U), (A), (e), (æ), (a), (o). High tongue position vowels are less harsh than lower. Vowels in voiceless consonant and stop-plosive environments are less harsh than vowels in other environments. Harshness is least severe for voiceless stop-plosive environments. Isolated vowels are harsher than corresponding syllables initiated with (h).—M. F. Palmer.

2950. Salzinger, Kurt. (New York State Psychiatric Inst., NYC) *A method of analysis of the process of verbal communication between a group of emotionally disturbed adolescents and their friends and relatives.* *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1958 (Feb), 47, 39-53.—A small sample of letters written to and by institutionalized children and their outside adult and children correspondents was analyzed. Results "demonstrated that: (a) The method of analysis is reliable . . . (b) The emotionally disturbed children resembled both the children and adults in the community with whom they corresponded; (c) It is possible to arrive at an index of similarity between the children and their parents by correlating proportions of verbal material relegated to each category." 17 refs.—J. C. Franklin.

2951. Strehle, Hermann. *Vom Geheimnis der Sprache: Sprachliche Ausdruckslehre, Sprachpsychologie.* [On the secret of language: Principles of linguistic expression, psychology of language.] Munich, Germany: Ernst Reinhardt Verlag, 1956. 201 p.—The original meaning of sounds and words derived by relatively new and primitive methods, based on human expressions and emotions are considered as related to: Sprachgefühl (an innate feeling for language), Lautmalerei (onomatopoeic words and primitive utterances), the meaning of interjections for the development of language, syllabic stretching and narrowing as a means of linguistic expression, word rhythm, word melody and monotony, relation of linguistic sounds to nonacoustic objects, positions and movements of the speech apparatus in relation to sound formation, and a general human language of gesticulation.—R. F. Wagner.

2952. Thompson, Paul; Webster, John; Klumpp, Roy, & Bertsch, Walter. (USN Electronics Lab., San Diego, Calif.) *Two voice-message storage schemes.* *J. speech hear. Res.*, 1958 (Jun), 1, 142-154.—2 message storage schemes (fixed storage and readout-on-demand storage) providing an operator with differing degrees of control over the time sequence of listening to programed voice messages were evaluated. The read-out-on-demand storage condition which allowed the operator complete time of listening control essentially cut down the number of errors, the number of repeats requested, and the time required to solve the problem correctly.—M. F. Palmer.

2953. Trojan, F. *General semantics: A comparison between linguistic and sub-linguistic phonic expression.* In L. Kaiser (Ed.), *Manual of phonetics.* Amsterdam, Holland: North-Holland, 1957. Pp. 437-440.—"General semantics" is intended

to be the term for the study of the essential features of linguistic systems through a comparison with extralingual semantic systems. This brief essay considers certain kinds of signs in a "sublinguistic" system such as strength of voice, nasality, vibrato, etc., which are related to emotional processes.—J. B. Carroll.

2954. Wang, Jueng-tin. (National Taiwan U.) [Some contributions of cybernetics to behavior study.] *Acta Psychol. Taiwanica*, 1958 (Nov), No. 1, 104-111.—Summarizes main ideas of Weiner, Ashby, Shannon, and Weaver and gives examples of feedback, condition of excitation, information theory, and equilibrium theory. Cybernetics may not solve all of the problems today, but it at least is a departure from the traditional barren approach. Cybernetics permits a clear recognition of the problems, offers workable interpretations and solutions, and has made a marked contribution toward solving problems formerly considered too complicated.—C. E. Tuthill.

(See also Abstract 2755)

CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY, GUIDANCE & COUNSELING

2955. Arbuckle, Dugald S. (Boston U.) **Five philosophical issues in counseling.** *J. counsel. Psychol.*, 1958, 5, 211-215.—The self-concept, religion, the nature of man, counselor responsibility, and counselor education are considered.—M. M. Reece.

2956. Bowman, Paul Hoover. (U. Chicago) **The role of the consultant as a motivator of action.** *Ment. Hyg., NY*, 1959 (Jan), 43, 105-110.—Consultants are generally considered to have 2 major functions. One is concerned with the knowledge function which is provided by "analyzing the problem and bringing to it the necessary information and ideas to help solve it." The other, perhaps more important, is the motivation function of "helping people define their problem and then to mobilize their own resources for actually carrying out any action program or change." Consultant activities in a specific situation are described in terms of methodology.—M. A. Seidenfeld.

2957. Favre, J.-M. **Sur la notion de contingence.** [On the concept of contingency.] *BINOP*, 1959 (Mar-Apr), 15, 75-84.—The concept of contingency is fundamental in guidance, for counselors must use many interdependent and interrelated facts in appraising an individual and helping him to choose a line of activity. Theories of contingency and the value of various coefficients are reviewed.—F. M. Douglass.

2958. Karlin, Marilyn S. **The relevance of sociocultural concepts to casework with a presenting marital problem.** *Smith Coll. Stud. soc. Wk.*, 1959 (Feb), 29, 76-84.—Cites a case of a college student family whose emotional problems were traceable to the difficulties realistically inherent in their sociocultural-economic situation. It helped the patients, especially the wife, to realize this and thus escape the aggravation of self blame and of spouse blame.—G. Elias.

2959. Lifton, Walter M. (U. Illinois) **The role of empathy and aesthetic sensitivity in counseling.** *J. counsel. Psychol.*, 1958, 5, 267-275.—Definitions of

empathy and aesthetic sensitivity are developed to be "consistent with clinical psychological theories." A Music Reaction Test was developed and its correlations with measures of empathy are discussed.—M. M. Reece.

2960. Mehlman, Benjamin, & Kaplan, Janice E. (Kent State U.) **A correction: A comparison of some concepts of psychological health.** *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1958 (Oct), 14, 438.—A note correcting 2 errors in a previous publication (see 33: 6269).—L. B. Heathers.

2961. Parker, Clyde A. (Brigham Young U.) **As a clinician thinks.** *J. counsel. Psychol.*, 1958, 5, 253-262.—The "thinking process used in diagnosis and prediction" was investigated. The method of verbal report was used to determine a classification of thought processes occurring while diagnosing. There are counselor consistencies found in several areas. Implications for further research are discussed. 15 refs.—M. M. Reece.

2962. Routh, Thomas A. **Emotionally supportive counselling.** *Indian J. soc. Wk.*, 1958 (Sep), 19, 111-114.—The aim is to help clients adjust themselves so they can live comfortably with their attitudes, emotions, and feelings. The counselor provides an organized opportunity to talk about these in an accepting, permissive, and nonjudgmental atmosphere.—R. Schaefer.

METHODOLOGY, TECHNIQUES

2963. Andrieux, Cécile. **La notion de structure de la personnalité en psychologie expérimentale.** [The idea of personality structure in experimental psychology.] *Psychol. Franc.*, 1957 (Oct), 2, 227-231.—Personality as a group of traits is contrasted with the ideas derived from field theory and from psychoanalysis. A need is shown for greater concentration on the physiological and psychological structure of personality in experimental and clinical research.—C. J. Adkins.

2964. Anzieu, Didier. **Auto-analyse et connaissance de soi.** [Self-analysis and understanding of self.] *Psychol. Franc.*, 1958 (Apr), 3, 122-127.—Self-analysis is examined as a means of furthering self-understanding and as a possible way of terminating a psychoanalysis. Freud's self-analysis is discussed.—C. J. Adkins.

2965. Bennis, W. G., Berkowitz, N., & Affinito, M. **Authority, power, and the ability to influence.** *Hum. Relat.*, 1958, 11, 143-155.—The effects of a reward system on influence in an outpatient setting were found to be real. Several practical implications for nursing administration were mentioned. Definitions were attempted for the title words.—M. York.

2966. Cantor, Morton B. **The quality of the analyst's attention.** *Amer. J. Psychoanal.*, 1959, 19, 28-32.—The quality of the analyst's attention is whole heartedness, comprehensiveness, and productiveness. Preconceived ideas restrict the analyst's comprehensiveness. Analysis is both an art and a science.—D. Prager.

2967. Cassel, Russell N. **Client-centered counseling progress record.** Glendale, Ariz.: Personnel Assessment Associates, 1959.—A record form allowing the counselor to plot the progress of the client through 15 stages. These 15 are grouped into De-

veloping Counseling Readiness; Deeper Personality Layer, Negative Reflections; Middle Personality Layer, Positive Reflections; and Outer Personality Layer, Educational Process.—R. L. McCornack.

2968. Conrad, Gertrude J., & Elkins, Harry K. The first eighteen months of group counseling in a family service agency. *Soc. Casework*, 1959 (Mar), 40, 123-129.—Operating a group counseling program for 18 months led to the following conclusions: comparing their problems with each other made it easier for the clients to face their difficulties early in treatment, the client finds comfort within the group, the group enables the client to be observed in a situation similar to real life, the group gives the client "a true experience in relating to others . . . and in being himself."—L. B. Costin.

2969. Cumming, Elaine, & Cumming, John. (New York State Dept. Mental Hygiene, Albany) Two views of public attitudes toward mental illness. *Ment. Hyg.*, NY, 1959 (Apr), 43, 211-221.—The treatment and program for the control of mental illness depends on public attitude. Therefore, in developing "policies and methods of treatment" we must build the program upon a sufficiently firm foundation that it can survive attitudinal swings from disciplinarian to libertarian and back without serious disruption. By creating efficient, humanitarian procedures that serve both the best interest of the public as well as the patient, the gains of the past are likely to survive and be linked to the advances of the future.—M. A. Seidenfeld.

2970. Dittmann, Allen T., & Kitchener, Howard L. The life space interview: Workshop, 1957. II. Life space interviewing and individual play therapy: A comparison of techniques. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1959 (Jan), 29, 19-26.—(see 34: 2977) Based on a study of reports of life space interviews and individual play therapy sessions, the authors have identified 19 specific techniques, grouped under 7 headings. Play, as a source of subject matter, made up about $\frac{1}{4}$ of the interviewer activity in therapeutic interviews, while efforts to encourage inner controls, either directly or through support of self-esteem, comprised about $\frac{1}{4}$ of the activity in life space interviews. In therapy interviews, interpretations are directed more toward impulse, while in life space interviews, interpretations of defense and resistance occur with far greater frequency.—R. E. Perl.

2971. Förstner, H. M., & Hunt, R. C. The New York State community mental services act: Its origins and first four years of development. *Psychiat. Quart. Suppl.*, 1958, 32, 41-67.—The origins, provisions, and early development of the 1st attempt in the United States to establish a comprehensive community health program for an entire state.—D. Prager.

2972. Gray, Bernard. Two misunderstandings of psychoanalytic theory. *Psychoanal. psychoanal. Rev.*, 1959, 46(1), 107-110.—Many academic researchers falsely believe that analysis relates specific child-rearing practices to specific adult characteristics whereas actually Freudian theory is geared toward large-scale patterns of behavior and environmental stimulation, toward patterns of satisfactions and frustrations within the context of the psycho-

sexual stages. Another group of theorists falsely maintains that the analytic approach does not allow enough room for the potentialities of man.—D. Prager.

2973. Meerloo, Joost A. M. Psychoanalysis as an experiment in communication. *Psychoanal. psychoanal. Rev.*, 1959, 46(1), 75-89.—Topics discussed include: free association as a linguistic experiment, the resistance to expressing oneself, patterns of free association, patterns of silence, patterns of confession, and patterns of speech function.—D. Prager.

2974. Merenda, Peter F., & Rothney, John W. M. (Walter V. Clarke Ass.) Evaluating the effects of counseling after 8 years. *J. counsel. Psychol.*, 1958, 5, 163-168.—Follow-up data were obtained from an experimental group of students who had received extensive counseling during 3 years of high school and a control group who had not received any counseling. This was obtained by means of information from questionnaires 5 years after graduation from high school. It concluded that "desirable outcomes may be enhanced by providing intensive counseling services to high school students." Only small differences were obtained by the counseled and uncounseled students on the criterion variables.—M. M. Reece.

2975. Morse, William C., & Small, Edna R. The life space interview: Workshop, 1957. III. Group life space interviewing in a therapeutic camp. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1959 (Jan), 29, 27-44.—(see 34: 2970) Group life space interviews were developed to deal with group-involved problems in a therapeutic children's camp. Groups varied from 3 to 9 members. Interviews were conducted by clinical personnel. The goals and conduct of group interviews are discussed and the styles of interviews are categorized as systematized antisocial behavior, symptomatic compliance, interpretive acceptance, spontaneous therapeutic interaction, and mixed or no dominant pattern.—R. E. Perl.

2976. Nadler, Eugene B., Fink, Stephen L., Shontz, Franklin C., & Brink, Robert W. (Highland View Hosp., Cleveland, O.) Objective scoring vs. clinical evaluation of the Bender-Gestalt. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1959 (Jan), 15, 39-41.—Benders had been given to 53 patients with chronic physical disabilities who were employed in a hospital's sheltered workshop. Of these 27 were brain damaged. 3 pairs of judges rated the Benders for presence or absence of brain damage and for probable success in the shop. Judges were 2 psychologists familiar with Pascal-Suttell scoring, 2 not familiar with this scoring, and 2 occupational therapists. Rankings for the 2 criteria were highly similar. Pairs of judges and the 3 kinds of judges ranked very similarly. 1 composite clinical rating correlated very highly with the objective Bender score. The clinical rating predicted the criteria as well as the quantitative score. When the extreme cases were eliminated, similar but less high relationships were found except that the test no longer predicted the brain damage criterion.—L. B. Heathers.

2977. Redl, Fritz. The life space interview: Workshop, 1957. I. Strategy and techniques of the life space interview. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*,

1959 (Jan), 29, 1-18.—The life space interview may be considered as the surrounding of a youngster's experience at a given time with some form of verbal communication for the purpose of regulating the impact of this experience on the child. It may be in the nature of clinical exploitation of life events, for instance: reality rub-in, symptom estrangement, massaging numb value areas, new-tool salesmanship, or manipulation of the boundaries of the self. Or it may be in the nature of emotional first aid on the spot, including such subcategories as: drain-off of frustration acidity; support for the management of panic, fury, and guilt; communication maintenance in moments of relationship decay; regulation of behavioral and social traffic; umpire services in decision crises as well as in cases of loaded transactions. The choice of a given technique in life space interviewing must be dependent upon the specific goal, the setting, the type of child, and the phase of his therapeutic movement.—R. E. Perl.

2978. Rijkse, P., & van Bergen, A. Interview-*verslagen*. [Interview reports.] *Ned. Tijdschr. Psychol.*, 1959, 14, 58-69.—In an experiment designed to study the effect of interviewer bias on verbatim recorded interviews, it was found that distortions in the interviews were not due to the interviewers' own attitudes, but rather to the tendency to suggest a greater univocality of neutral answers. Assuming the presence of univocality expectations in the interviewer, dissonance will arise if neutral answers are obtained. This dissonance will be reduced by changing neutral answers toward a greater univocality. 26 refs.—R. H. Houwink.

2979. Weil, Edmund. Work block: The role of work in mental health. *Psychoanal. psychoanal. Rev.*, 1959, 46(1), 41-64.—Work block involves getting stuck between being a baby and being a grownup. The grownup works; the baby doesn't even think of trying to work. Work requires passive ingestion, reflective digestion, and active production; it is produced largely under the pressure of the superego. The work block can function as defense against or punishment for ego-dystonic impulses or impulses forbidden by the superego. 3 types of work are: creative, routine, and studying. A study of work habits can give as a clue in understanding unconscious drives including the sexual instincts. The ability to work over reasonable periods of time without undue fatigue or difficulty is one of the criteria for termination of analysis.—D. Prager.

2980. Werble, Beatrice. Motivation, capacity and opportunity in services for adolescent clients: Major findings. *Soc. Wk.*, 1959 (Oct), 4, 22-30.—Explores the factors related to continuation in therapy of social casework agency patients. Motivation to continue (reflecting need for help), capacity to relate to the therapist, and environmental encouragement to continue in therapy were the factors most predictive of continuation.—G. Elias.

2981. Wheelis, Allen. Adventures in ideas: Psychoanalysis and identity. *Psychoanal. psychoanal. Rev.*, 1959, 46(1), 65-74.—Psychoanalysis could uncover an identity if one were hidden, but cannot create one that is lacking. A pattern of values and philosophy of life is not likely to be found in the unconscious. Impulses and defenses get exposed in analysis. To undertake analysis in quest for iden-

tity is to pursue an illusion. One does not achieve identity through analysis but a more sensitive awareness of thoughts and feelings which further the same old mode of conforming adjustment.—D. Prager.

2982. Young, Calvin L. A therapeutic community with an open door in a psychiatric receiving service. *AMA Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1959 (Mar), 81, 335-340.—A community psychiatric unit in San Mateo, California is described as to its organization, goals, and achievements. Its purpose has been to provide hospital treatment for those in the area prior to their commitment to state hospitals, and it has been found effective as a community agency.—L. A. Pennington.

(See also Abstract 3076)

DIAGNOSIS & EVALUATION

2983. Armstrong, Renate Gerboth. (East Moline State Hosp., Ill.) The Leary Interpersonal Check List: A reliability study. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1958 (Oct), 14, 393-394.—"Kuder-Richardson estimates of reliability were applied to six ratings obtained from a group of 50 'normals' and a group of 50 alcoholic males. These r_{tt} 's ranged from .953 to .976, all of them being highly significant, and no significant differences occurring between any of the twelve reliability coefficients."—L. B. Heathers.

2984. Asch, Morton J. (VA Regional Office, Boston, Mass.) Negative response bias and personality adjustment. *J. counsel. Psychol.*, 1958, 5, 206-210.—"A subtle items inventory . . . was developed to measure the presence or absence of response bias in adults. This test was administered to 500 normal male veterans. . . negative response bias is associated with personality traits defined as neurotic-tendingness and obsessive-compulsive trends."—M. M. Reece.

2985. Bieliauskas, Vytautas J., & Bristow, Robin B. (Xavier U.) The effect of formal art training upon the quantitative scores of the H-T-P. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1959 (Jan), 15, 57-59.—2 groups of college students were given the ACE and the H-T-P. One group of 30 were junior and senior art majors; the other 30 were undergraduates in psychology and physical education. The groups were matched for sex and total ACE, were similar in age. On all H-T-P IQ measures the art group did significantly better than the nonart group. Hence, art training should be considered when evaluating H-T-P quantitative scores.—L. B. Heathers.

2986. Byrne, Richard H. (U. Maryland) Proposed revisions of the Bordin-Pepinsky diagnostic constructs. *J. counsel. Psychol.*, 1958, 5, 184-188.—These constructs are evaluated for being retained, revised, or discarded. 1 new construct was proposed.—M. M. Reece.

2987. Cohn, Thomas S. (Wayne U.) The relation of the F scale to intelligence. *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1957 (Nov), 46, 207-217.—"The validity of the F scale was examined and the possibility that the F scale was measuring intellectual sophistication rather than potential fascism or a related syndrome was offered. Two empirical studies were conducted which supported the hypothesis that intellectual factors are related to F scale performance."—J. C. Franklin.

2988. Comrey, A. L. Comparison of two analytic rotation procedures. *Psychol. Rep.*, 1959, 5, 201-209.—"53 items were selected from various MMPI scales which seemed to measure factors needing some clarification beyond that obtained in previous analyses of the individual scales. Seventeen centroid factors were extracted. Analytic rotation was carried out using both Kaiser's orthogonal Varimax method and Thurstone's oblique analytic method. The results suggest that the Kaiser method gives more satisfactory factors. The hyperplanes obtained by the Thurstone method seem to contain more low loadings than appears desirable for good psychological meaningfulness. Paranoid items in the matrix resulted in a General Paranoia factor and three factors more or less confined to specific delusional systems. Three factors named 'Psychotic Tendencies' in individual scale analyses failed to merge in the combined analysis. Other principal factors . . . defined . . . were named: Shyness, Cynicism, Agitation, and Hallucination."—C. H. Ammons.
2989. Cotte, S. Étude statistique sur les réponses zoomorphiques (An et And) dans le test de Rorschach des enfants de 12 à 16 ans. [A statistical study of animal responses (A and Ad) in the Rorschach test results of 12 to 16 year olds.] *Bull. Group. Franc. Rorschach*, 1958 (Jun), No. 10, 27-32.—30 boys and 30 girls at each of the 5 age levels (12-16 incl.), of average intelligence, residents of Marseille or its suburbs, from worker or small shopkeeper families, free from gross behavior disorders constituted the sample. Presented is "a sort of Rorschach map" of animal responses, classified by card, by sex, and by age and presented in 5 tables. Using data from a previous study, the average number of animal responses increases steadily from age 7 to 11, recedes slightly at 12, and reaches a peak at 13 where the mean is 55.02. There is a decline until, at 16, the average is approximately age 9. The onset of puberty is associated with a marked increase in animal responses by girls, but for boys, the results do not permit a clear interpretation. Further effort will be made to test the hypothesis that, in both sexes, the onset of puberty constricts the personality and produces a stereotypy of response.—S. S. Marzolf.
2990. De Freitas, Otavio, Jr. Esquema para a construção de uma escala de imaturidade no exame de ambulatorio psiquiatrico. [A scheme for an immaturity scale in the outpatient psychiatric clinic.] *Bol. Psicol. apl., Recife*, 1957 (May), No. 2, 28-32.—A check list based on the patient's personal background, dynamics, and neurological signs.—M. Knobel.
2991. Eysenck, H. J. The differentiation between normal and various neurotic groups on the Maudsley Personality Inventory. *Brit. J. Psychol.*, 1959 (May), 50, 176-177.—All available information is collected together on the ability of the Maudsley Personality Inventory (MPI) to differentiate between various neurotic groups, between normals and neurotics, and between all the above groups and recidivist criminals and patients suffering from psychosomatic disorders. Dysthymics are the most introverted and psychopaths the most extraverted groups and that hysterics, recidivists, and psychosomatic patients cannot be discriminated from each other by means of the MPI. An unexpected finding was that the hysterics were not more extraverted than the normal groups as measured by the E scale of the MPI.—C. M. Franks.
2992. Fink, Stephen L., & Shontz, Franklin C. (Highland View Hosp., Cleveland, O.) Inference on intellectual efficiency from the WAIS Vocabulary subtest. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1958 (Oct), 14, 409-412.—"Frequency of zero-, one-, and two-point responses were analyzed in two independent samples of 100 WAIS Vocabulary subtest protocols. One sample of protocols was made up of a systematically randomized selection from Wechsler's original standardization group; the other was obtained from 100 patients with chronic illnesses. The stimulus words winter, slice, enormous, sentence, regulate, and remorse were found to obtain a significantly low frequency of two-point scores and a significantly high frequency of one-point scores. The items breakfast and fabric were found to obtain a significantly high frequency of one-point scores, but not at the expense of the other two scoring categories. The single item tranquil was found to obtain a significantly low frequency of one-point scores. Implications of the findings for qualitative analysis of WAIS Vocabulary protocols are discussed."—L. B. Heathers.
2993. Geismar, L. L., & Ayres, Beverly. A method for evaluating the social functioning of families under treatment. *Soc. Wk.*, 1959 (Jan), 4(1), 101-108.—Describes initial results with a scale for measuring the extent to which family members fulfill minimum standards of behavior felt necessary for protection of the family and the community. Individuals who functioned well within their families were also adequate in the community at large.—G. Elias.
2994. Geismar, Ludwig L. (Greater St. Paul Community Chest & Council, Minn.) Social functioning of the multiproblem family. *Ment. Hyg.*, NY, 1959 (Apr), 43, 290-295.—The method adopted for evaluating families is based on the social functioning of the family at inadequate, marginal, and adequate levels. Further testing for reliability of this scale is being carried out. If satisfactory it will be used in research on the disorganized family.—M. A. Seidenfeld.
2995. Gilbert, Albin R. Self-validation in projective testing. *J. Psychol.*, 1958 (Oct), 46, 203-209.—A novel projective device was tried out whereby an individual is made to step imaginatively "into the shoes" of different persons in specific motivational settings. Instead of "When things go wrong, I tend to . . ." he uses, "When things go wrong, Candace usually . . ." However, Ss could not help betraying their own preferred behavior. The best use of the sentence-completion technique lies in the scorable appraisal of single variables, especially if the technique is improved by the cross-examination device.—R. W. Husband.
2996. Griffith, Albert V., Upshaw, Harry S., & Fowler, Raymond D. (U. Alabama) The Psychasthenic and Hypomanic scales of the MMPI and uncertainty in judgments. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1958 (Oct), 14, 385-386.—". . . the relation of the Psychasthenic and Hypomanic scales of the MMPI to uncertainty in psychophysical judgment. The fol-

lowing predictions were made: (a) Individuals with a psychasthenic profile on the MMPI will give significantly more doubtful judgments than individuals with a hypomanic profile in a psychophysical weight discrimination experiment; and (b) individuals having a dull profile on the MMPI will give a number of doubtful judgments intermediate to the psychasthenic and hypomanic groups. Both predictions were verified." Ss were 35 volunteers from a group of 94 whose MMPI scores on college entrance met certain requirements. The dull group was composed of students whose T-scores on all scales fell between 30 and 60.—L. B. Heathers.

2997. Grosz, Hanus J., & Levitt, Eugene E. (Indiana U. Medical Center) **The effects of hypnotically induced anxiety on the Manifest Anxiety Scale and the Barron Ego-Strength Scale.** *J. abnormal soc. Psychol.*, 1959(Sep), 59, 281-283.—A measure of hypnotically-induced anxiety was correlated with scores on Taylor's Manifest Anxiety Scale and Barron's Ego-Strength Scale. A positive relationship was elicited between degree of experienced anxiety and the Taylor scale; a negative relationship between anxiety and Barron's scale. "These results suggest that the MAS is a valid indicator of clinical anxiety . . . [and] that the . . . [Barron scale] is genuinely measuring ego-strength or some similar trait associated with psychopathological conditions."—G. Frank.

2998. Haeussermann, Else. (Jewish Hosp., Brooklyn, N.Y.) **Developmental potential of preschool children.** New York: Grune & Stratton, 1958. xiii, 285 p. \$8.75.—A text and manual for use in evaluating the handicapped child between the ages of 2 and 6. It differs from the traditional tests extant by going beyond failures of test items to explore the extent and nature of the impairment through systematic sampling procedures. The concept of an educational evaluation is explained, and the children for whom the evaluation is intended are described, as are the items and manner of presentation. Explanations of how to record the interview, interpret the findings, and report the results are presented. The discussion and insights reported are based on 25 years of experience in the area of evaluating the cerebral palsied child. 19 figures of test materials and test arrangements are provided.—H. H. Weiss.

2999. Hoch, P. H., & Cattell, J. P. **The diagnosis of pseudoneurotic schizophrenia.** *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1959(Jan), 33, 17-43.—Review of literature. The diagnostic criteria are clarified by reformulating the primary symptoms in terms of disorders in thinking and associations, disorders of emotional regulation, and disorders of sensorimotor and autonomic function. The secondary symptoms of pseudoneurotic schizophrenia are also reformulated in terms of pananxiety, panneurosis, and pansexuality. Material is forthcoming on incidence, course, psychodynamics, and psychotherapy of pseudoneurotic schizophrenia.—D. Prager.

3000. Höhn, Elfriede. **Theoretische Grundlagen der Inhaltsanalyse projektiver Tests.** [Theory of content analysis of projective tests.] *Psychol. Forsch.*, 1959(Oct), 26, 13-74.—The literature on the content of projective test responses was studied. Such responses reflect particularly those values of the S which have not been fully realized or which

are in jeopardy. Content meaning is discussed in relation to identification, repression, and symbolization. Identification may be considered as kinesthetic empathy, and the identifications with the figures in the test stimuli may be interpreted on this basis. It is important to see the abstract expressive character, as well as the concealing character, of symbols, along with the importance of kinesthesia for symbol formation.—E. W. Eng.

3001. Houwink, R. H., Boeke, P. E., & van Strien, P. J. **Enkele opmerkingen naar aanleiding van Barendregt's studie over de waarde van de klinische predictie.** [Some observations in connection with Barendregt's study on the value of clinical prediction.] *Ned. Tijdschr. Psychol.*, 1959, 14, 70-77.—The experiments of Barendregt (see 34: 1332) are criticized and his conclusions attacked. The impossibility of predicting concrete behavior from generalized data is stressed and Barendregt's method is subjected to criticism because he has tried to evaluate clinical method with statistical means. Finally, it is suggested that clinical method cannot be studied apart from the aspect of personal impression.—R. H. Houwink.

3002. Ichimura, Jun. (Kanazawa Family Court) **Comparability of the Plates-Z-Test and the Rorschach.** *Jap. J. Psychol.*, 1959(Mar), 29, 396-398.—J. Lyons.

3003. Judson, A. J., & Wernert, C. **Need affiliation, orality, and the perception of aggression.** *Psychiat. Quart. Suppl.*, 1958, 32, 76-81.—49 new hospital patients were shown 6 TAT cards and their stories were scored for aggression and affiliation. The oral or high-affiliatives as contrasted with the low: perceived significantly less direct aggression, showed no difference from the low in the perception of indirect aggression, and tended to express more guilt over direct aggression. Generally, these results confirm clinical findings.—D. Prager.

3004. Kausler, Donald H., Trapp, E. Philip, & Brewer, Charles L. (U. Arkansas) **Time score as a criterion measure on the Taylor Manifest Anxiety Scale.** *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1959(Jan), 15, 51-54.—"The present study concerned the clinical validity of the Taylor Manifest Anxiety Scale. The criterion measure was extended to observable behavior in an individual administration of the scale that was considered indicative of anxious behavior. The behavior consisted of decision time in answering the scale items and time spent on the performance keys used to indicate S's answers. High scoring Ss on the MAS were found to be significantly more variable in their decision time on both anxiety keyed items and buffer items than were low scoring Ss. The mean total time spent on the answer keys was also significantly greater for high scoring Ss than for low scoring Ss on the MAS. These results were interpreted as supporting the Taylor MAS as a measure of clinically defined anxiety." Ss were 58 male and 40 female college students. 16 refs.—L. B. Heathers.

3005. Kern, T. G., Ewing, J. H., & Rickels, K. (U. Pennsylvania School Medicine) **The hippuric acid index: Application of the hippuric acid test as an index of human free anxiety.** *J. psychosom. Res.*, 1959(Jan), 3, 211-226.—Ss were: 5 normals,

19 mild to severe neurotics, and 7 proved hyperthyroids. Agreement between 2 raters of free anxiety was .94. Pearson r between ratings and Taylor A Scale was .66. No relation between ratings and hippuric acid excretion was found until partial r 's were done with weight, age, and urine volume. It then was .62. A correction formula and nomographs are provided. The hippuric acid index is thought to be a satisfactory, objective measure of free anxiety. 47 refs.—*W. G. Shipman.*

3006. Koppitz, Elizabeth Munsterberg. (Children's Mental Health Center, Columbus, O.) **Relationships between the Bender-Gestalt Test and the Wechsler Intelligence Test for Children.** *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1958(Oct), 14, 413-416.—WISC and the Bender, as scored by the author, were given 90 elementary school children referred for help because of behavior ($N = 28$) or learning ($N = 62$) problems. Chi squares were computed between Bender scores and WISC IQ and subtest scores. There were significant relationships between the 2 tests: Arith and the P tests were related to the Bender but Inf, Comp, and, Sim were not.—*L. B. Heathers.*

3007. Kramer, C. **Le test de frustration de Rosenzweig.** [The Rosenzweig frustration test.] *BINOP*, 1959(Mar-Apr), 15, 85-93.—Adaptability for specialized training in naval aeronautics was studied using the Rosenzweig P-F Study with: 520 civilian and military personnel of various ages, grades, and experience; a group of mentally ill adults; and groups of students completing the last year of the Lycée. Major conclusions were: (a) reactions to frustration give reasonably faithful information as to individual psychological organization; (b) reactions to frustration depend upon age, neurophysiological function, social status, etc.; (c) fundamental needs may be basic to frustration behavior; (d) psychotherapy can be founded on knowledge of an individual's degree of frustration.—*F. M. Douglass.*

3008. Leventhal, Allan M. (State U. Iowa) **The effects of diagnostic category and reinforcer on learning without awareness.** *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1959(Sep), 59, 162-166.—Learning without awareness was tested by asking Ss to construct sentences using pronouns (I, we, he, they) and verbs presented to them. 3 groups were employed—normals, neurotics, and schizophrenics, under 4 experimental conditions: (a) E "rewarded" (said "good" to) 2 of the pronouns (I, we); (b) the use of he or they was "punished" ("not so good"); (c) differential reinforcement as was appropriate re: "punishment" and "reward" when employing the pronouns; (d) control. Results: normals profited well from all conditions of reinforcement; neurotics, only from reward or reward and punishment; schizophrenics, from punishment alone.—*G. Frank.*

3009. Lienert, G. H., & Matthaei, F. K. (U. Marburg) **Die Konkordanz von Rorschach Ratings.** [Concurrence of Rorschach ratings.] *Z. diagnost. Psychol.*, 1958, 6, 228-240.—Statistical analysis reveals uniformity high intra- and intergroup agreement when 5 scored Rorschach protocols are rated for intelligence, emotionality, and social adaptation by 19 2nd-semester students and 10 "experts." Results are evaluated with regard to their importance in personality diagnosis and the general utility of

Bohm's Lehrbuch der Rorschach—Psychodiagnostik as a tool in training.—*F. P. Hardesty.*

3010. Little, Kenneth B., & Shneidman, Edwin S. (Stanford U.) **Congruencies among interpretations of psychological test and anamnestic data.** *Psychol. Monogr.*, 1959, 73(6, Whole No. 476), 42 p.—The investigation of "the congruencies among personality descriptions made by clinicians when such descriptions are based on different sources of information (instruments)." A total of 12 highly selected individuals hospitalized at time of testing, and divided into 4 categories of normal, neurotic, psychotic, and psychophysiological disorders with 3 patients in each category were given the Rorschach, TAT, MAPS, and the MMPI (group form) plus a comprehensive psychiatric care history obtained by 1 psychiatrist. The tests were then submitted to a panel of 48 selected clinical psychologists (TJ's) divided into subpanels of 12 each to interpret 1 projective or personality test per subpanel. A panel of 23 psychiatrists and 1 psychologist (AJ's) evaluated the anamnestic material. The results obtained "are contradictory or equivocal and in general do not give strong support to the contention that test procedures have clearly demonstrated validity." At the very least it would appear "the results indicate room for considerable improvement in test interpretation."—*M. A. Seidenfeld.*

3011. Markham, Sylvia. (Hillside Hosp., Glen Oakes, N.Y.) **The dynamics of post-partum pathological reactions as revealed in psychological tests.** *J. Hillside Hosp.*, 1958(Jul-Oct), 7, 178-189.—Tentative conclusions are drawn from a qualitative analysis of selected Rorschach and TAT protocols of 11 inpatients exhibiting depressive psychosis following parturition. Possible psychodynamics involving ontogenetic reactivation, sibling position, maternal figure distortions, and penis envy are inferred. However, "no one single unconscious mechanism could account for the post-partum pathological reaction."—*G. Y. Kenyon.*

3012. Meili, Richard. **Das Problem der Validierung der Methoden der Persönlichkeitsuntersuchung.** [The problem of the validation of methods in the study of personality.] *Z. diagnost. Psychol.*, 1958, 6, 283-303.—A number of validation studies involving the use of such clinical tests as the Rorschach, Szondi, and TAT are reviewed for methodology. Discussion focuses on clarification and suggestions regarding the nature of relationships between test performance and other manifest forms of behavior.—*F. P. Hardesty.*

3013. Nahinsky, Irwin D. (Oregon State Hosp., Salem) **The relationship between the self concept and the ideal-self concept as a measure of adjustment.** *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1958(Oct), 14, 360-364.—"Two groups of Navy officers, one composed of officers choosing a Navy career [$N = 35$], and the other of officers deciding against a Navy career [$N = 74$] sorted 100 statements, using the Q-sort. One sorting was to describe themselves, another to describe a typical career Navy officer, and another to describe an ideal career Navy officer." Correlations between ratings were higher for the career than for the noncareer group although only a chance number of item responses differentiated the 2 groups. The correlation between self-ideal officer was significantly

higher, that between typical officer-ideal officer significantly higher in the career group.—*L. B. Heathers.*

3014. Ohkura, Kazuko. Rorschach study with delinquents. *Jap. Fam. Court Mon.*, 1957, 9(5), 1-37.—100 delinquents (40% thieves) aged 14-19 were tested. On the whole, as compared to other studies on normals: (a) there are no differences in W:D:Dd, W:M, FM:M, and A%; (b) relatively more color responses appear, especially C; (c) F% is very high; (d) average of Hd+H:AdA is 1:6.7 which might be a characteristic of a rural area (at Kumamoto); and (e) there is an extravert tendency as shown by 23% in M>C and 35% in C>M. It is suggested that the Dd shows unintegrated or fixated tendency in delinquents and that the M sometimes shows fantasy or instability. In the violent delinquents, C and K were frequently observed.—*K. Mizushima.*

3015. Parker, Rolland S. (New York U.) An investigation of the content of the Rorschach human movement response utilizing the subjects' associations to their own M. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959(Jul), 20, 384.—Abstract.

3016. Peters, George A., & Merrifield, Philip R. (Psychological Research Ass., Encino, Calif.) Graphic representation of emotional feelings. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1958(Oct), 14, 375-378.—A list of 24 adjectives was given to 188 normal USAF air crew trainees with instructions to express each word in a line drawing. The drawings were judged for form, direction, and intensity. From the frequency of occurrence of given line characteristics statements were made about the feelings expressed by different kinds of lines. It appears that there is considerable agreement re symbolizing feelings. This does not imply that it follows that a person's style of line drawing projects his personal feelings.—*L. B. Heathers.*

3017. Peters, Henry N. (VA Hosp., Jefferson Barracks, Mo.) A multiple choice supraordinality test. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1958(Oct), 14, 416-418.—"A multiple choice method of testing supraordinate associations was used with several groups of varying intellectual levels, including a group of hospitalized mental patients who were the least educated. The following conclusions are supported by the results: (a) There is a greater tendency toward subordination of associations in the multiple choice form of the test than in the free association method. (b) A positive relationship between supraordinality of association predominates in the multiple choice method. (c) Within group of homogeneous educational level, there is a positive relationship between supraordinality and maladjustment."—*L. B. Heathers.*

3018. Peterson, Arnold O. D., Snyder, William U., Guthrie, George M., & Ray, William S. (St. Elizabeths Hosp., Washington, D. C.) Therapist factors: An exploratory investigation of therapeutic biases. *J. counsel. Psychol.*, 1958, 5, 169-173.—The results of Q sorts concerning judgments of therapeutic progress by 35 therapists were factually analyzed. The 6 factors obtained were interpreted.—*M. M. Reece.*

3019. Petrovich, Donald V. (VA Hosp., Jefferson Barracks, Mo.) The Pain Apperception Test: Psychological correlates of pain perception. *J.*

clin. Psychol., 1958(Oct), 14, 367-374.—A Pain Apperception Test (PAT) was constructed. It represented 16 pain situations; 9 pictures showed various kinds of injuries, 4 pairs of pictures showed the same injuries when imminent and when occurring, and 3 pairs showed the same injury when self- or other-inflicted. The test, along with Eysenck's Medical Questionnaire (MQ), Taylor's MAS, and a short pain experience inventory, was given to 100 VA general hospital male patients. Ss' judgments of the intensity and duration of the pain pictured were fairly reliable, correlated very significantly with their MQ and MAS scores, and tended to increase as the amount of pain experienced in the past increased. Pairs of cards were compared in detail. It appeared that anticipatory pain was also related to the intensity of the pain, its imminence Ss' control of the pain situation, and the expected consequences—beneficial or not beneficial—of the pain. Changes were made in the cards as a result of this study.—*L. B. Heathers.*

3020. Rosen, Albert; Hales, William M., & Peek, Roland M. (State Coll. Washington) Comparability of the MMPI card and booklet forms for psychiatric patients. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1958(Oct), 14, 387-388.—"A random sample of 75 patients in the psychiatric service of a VA General Medical and Surgical Hospital was administered the booklet form of the MMPI. Another essentially random sample of 250 patients from the same service was administered the MMPI card form. When the two samples were compared on each scale mean and variance, no significant differences were found."—*L. B. Heathers.*

3021. Rosen, Sidney. (U. Michigan) An approach to the study of aggression. *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1957(Nov), 46, 259-267.—A theoretical model of aggression including aggression motive, anticipation of consequences, action readiness, attributed power motive, and (own) power motive was developed and empirically tested in terms of the over-aggressive, overinhibited, and the intermediate person with "60 children (12-14) of lower socio-economic class, at a four week camp for emotionally disturbed boys." On the basis of established antecedent and criterion values, results suggest other types of tests needed "to determine also whether the aggression model is age-, sex-, or class-bound or whether it has general applicability."—*J. C. Franklin.*

3022. Roskam, E. E. C. I. Zelf-concept en situatie. [Self-concept and situation.] *Ned. Tijdschr. Psychol.*, 1959, 14, 133-149.—Experiments on the relationship between the general aspects of the self-concept and the experiencing of concrete situations are reported. An application of the Q technique yields 3 factors: a stable and basic aspects of the self-concept which is seldom clearly conscious; a positive but yet unrealized ideal self-concept, which is a matter of current reflection; a highly conscious and problematical concept of the self in unappealing situations. In different situations these various factors were found to be differently structured. Suggestions for further research along these lines are presented.—*R. H. Houwink.*

3023. Rudolph, Rigmor. The silhouette test. *Acta psychol., Amst.*, 1959, 16, 25-44.—Most of 60 Ss experienced a number of psychoid aspects in silhouette figures, processing and categorizing far more

than expected. Movements were distinctly experienced, even the purpose of movement. No S could maintain a strictly "factual" description of black figures on a white ground. As a characterological test it seems to permit evaluation of: intelligence, cultural level, maturity, contact relations, imaginative responses, understanding of others, comprehensive outlook, conflicts and anxiety.—G. Rubin-Rabson.

3024. Scheier, I. H. To be or not to be a guinea pig: Preliminary data on anxiety and the volunteer for experiment. *Psychol. Rep.*, 1959, 5, 239-240.—165 volunteers and 52 non-volunteers for an experiment were given the I.P.A.T. anxiety questionnaire. Non-volunteers were significantly more anxious than volunteers. This finding should caution psychologists to investigate the characteristics of the volunteer S on whom psychological laws are based.—C. H. Ammons.

3025. Schlesinger, Herbert J. (Menninger Foundation) Projective tests in the evaluation of the tranquilizing drugs. *Bull. Menninger Clin.*, 1958 (Nov), 22, 224-231.—Projective tests contribute best to the evaluation of the tranquilizing drugs "when they are used as part of a truly enlightened diagnostic procedure to aid in the selection of . . . patients who are homogeneous with regard to psychological characteristics relevant . . . to some hypothesis about the mode of operation of the agent to be tested." Diagnostic groupings of this sort would permit evaluation studies to be aimed at important psychological issues and are to be preferred to those of the conventional nosology.—W. A. Varvel.

3026. Shapiro, Marvin I. (Pittsburgh Child Guidance Center, Pittsburgh, Pa.) Psychiatric examination of the child. *Ment. Hyg.*, NY, 1959 (Jan), 43, 32-39.—The psychiatric examination of the child is discussed. An outline of an examination is provided and each of its 10 component sections is amplified. Suggestions regarding problems of the interview are included for the practitioner.—M. A. Seidenfeld.

3027. Shentoub, V., & Shentoub, S. A. Contribution a la recherche de la validation du T.A.T. [Contribution to a validation study of the T.A.T.] *Rev. Psychol. appl.*, 1958 (Oct), 8, 275-341.—A series of 88 notes for use in scrutinizing TAT performance dealing with such issues as latency periods, behavior, language, dynamic structure of themes, heroes, images, interpersonal relations, and solutions of conflicts. 2 protocols are given to illustrate the techniques for study and interpretation.—W. W. Wattenberg.

3028. Siegel, Saul M., & Feldman, Marvin J. (Topeka State Hosp.) A note on the effect on self description of combining anxiety and hostility items on a single scale. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1958 (Oct), 14, 389-390.—To check a previous finding (see 33: 6225) that Manifest Hostility Scale (MHS) scores were reduced by including anxiety items whereas MAS scores were not affected by the inclusion of hostility items, the 2 tests were given in various combinations to new groups of college students. The combinations were MAS plus MHS, MHS plus MAS, MAS items alternating with MHS items, MAS items interspersed with neutral items, MHS items interspersed with neutral items. No significant dif-

ferences were found in either MAS or MHS scores.—L. B. Heathers.

3029. Sifneos, Peter E. (Massachusetts General Hosp., Boston) Preventive psychiatric work with mothers. *Ment. Hyg.*, NY, 1959 (Apr), 43, 230-236.—Emotionally stable young mothers experiencing some disturbance in their relationship with one of their children are discussed as potential candidates for preventive psychiatry. This report is based upon experience with 50 young mothers who came to a community mental health agency with reference to emotional problems in one of their children. Gives evidence of the salutary effects on mother-child relationships and provides a basis for reducing emotional problems in the future.—M. A. Seidenfeld.

3030. Silverman, Lloyd H. (New York U.) A Q-sort study of the validity of evaluations made from projective techniques. *Psychol. Monogr.*, 1959, 73(7, Whole No. 477), 28 p.—10 young adult males in psychotherapy were given a Rorschach, TAT, HTP, and a Most Unpleasant Concept Test prior to embarking on treatment. This material was then evaluated by 30 clinical psychologists who were divided categorically into 3 subgroups based on extent of professional experience and whether or not they had had a Freudian psychoanalysis. Psychological evaluations were correlated with the evaluations of treatment psychiatrists after a minimum of 35 therapy sessions. It was found that: (a) analyzed psychologists "had significantly higher over-all validity coefficients" than those who had not been analyzed, (b) agreement was greater among psychologists who had been analyzed than among those who had not, (c) psychiatric evaluations showed significantly greater agreement with analyzed psychologists than with those who had not been so treated. Variations in agreement occurred in terms of the 6 areas of personality being considered, but trends were uniform in direction. 32 refs.—M. A. Seidenfeld.

3031. Sloan, Thomas J., & Pierce-Jones, John. (Cons. Freightways Ind.) The Bordin-Pepinsky Diagnostic Categories: Counselor agreement and MMPI comparisons. *J. counsel. Psychol.*, 1958, 5, 189-195.—Intercounselor agreement was investigated by comparing "the most clearly diagnosed category cases with published college student MMPI norms." The relations of MMPI scales and differences between categories and student norms are noted.—M. M. Reece.

3032. Snider, Marvin. (U. Michigan) On the adequacy of the Krout and Tabin Personal Preference Scale standardization group. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1959 (Jan), 15, 68-70.—A presumably stable group of married men (N = 152) rated more neurotic than the manual's neurotic group. Their wives were more like the manual's neurotic than its normal group. The ambiguity regarding score interpretation in the manual is criticized.—L. B. Heathers.

3033. Stewart, Lawrence H. (U. California) Manifest anxiety and mother-son identification. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1958 (Oct), 14, 382-384.—"The purpose of this study was to investigate the relationship between the Taylor MA scores and certain aspects of mother-son identifications as determined by discrepancies between Q-sorts made by a group of mothers and sons. All of the correlations between

MA and discrepancies were positive although only three were statistically significant. Boys with low MA scores were satisfied with themselves, met their perception of their mother's ideal for them, and perceived themselves as being the kind of person their mother actually wanted them to be." Ss were adolescents ($N = 54$), attending a demonstration summer senior high school, and their mothers.—L. B. Heathers.

3034. Su, Hsiang-yu; Chang, Sin-hwa; Chang, Sophia, & Hsiao, Chih-lang. (National Taiwan U.) [A study of "goitrous personality" from Rorschach responses.] *Acta Psychol. Taiwanica*, 1958 (Nov), No. 1, 99-103.—Goiter is one of the regional diseases in Taiwan. This study was concentrated in Liu-chia where 95.31% of 1058 primary school children were suffering from various degrees of goiter in the year 1956. With increase in size of goitrous tumor there was no obvious parallel change in personality. The goitrous group when compared to a normal control group showed lower intelligence expression, more concrete thinking type, and weaker ego strength. English summary.—C. E. Tuthill.

3035. Tocheport, Georges. La transformation pubetaire vue à travers le test de Rorschach. [Pubertal transformation viewed in terms of the Rorschach test.] *Bull. Group. Franc. Rorschach*, 1958 (Jun), No. 10, 41-53.—266 Rorschach protocols obtained as follows: 88 prepubertal and 100 pubertal boys of French stock and 2 testings at 2- and 4-year intervals of 39 Mussulman boys. All were enrolled in military preparatory schools. Within each school the Ss were divided into 2 groups on the basis of academic standing. Statistical significance of differences is determined. The major conclusions are: that the Rorschach is a useful means of making cross cultural comparisons, that the affective disturbance associated with the onset of puberty affects scholastic work, the affect of being taken from the home and placed in a rigorous environment and adjustment to it are clearly revealed, and that data for validation of specific Rorschach signs have been obtained.—S. S. Marzolf.

3036. Van der Horst-Oosterhuis, C. J. "Der Unbekannte": Eine zentrale magische Figur. ["The unknown one": A central magic figure.] *Z. Psychother. med. Psychol.*, 1959 (Jan), 9, 1-8.—Painting as a projective technique has been found to be of value in therapy with children and paranoid patients who have difficulty in expressing themselves verbally. This applies especially to free drawing or paintings which most often contain themes of unconscious fantasies. Symbolic representation of a threatening image termed "the unknown one" is frequently painted in various stages. It is less difficult to project paranoid fantasies of the oedipal situation on these than to verbalize about them. Beneficial effects are obtained from interpretation of these themes.—E. Schewerin.

3037. Weiss, A. A. (Psychiatric Hosp. Talbich, Jerusalem) Alternating two-day cyclic behavior changes. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1958 (Oct), 14, 433-437.—". . . review on the syndrome of alternating two-day cyclic behavior changes. An illustrative case presents the life history, clinical findings and test results of a 42-year-old male . . . including a comparison of two Rorschach records administered at a

five-day interval on a 'bad' and a 'good' day."—L. B. Heathers.

3038. Zuckerman, Marvin. (Indiana U.) The validity of the Edwards Personal Preference Schedule in the measurement of dependency-rebelliousness. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1958 (Oct), 14, 379-382.—Edwards PPS was given to 63 sophomore year student nurses. 8 months later the students were asked to nominate the most rebellious ($N = 7$), conforming ($N = 7$), dependent ($N = 7$), and submissive to authority ($N = 10$) members of their group. Nominees for the last 3 categories overlapped. As expected, the rebellious group was lower of Def, Suc, and Aba and higher on Aut, Dom, and Agg than were the other 3 groups; differences were most marked on Def and Aut, were nonsignificant on Agg. A 2-tailed test of significance was applied.—L. B. Heathers.

(See also Abstracts 2351, 2361, 2373, 2397, 2421, 3198)

TREATMENT METHODS

3039. Abell, Richard G. Personality development during group psychotherapy: Its relation to the etiology and treatment of the neuroses. *Amer. J. Psychoanal.*, 1959, 19, 53-72.—Each stage in personality growth is a preparation for the next. Pathological development in one stage leads to pathological development in subsequent ones. Neuroses result from early deprivation of basic emotional needs. Maturity involves learning how to secure satisfaction of current needs. The patient re-evaluates his concept of himself, realizes his actual abilities, develops insights, experiences a new type of interpersonal relatedness, and incorporates a new and valid set of reflected appraisals.—D. Prager.

3040. Altschule, Mark D. Effects of electroconvulsive therapy on blood carbonic anhydrase activity in man. *AMA Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1959 (Mar), 81, 370-372.—Medical study of 12 psychotic patients indicated that the blood carbonic anhydrase activity increased during the course of electroconvulsive treatments. "The violence and the frequency of the seizures determined whether or not this increase occurred." The conclusion is reached that these changes are not the causes of "therapeutic response to electroshock therapy."—L. A. Pennington.

3041. Barber, Theodore Xenophon. Hypnosis as perceptual-cognitive restructuring: IV. "Negative hallucinations." *J. Psychol.*, 1958 (Oct), 46, 187-201.—(see 33: 9673) These experiments suggest the following: (a) If the "hypnotist" suggests (to "good" hypnotic Ss) that an object (or person) is no longer present in the room but does not further attempt to convince the Ss that it is no longer present, the Ss "perceive"—i.e., respond to—the object (or person); for example, they purposely avert their eyes from it and they carefully walk around it. (b) However, if the operator suggests that an object or person is no longer present, and himself acts that way, only some of the Ss so respond. (c) Whether a S responds or not depends not on the suggestions per se, but how successfully the "hypnotist" manipulates his words and the situation to lead the S to conclude that the "suggestions" are literally true statements. 47 refs.—R. W. Husband.

3042. Barnett, Gordon J. (New York City) **Group psychotherapy as an adjunct to insulin subcoma treatment.** *Int. J. group Psychother.*, 1959 (Jan), 9, 62-70.—6 years of group experience "in an outpatient setting have demonstrated the value of this approach. Despite the heterogeneity of our patient population and the limitations on length of treatment, we have found approximately one fifth of our patients to be markedly improved . . . and only one patient in twenty showing no apparent improvement. These figures become all the more significant in . . . that most of our patients are difficult cases refractory to all previous therapeutic attempts. Our emphasis is upon psychotherapy, and every attempt is made to stress the transitory nature of the beneficial effects of the insulin injections."—D. Raylesberg.
3043. Baron, M. O., Sklarofsky, B., Fremont-Smith, N., & Abramson, H. A. **Lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD-25): XXVIII. Assay of 2-bromo-lysergic acid diethylamide by the Siamese fighting fish.** *J. Psychol.*, 1958 (Oct), 46, 303-308.—(see 33: 10404) Methods previously used to bioassay LSD-25 have been successfully employed in the present experiment with 2-bromo-lysergic acid diethylamide (BOL-148). Angles in the water were plotted for the Siamese fighting fish with various concentrations of the drugs, the most usual angle being nose up-tail down at 45 degrees.—R. W. Husband.
3044. Barsa, Joseph A., Saunders, John C., & Kline, Nathan S. (Rockland State Hosp., Orangeburg, N.Y.) **Trifluoperazine in the treatment of chronic schizophrenia.** *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1959 (Mar), 115, 812.—The action of a new drug is described in the treatment of schizophrenia.—N. H. Pronko.
3045. Bernfeld, M. Judith, & Guthrie, George M. (Pennsylvania State U.) **Experimental control of dependency by posthypnotic suggestion.** *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1959 (Jan), 15, 114-115.—"Hypnosis was used to manipulate dependency needs in the relationship between a subject and a counselor. A posthypnotic suggestion of an earlier experience of intense dependency was given to the experimental group and it was suggested that the therapist would remind them of this experience. The control group was hypnotized but given no posthypnotic suggestion." In the interview with the counselor the experimental group discussed fewer topics, made more emotional and fewer factual statements, asked more questions including personal ones of the counselor, made more self-deprecatory remarks. "It is suggested that this method will permit investigation of many aspects of therapeutic relationships under increased degrees of experimental control." There were 5 male undergraduates in each group.—L. B. Heathers.
3046. Beutner, K. R., & Branch, R. **The psychiatrist and the patient's relatives.** *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1959 (Jan), 33, 1-8.—The psychiatrist must attempt to relieve the source of anxiety in hostile relatives. This can often be accomplished by employing suggestive psychotherapy in interviews with these relatives.—D. Prager.
3047. Carran, Archie B. (Longview State Hosp., Cincinnati, O.) **Reliability of activation level during adaptation to stress.** *Science*, 1959 (Mar), 129, 784.—". . . two groups of 16 patients each, one group composed of 13 on various tranquilizers of the phenothiazine class plus three on Marsilid, an 'energizer,' and the other group consisting of nondrugged patients." The stability of a quotient expressing the recovery of basal skin resistance (BSR) level is noted. Changes observed in BSR during stress are consistent with the behavior of tranquilized patients and have significance for drug therapy. Such information may be useful for interpretation and objectivity in a wide range of clinical researches. Average BSRs on drugged and nondrugged groups.—S. J. Lachman.
3048. Cartwright, Desmond S., & Cartwright, Rosalind D. (U. Chicago) **Faith and improvement in psychotherapy.** *J. counsel. Psychol.*, 1958, 5, 174-177.—Faith in psychotherapy is considered. Studies should be done "concerning actual functional relations between different kinds of belief and improvement in psychotherapy."—M. M. Reece.
3049. Chambers, Eugene Dale. (U. Illinois) **Significant therapeutic activity in relation to outcome.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959 (Jul), 20, 373.—Abstract.
3050. Daston, Paul G. (VA Hosp., Brockton, Mass.) **Effects of two phenothiazine drugs on concentrative attention span of chronic schizophrenics.** *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1959 (Jan), 15, 106-109.—"Twenty-six chronic schizophrenics, subjects in a double-blind study of chlorpromazine, promazine, phenobarbital, and placebo effects on gross behavior, were tested for changes in concentrative attention span. Two Wechsler Memory Scale subtests were employed. There were significant differences favoring chlorpromazine subjects and both phenothiazine drug groups vs. other groups in paired associative learning. Trends favored both phenothiazine drug groups on immediate memory. It was concluded small increments in span of concentrative attention may have been associated with these increases."—L. B. Heathers.
3051. Eaton, Joseph W. (U. Pittsburgh) **The client-practitioner relationship as a variable in the evaluation of treatment outcome.** *Psychiatry*, 1959 (May), 22, 189-195.—The quality of the client-worker relationship is often mistakenly interpreted as predictive of the ultimate outcome. The relationship is not necessarily correlated with the end product, the resolution of the difficulty, and the development of sufficient autonomy in the client. A good relationship may influence the client to become dependent and receptive to help, but help can be given without love and even without a therapeutically oriented relationship.—C. T. Bever.
3052. Eisen, Sydney B., Sabshin, Melvin, & Heath, Helen. (Inst. Juvenile Research, Chicago) **A comparison of the effects of investigators' and therapists' attitudes in the evaluation of tranquilizers prescribed to hospital patients.** *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1959 (Mar), 128, 256-261.—338 psychiatric patients were administered tranquilizers for 48 weeks. The ratings of research workers as to the effect of the drug differed considerably from those of the therapists in charge of the patients. 18 refs.—N. H. Pronko.

3053. **Eliasberg, Wladimir G.** *Psychotherapy and society*. New York: Philosophical Library, 1959. xviii, 223 p. \$6.00.—An effort is made to relate the practice of psychotherapy to various historical-social forces. 13 p. bibliog.—*M. J. Vargas*.

3054. **Erickson, Milton H.** (32 W. Cypress St., Phoenix, Ariz.) *Naturalistic techniques of hypnosis*. *Amer. J. clin. Hypnosis*, 1958 (Jul), 1, 3-8.—One important consideration in inducing hypnosis is meeting adequately the patient as a personality and his needs as an individual. 6 cases are reported illustrating the utilization of patient behavior and needs as a naturalistic technique of hypnotic trance induction.—*M. V. Kline*.

3055. **Erickson, Milton H.** (32 W. Cypress St., Phoenix, Ariz.) *Pediatric hypnotherapy*. *Amer. J. clin. Hypnosis*, 1958 (Jul), 1, 25-29.—A good hypnotic technique is one that offers to the patient, whether child or adult, the opportunity to have his needs of the moment met adequately; the opportunity to respond to stimuli and ideas; and also the opportunity to experience the satisfactions of new learnings and achievements.—*M. V. Kline*.

3056. **Eskey, Alvis.** (Cleveland Psychiatric Inst. & Hosp.) *Insight and prognosis*. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1958 (Oct), 14, 426-429.—"The present study attempts to discover whether there is a significant relationship between insight (i.e., verbal recognition by the patient of existing psychological difficulties) and prognosis (as evaluated by length of hospitalization) insofar as psychotic patients are concerned. The experimental population consisted of 300 psychotic patients divided equally into the following groups: Patients showing insight into the fact that they were experiencing psychological troubles; patients who had only partial insight; and patients who had no insight into their illness. No significant relationships relevant to prognosis, as evaluated by the number of days spent in the hospital, were found between any of the groups. When other objective criteria were taken into consideration along with insight (i.e., the type of hospital admission) there again were no significant relationships noted." The kind of insight discussed here is not psychotherapeutic insight.—*L. B. Heathers*.

3057. **Fairbairn, W. Ronald D.** *On the nature and aims of psycho-analytical treatment*. *Int. J. Psycho-Anal.*, 1958 (Sep-Oct), 39, 374-385.—Modifications in current therapeutic practices are suggested. Focal is the patient-therapist relationship, which should, in a successful case, pass through the stage of unrealistic transference and evolve into the relationship it realistically is.—*G. Elias*.

3058. **Faure, H., Frances, R., & Igert, C.** *Les stimulations musicales au cours de la cure de sommeil*. [Musical stimulations as a means of sleep therapy.] *Ann. Med.-psychol.*, 1958 (Nov.), 2, 692-733.—Musical stimulation is capable of becoming a fruitful means of producing relaxation, conditioning, and sleep. 4 basic steps are discerned through which it is desirable for a S to pass during musical therapy. It is clear that music aids in adaptation, in working through regression, in releasing tension, and in establishing rehabilitation.—*N. De Palma*.

3059. **Fink, Max; Kahn, Robert L., & Pollack, Max.** (Hillside Hosp., Long Island, N.Y.) *Psy-*

chological factors affecting individual differences in behavioral response to convulsive therapy. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1959 (Mar), 128, 243-248.—Observations on: the relationship between chronologic age, years of education, and place of birth; behavioral improvement following convulsive therapy are discussed. 16 refs.—*N. H. Pronko*.

3060. **Frosch, John, & Ross, Nathaniel.** (Eds.) *The annual survey of psychoanalysis*. Vol. V. New York: International Univer. Press, 1959. xvi, 608 p. \$12.00.—(see 33: 2457) With expressed greater selectivity in choice of representative items and some changes in the classificatory schema, the psychoanalytic literature for 1954 is presented as "a comprehensive survey of current psychoanalytic theory and practice" under the following headings: history, including biographical studies and Freud's influence on psychiatry; a critique of general and specific aspects of psychoanalytic theory and as these pertain to an understanding of specific syndromes as well as technique; a review of theoretical studies; clinical studies; dream studies; psychoanalytic child psychiatry; therapy: training; psychoanalysis applied to social and cultural studies, religion, mythology, and folklore, literature, arts and aesthetics. The final section of 100 pages offers condensed versions of 10 psychoanalytic books. 263 refs.—*N. H. Pronko*.

3061. **Garner, H. H.** *A nascent somatic delusion treated psychotherapeutically by a confrontation technique*. *J. clin. exp. Psychopath.*, 1959 (Apr-Jun), 20, 135-143.—The special treatment consists of a statement, command, or verbal expression by the therapist, followed by the request, "What do you think of what I told you?" Free association is the basic rule and interpretation of resistance is the outstanding activity of the therapist.—*S. Kacvick*.

3062. **Gaudet, E. Louise (Chr.), Piotrowski, Zygmunt A., Lewis, Nolan D. C., & Vasey, Wayne.** *Indications and contraindications for adult therapy: Workshop, 1958*. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1959 (Jan), 29, 60-76.—There are at least 4 factors which determine therapeutic success or failure: the constitution and psychologic organization of the patient, the nature of the life problem which he is attempting to solve, the type of therapeutic approach selected, and the personality of the therapist. Therapists who can empathize themselves quickly into the world of the patient will be most successful. Treatment must be family focused as well as patient focused because the sick person can never be so fortified by therapy that he will be able to cope with an untenable family situation. Projective tests are the most valid and objective measures of personality changes that have taken place during psychotherapy.—*R. E. Perl*.

3063. **Grandjean, E., & Bättig, K.** (Eidg. Technischen Hochschule Zürich) *Die Wirkung von Serotonin (5-Hydroxytryptamin) auf eine konditionierte Fluchreaktion der Ratte*. [The action of serotonin on conditioned avoidance behavior of the rat.] *Helv. physiol. pharmacol. Acta*, 1957, 17, 366-370.—The effect of intraperitoneal injections of 5-hydroxytryptamine on conditioned avoidance behavior (hurdle-jumping) were investigated. Doses between 0.5 and 5.0 mg/kg produced a prolongation of the reaction time and partly abolished the escape reaction. Both the reaction time and the frequency of abolished reactions increase linearly with the loga-

rhythm of the dose. This depressant effect has, depending on the dose, a duration from 3 to more than 7 hours. With the applied doses, no narcotic effect on the behavior of the rats was observed.—*T. Verhave*.

3064. **Hearst, E.** (Walter Reed Army Inst. Research, Washington, D.C.) **Effects of scopolamine on discriminated responding in the rat.** *J. Pharmacol., exp. Ther.*, 1959, 126, 349-358.—"Thirsty rats were trained to make a different lever response to each of two auditory stimuli in order to obtain a water reward. . . . The administration of scopolamine for all subjects resulted in (a) an increase in the number of 'incorrect' responses to the stimuli, (b) a large increase in the number of lever-presses in the silent periods [between trials], and (c) an increased tendency for subjects to make successive responses on the same lever rather than to alternate responses between the two levers." A relatively high rate of responding persisted after 40 extinction sessions when rats were given scopolamine before each session, whereas responding soon declined when no scopolamine was given. "The persistence of response did not continue, however, when responses on the preferred lever were punished with electric shock."—*G. A. Heise*.

3065. **Hersko, Marvin, & Winder, Alvin E.** **Changes in patients' attitudes toward self and others during group psychotherapy.** *Group Psychother.*, 1958 (Dec), 11, 309-313.—8 psychoneurotic veterans of World War II met semiweekly for 1-hour sessions over a period of 100 sessions. A 7-point scale on the hostility-friendship continuum varying from very angry through very friendly was given every 4th session. The results showed that the patients' 1st task was formation of group unity. Length of treatment had significant relationship to patients' attitudes. There was a "Honeymoon Period" of about 10 sessions, and a "Working Through Period" following it. Absence of a group member, for example, significantly decreased his acceptance by other group members and this affected other patients' attitudes.—*S. Kasman*.

3066. **Horisberger, B., & Grandjean, E.** (Eidgenössische Technische Hochschule Zürich) **Über die Wirkung von Reserpin und von Isopropyl-Isonicotinsäurehydrazid (Marsilid) auf eine konditionierte Fluchtreaktion der Ratte.** [On the action of reserpine and marsilid on the conditioned avoidance behavior of the rat.] *Helv. physiol. pharmacol. Acta*, 1958, 16, 146-151.—Pretreatment with iproniazid antagonized a reserpine-induced inhibition of conditioned avoidance behavior (hurdle-jumping) in rats.—*T. Verhave*.

3067. **Igersheimer, Walter W.** (Yale U. Medical School) **Analytically oriented group psychotherapy for patients with psychosomatic illness. Part I. The selection of patients and the forming of groups.** *Int. J. group Psychother.*, 1959 (Jan), 9, 71-92.—"The selection of patients had to steer between the Scylla of ignoring research requirements and the Charybdis of excluding too many patients. . . . a theoretical proposal for a group psychotherapy research project had to be modified in the light of factors emerging during the study." 20 refs.—*D. Raylesberg*.

3068. **Ilem, P. G., & Sainz, A.** **The psychiatric application of vesprin.** *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1959 (Jan),

33, 9-16.—Vesprin is first choice for treatment of schizophrenia and obsessive-compulsive neurosis. It is less toxic and more effective than chlorpromazine. It is of no value in manic-depressive psychosis. The most bothersome side effect is the Parkinson-type of manifestation, thus limiting its usefulness in the ambulatory neurotic.—*D. Prager*.

3069. **Izner, S. M.** **On the appearance of primal scene content in dreams.** *J. Amer. Psychoanal. Ass.*, 1959 (Apr), 7, 317-328.—In patients who regress in the transference to an oral dependent state, primal scene dreams followed promptly transference interpretations necessitated by interruptions in treatment, talk of treatment termination or change in regularly scheduled appointment time, or anything that would take the analyst away from the patient. The primal scene dream here expresses a denial that the patient ever felt excluded either in the analysis or ambulatory neurotic.—*D. Prager*.

3070. **Jacobson, James L., & Wirt, Robert D.** **Characteristics of improved and unimproved prisoners in group psychotherapy.** *Group Psychother.*, 1958 (Dec), 11, 299-308.—120 volunteers at the Minnesota State Prison were selected and divided into experimental and therapy groups and the control or nontherapy group. 3 types of individuals were considered: cases incarcerated for sexual offenses, individuals clinically judged to have emotional problems other than sex, recent admissions to the state prison. The therapists (psychologists and social workers) rated each member on 18 behavior rating scales for each of 20 weekly 1-hour sessions. The result of the rating showed an improved and unimproved group. The most important single characteristic of the improved group is their motivation for treatment. They are also rated as the most insightful and most participating in the treatment process. The unimproved group showed little anxiety, no involvement in the group, and much egocentrism. They also showed less assertiveness in the group process than the improved group.—*S. Kasman*.

3071. **Kilgore, James M.** **Follow-up evaluation on a controlled, blind study of effects of chlorpromazine on psychotic behavior.** *J. clin. exp. Psychopath.*, 1959 (Apr-Jun), 20, 147-161.—10 psychotic patients were followed after 2½ years to determine the effects of chlorpromazine. Using the Fergusson Hospital Adjustment rating scale, little or no significant change of adjustment was found. Lack of homogeneity of the group may have influenced the results. 58 refs.—*S. Kavruck*.

3072. **Klapman, J. W.** **Group psychotherapy: Theory and practice.** (2nd ed.) New York: Grune & Stratton, 1959. x, 301 p. \$6.75.—4 chapters portray the background for theories and practices. Separate sections deal with methods for minimal, moderate, and severe personality, disorganization. The assessment of results and group psychotherapy in the total milieu of the patient receive new discussion. 275 refs.—*J. Schopler*.

3073. **Kodman, Frank, & Pattie, Frank A.** (U. Kentucky) **Psychogenic hearing loss in children.** *Amer. J. clin. Hypnosis*, 1958 (Jul), 1, 9-13.—Hypnototherapy can be an effective clinical treatment for certain types of abnormal behavior relating to non-organic hearing losses. The clinician should make use of quantitative hearing tests rather than relying

on subjective reports in diagnosing his cases and in evaluating therapy.—*M. V. Kline.*

3074. Kora, T., & Sato, K. (Jikeikai School of Medicine, Japan) Morita therapy: A psychotherapy in the way of Zen. *Psychologia*, 1957, 1, 219-225.—Describes a therapeutic procedure devised by S. Morita (1874-1938), a Japanese psychiatrist, for the treatment of "nervosity," a syndrome akin to anxiety neurosis. There are 4 stages in the treatment: absolute bed rest, followed by 3 graduated steps of work. The key principle is "to break the vicious circle of the neurotic conflict and to induce readjustment by making the patient leave himself to the dynamics of the reality." 35 refs.—*J. R. Royce.*

3075. Kornetsky, C., Mirsky, A. F., Kessler, E. K., & Dorff, J. E. (National Inst. Mental Health, Bethesda, Md.) The effects of dextro-amphetamine on behavioral deficits produced by sleep loss in humans. *J. Pharmacol. exp. Ther.*, 1959, 127, 46-50.—"Nineteen normal subjects were tested on a battery of psychological tests after 44 and 68 hours of sleep loss, with and without simultaneous administration of d-amphetamine. . . . Sleep loss produces greater decrement in some performances than in others; measures of performance which reflect 'lapses' seem to be more affected than measures which are relatively insensitive to lapses. d-amphetamine returns only the least impaired performances to the non-sleep-deprived level; measures of performance still differ significantly from the non-sleep-deprived level."—*G. A. Heise.*

3076. Langen, D. Die Soziometrie in der klinischen Gruppenpsychotherapie. [Sociometry in clinical group psychotherapy.] *Z. Psychother. med. Psychol.*, 1958, 8, 185-188.—Regular sociometric evaluations (time interval approximately 1 week) of a group enable the therapist to gain in understanding of the reactions of the individual patients to other group members more rapidly than by direct observation and questioning. The sociogram reveals existent needs for protection of the individual group members and of the group itself. It affords early recognition of the formation of subgroups and the presence of mutually positive and negative feelings. It also gives an indication of the lability of the group.—*E. Schwerin.*

3077. Langen, D. Indikationen und Grenzen der zweigleisigen Standardmethode nach Kretschmer. [Indications and limits of the two-way standard method of Kretschmer.] *Z. Psychother. med. Psychol.*, 1959 (Jan), 9, 17-23.—The significant distinguishing feature of the 2-way standard method of Kretschmer's therapy is the simultaneous application of deep analysis and hypnosis. This approach is of special value in the management of those cases which require directive handling in addition to analysis, such as constitutionally inadequate personalities, acting out cases, and borderline depressives.—*E. Schwerin.*

3078. Langsley, Donald G., Enterline, J. D., & Hickerson, George X., Jr. A comparison of chlorpromazine and EST in treatment of acute schizophrenic and manic reactions. *AMA Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1959 (Mar), 81, 384-391.—106 acutely ill female patients were treated either by medication or by EST. Ratings by psychiatrists showed "approxi-

mately equal degrees of improvement." It is concluded that chlorpromazine therapy "compares favorably" with EST.—*L. A. Pennington.*

3079. Laties, Victor G. (Johns Hopkins U.) Effects of meprobamate on fear and palmar sweating. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1959 (Sep), 59, 156-161.—With a ride on a ferris wheel as an anxiety-provoking situation, Ss were given meprobamate (1600 mg.) and placebo in an a-b, b-a administration. Measures of anxiety were obtained, viz., a direct measure of autonomic activity (palmar sweat), an indirect measure of autonomic N.S. activity (reports re: upset stomach, increased heart rate, nervousness, hand tremulation, dizziness, cold sweat), and reports of degree of fear experienced. Meprobamate apparently did not lead to a significant reduction in the symptoms of anxiety.—*G. Frank.*

3080. Litoff, Sarah. The use of food in the treatment of children. *Smith Coll. Stud. soc. Wk.*, 1959 (Jun), 29, 189-203.—Reports on the use of food as a therapeutic measure in the treatment of children at the Jewish Board of Guardians, New York City.—*G. Elias.*

3081. Lowen, Alexander. (NYC) Physical dynamics of character structure: Bodily form and movement in analytic therapy. New York: Grune & Stratton, 1958. ix, 358 p. \$7.75.—Psychoanalysis has had disappointing therapeutic results because the analyst deals with the patient verbally, neglecting the level of feeling and action. Since the aim of psychotherapy is change in feeling and action, and since posture, attitude, and gesture are more primitive and more important than intellectual understanding, one cannot change the character of an individual in psychotherapy without changing his body structure and functional motility. Methods of bringing about such bodily changes, through the release of physical tension, are described. Lowen acknowledges a debt to Wilhelm Reich but asserts that his bioenergetic therapy is different from Reich's methods in important ways.—*F. Auld.*

3082. Luby, Elliot D., Cohen, Bertram D., Rosenbaum, Gerald, Gottlieb, Jacques S., & Kelley, Robert. Study of a new schizophrenomimetic drug: Sernyl. *AMA Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1959 (Mar), 81, 363-369.—Sernyl, chemically unrelated to LSD-25, is a sensory blocking agent recently developed for use in anesthesiology. Its psychological effects have only recently been noted. This study reports its effects on 9 normal Ss and 9 patients. The order of symptoms is somewhat as follows: (a) disturbance in body image with feelings of unreality, estrangement, and depersonalization. (b) Disturbance in ideation emerges characterized by inability to maintain a set, concreteness, blocking, and disordered verbal expression. (c) Hostility and negativism appear. Apathy is progressively apparent throughout the symptom picture. "These considerations suggest that both the model psychosis induced by Sernyl and certain primary symptoms of schizophrenia may have their basis in a dysynchrony or defect in proprioceptive feedback." The effect of the drug injection upon the chronic schizophrenic patients was one of intensification of the thought disorder together with the stimulation of considerable emotion. The chronic patients became more assertive, hostile, unmanageable. "An impressive simi-

larity" between the drug state and the schizophrenic syndrome is noted.—*L. A. Pennington.*

3083. Luse, Eleanor M. (U. Vermont) **The child who is slow to speak.** *Elem. sch. J.*, 1959 (Oct), 60, 26-31.—"The teacher has a responsibility to the child who has difficulty speaking . . . [she] may be the only person in the child's life who can help him speak." The teacher and the speech therapist are considered partners in this endeavor. Specific methods by which the teacher can help the child are discussed.—*J. Z. Elias.*

3084. Maeder, A. (Toblerstr. 60, Zürich 7) **Wesen und Wirken der Deutung.** [What is interpretation and how does it work?] *Psyche, Heidel.*, 1958 (Dec), 12, 538-549.—Therapeutically effective interpretations stem from a holistic grasp of symptoms, life history materials, and present situation. These genuinely catalytic interpretations take into account events in the therapeutic relationship from the very beginning. 3 cases illustrate the development of such interpretations and their effects in brief psychotherapy.—*E. W. Eng.*

3085. Markowitz, J. **The nature of the child's initial resistances to psychotherapy.** *Soc. Wk.*, 1959 (Jul), 4, 46-51.—Unusual difficulties are encountered in trying to involve a child in psychotherapy. The child, who is afraid of adults, associates the therapist with the adult world and its values. The child's prelogical thinking presents an additional obstacle. To involve the child, the therapist should become active, but this very activity will make it difficult for the therapist to revert to the passivity recommended by classical Freudians.—*G. Elias.*

3086. Mendelsohn, R. M., Penman, A. S., & Schiele, B. C. **Massive chlorpromazine therapy: The nature of behavioral changes.** *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1959 (Jan), 33, 55-76.—In 19 schizophrenics this drug markedly decreased emotional turmoil. The patient could then utilize the environmental and interpersonal therapies more effectively. The changes produced by the drug would not have been sustained in the absence of active milieu therapy.—*D. Prager.*

3087. Mitchell, Lonnie E., & Zax, Melvin. (VA Mental Health Center, Washington, D.C.) **The effects of chlorpromazine on GSR conditioning.** *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1959 (Sep), 59, 246-249.—Research had suggested that chlorpromazine reduces anxiety and, from another line of research, that there is a positive relationship between degree of anxiety and ease of conditioning. The present research aimed at an assessment of the combination of these findings, viz., if chlorpromazine reduces anxiety, and lowered anxiety (reduced drive) decreases the ease of obtaining a conditioned response, then GSR conditioning should decrease with patients taking chlorpromazine. The results were in the hypothesized direction. Dosage of chlorpromazine was related to decrease in conditioning ability, with a moderate dosage (275-410 mg. per day) most effective in making conditioning difficult. 15 refs.—*G. Frank.*

3088. Moreno, Zerka T. **The "reluctant therapist" and the "reluctant audience" technique in psychodrama.** *Group Psychother.*, 1958 (Dec), 11, 278-282.—Technique of the reluctant therapist is discussed and illustrated by a case study. It points out the "negative tele" that the therapist may have

for the patient and urges a positive patient-therapist tele early in the therapeutic situation. In the "Reluctant Audience" technique, no efforts should be spared to assist the patient in a reevaluation of his behavior, and restraint, rather than permissiveness should be offered, since mere permissiveness would inhibit growth and integration.—*S. Kasman.*

3089. Naess, K., & Rasmussen, E. W. (Dept. Marine Biology, Oslo) **Approach-withdrawal and other specific behaviour reactions as screening test for tranquilizers.** *Acta pharm. tox., Kbh.*, 1958, 15, 99-114.—Rats were shocked if they attempted to drink from a water dish. Benactyzine reduced the number of "approach-withdrawal" (conflict) responses, but did not change the number of attempts to drink, as measured by the number of shocks received. Meprobamate did not affect approach-withdrawal responses, but greatly increased the number of shocks. Amobarbital reduced approach-withdrawal responses and increased the number of shocks. Chlorpromazine reduced the number of shocks.—*G. A. Heise.*

3090. Novey, Samuel. (Johns Hopkins U.) **The technique of supportive therapy in psychiatry and psychoanalysis.** *Psychiatry*, 1959 (May), 22, 179-187.—Supportive therapy embraces a broad group of technical procedures primarily functioning to strengthen the defenses against pathological emotional states with reassurance, suggestion, technical manipulation, support, and suppression. Techniques utilize: direct verbal support, supporting implications of forthright statements, supporting implications of other verbal behavior, and supporting implications of nonverbal behavior. Support should be limited to indicated situations and to the minimal, necessary extent.—*C. T. Bever.*

3091. Ogara, C. Ruiz. (Barcelona U.) **Principles of group psychotherapy with schizophrenic patients.** *Int. J. group Psychother.*, 1959 (Jan), 9, 53-61.—Therapy of schizophrenics is much more a matter of relationship than of cold techniques. It depends more on the devotion of the therapist than on his technique.—*D. Raylesberg.*

3092. Ohlin, Lloyd E., & Lawrence, William C. **Social interaction among clients as a treatment problem.** *Soc. Wk.*, 1959 (Apr), 4(2), 3-13.—Current individual therapeutic practices are not well adapted towards producing the socializing attitude changes needed for inmates of correctional institutions. The inmates are bound by the antisocial norms of their group and resist society's values. Therapy should be directed towards the group in order to succeed.—*G. Elias.*

3093. Orens, Martin H. (Hillside Hosp., Glen Oaks, N.Y.) **The genesis of environment.** *J. Hillside Hosp.*, 1958 (Jul-Oct), 7, 162-177.—The relative importance of environmental factors in the development of psychopathy relative to the conflict between the biological and biosocial schools of psychoanalysis. Case histories are used to document the biosocial point of view that the individual in large part creates his environment which then becomes his "reality." A "causal paradox" stemming from mutual interaction between parents and child is presented. "There is the environment which surrounds the child and which he does not alter, but there is also the environment

which is partly the result of his own impact on the people surrounding him." 17 refs.—G. Y. Kenyon.

3094. Patterson, C. H. (U. Illinois) **The place of values in counseling and psychotherapy.** *J. counsel. Psychol.*, 1958, 5, 216-223.—The role and effect of values in counseling are evaluated. Being neutral about values in psychotherapy is considered unrealistic. A counselor should be aware of the manner in which his values enter the situation. The effect upon the therapeutic relationship is discussed. 35 refs.—M. M. Reece.

3095. Patterson, C. H. (U. Illinois) **Counseling and psychotherapy: Theory and practice.** New York: Harper, 1959. xii, 310 p. \$5.00.—A text systematically based on phenomenological psychology and client centered therapy. Emphasis is on theory, philosophy, and the background for counseling and psychotherapy rather than techniques.—G. F. Wooster.

3096. Peltz, William L., & Goldberg, Martin. (U. Pennsylvania School Medicine) **A dynamic factor in group work with post-adolescents and its effects on the role of the leader.** *Ment. Hyg., NY*, 1959 (Jan), 43, 71-72.—Experiences in working with 4th year medical students are described. These young people, all postadolescent, required psychological handling considerably different from that supplied to adolescent groups. Principal emphasis was placed on the need for group leaders of postadolescent groups to be more relaxed and permissive.—M. A. Seidenfeld.

3097. Pennington, Veronica M. (2010 E. Meadowbrook Rd., Jackson, Miss.) **Prochlorperazine in the treatment of the schizophrenias.** *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1959 (Mar), 115, 820-821.—"Prochlorperazine, because of its behavioral potency, lack of serious side effects, and small dosage, is an effective psychochemical."—N. H. Pronko.

3098. Pronko, N. H., & Kenyon, G. Y. **Meprobamate and laboratory-induced anxiety.** *Psychol. Rep.*, 1959, 5, 217-238.—"To evaluate the effects of an 800-mg. dose of meprobamate on behavior in a stress situation, 29 male and 22 female college students served as their own controls in three sessions. Order of administration of meprobamate, a placebo, and no capsule was counterbalanced. Ss were required to read aloud and follow a series of simple directions under conditions of delayed auditory feedback. Several behavioral measures were made: time to complete the task, number of correct responses, GSR, heart rate, EMG, blood pressure, eosinophil count, and presence of sugar in the urine. No differences . . . were observed among conditions. . . . Qualitative observations, e.g., speech disruption, were made, confirming the arousal of temporary anxiety. Results are . . . interpreted in terms of the normality of the present Ss. It is concluded that the definitive value of meprobamate has yet to be firmly established."—C. H. Ammons.

3099. Quay, Herbert. (Vanderbilt U.) **The effect of verbal reinforcement on the recall of early memories.** *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1959 (Sep), 59, 254-257.—"Thirty-four college students were asked to recall events from their early childhood. . . . 16 . . . were reinforced by E saying 'uh-huh' for memories concerned with members of the S's family.

Eighteen . . . were similarly reinforced for memories not concerned with the family. In both groups the reinforcing stimulus served to increase the proportion of memories in the reinforced category. . . . The results, indicating that personally relevant and emotionally charged materials are subject to manipulation by the use of a minimal reinforcement verbalization, were related to the testing of causal and dynamic hypotheses about personality within the psychotherapeutic interview." 15 refs.—G. Frank.

3100. Racamier, P. C., Carretier, L., & Sens, C. (Hôpital Psychiatrique de Premontre, Aisne, France) **Les lendemains de cure de sommeil.** [The aftermath of sleep cure.] *Evolut. psychiat.*, 1959 (Apr-Jun), 2, 305-330.—In some cases sleep cure, even when used in conjunction with drugs, is followed by a crisis period from 1 to 3 days later. At this time patients' symptoms vary, including: strong anxiety, intense anguish, catatonic action, confused thinking, melancholia, epilepsy. This crisis must be considered as an integral part of the entire sleep cure process. It is the ultimate and often the decisive phase. It must be prepared for, and treated with urgency and energy. Intensive psychotherapy is used, as well as doses of meprobamate, pyridoxine, and barbiturates. 24-item bibliog.—L. A. Ostlund.

3101. Rawn, Moss L. (Creedmoor Inst. Psychological Studies, Queens Village, N.Y.) **An experimental study of transference and resistance phenomena in psychoanalytically oriented psychotherapy.** *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1958 (Oct), 14, 418-425.—Rawn's construction of measures of transference and resistance. Demonstrates their use on a patient in psychoanalysis. 18 refs.—L. B. Heathers.

3102. Reiss, William J. (Adelphi Coll.) **Conditioning of a hyperinsulin type of behavior in the white rat.** *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1958 (Jun), 51, 301-303.—An attempt to condition the overt, behavioral manifestations of an insulin reaction due to the introduction of abnormal amounts of insulin. White rats were subjected to a series of insulin reactions produced by the injection of regular type insulin. The reaction so produced was the UR, with the injection of insulin as the US. CS was the introduction of the hypodermic needle in combination with the exposure to bright light. After completing a series of insulin reactions, a normal saline solution was introduced instead of the usual insulin. The results showed a reaction not unlike that of the established insulin reaction. This study suggests that factors other than insulin might be responsible for hypoglycemic and hyperinsulin conditions.—S. C. Rainer.

3103. Rogers, Carl R. (U. Wisconsin) **The essence of psychotherapy: A client-centered view.** *Ann. Psychother., Monogr.*, 1959, No. 1, 51-57.—(see 34: 2377) Successful therapy is made up of a large number of "molecular units." . . . An increasing number of the facets of experience which the client previously has been unable to accept as integrated parts of his self, are so experienced." It is "suggested that these moments may involve physiological changes."—S. Glasner.

3104. Romano, Robert L. **Forms of hostility in the transference.** *Psychoanal. psychoanal. Rev.*, 1959, 46(1), 90-106.—It is therapeutically useful and valid to distinguish between different forms of hos-

tility such as oral, anal, phallic, and genital hostility. It is the task of the therapist to determine which type of hostility is being expressed. Silence may also express various types of hostility. The therapist's reactions to the patient's hostilities may prove useful if recognized and understood dynamically in the countertransference.—D. Prager.

3105. Rosé, A. E., Brawn, C. E., & Metcalfe, E. V. (Westminster Hosp., London, Ontario) **Music therapy at Westminster Hospital.** *Ment. Hyg.*, 1959 (Jan), 43, 93-104.—The use of music therapy at Westminster Hospital as "a pleasurable experience in a group setting to stimulate discussion of moods and experiences." This approach is beneficial to many patients. 22-item bibliog.—M. A. Seidenfeld.

3106. Rycroft, Charles. **An enquiry into the function of words in the psycho-analytical situation.** *Int. J. Psycho-Anal.*, 1958 (Sep-Oct), 39, 408-415.—Discusses the part played by the affective content of words in the patient-therapist relationship.—G. Elias.

3107. Santoso, R. Slamet Iman. (School Medicine, U. Indonesia) **The social conditions of psychotherapy in Indonesia.** *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1959 (Mar), 115, 798-800.—The present attitudes toward psychotherapy in Indonesia are described and resulting problems discussed.—N. H. Pronko.

3108. Sato, K. (Kyoto U.) **Psychotherapeutic implications of Zen.** *Psychologia*, 1957, 1, 213-218.—The therapeutic implications of Zen are discussed, including an exposition of Zen training and a statement of the similarities and differences between Zen and Western psychotherapy. The similarities lie in a common concern for the here and now, Eastern no-mind equals Western free-association, and Zen flexibility equals relaxation. The primary difference lies in Zen's more deeply dynamic quality because of its stress on the intuitive, the concrete, and the experiential as opposed to Western labeling or categorizing.—J. R. Royce.

3109. Segal, Morey M., & Shapiro, Kieve L. **A clinical comparison study of the effects of reserpine and placebo on anxiety.** *AMA Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1959 (Mar), 81, 392-398.—42 outpatients complaining of various manifestations of anxiety were given alternately in an ABBA order reserpine and placebo. Psychiatric evaluations indicated that there was "no significant difference in the proportion of patients improved between those who took reserpine and those who took placebo. . . . Much of the improvement is attributable to the element of suggestion." Many who improved were those demonstrating strong passive-dependent needs.—L. A. Pennington.

3110. Sexton, Marshall C. (Florida State Hosp., Chattahoochee) **Use of trifluoperazine in chronic Negro schizophrenics.** *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1959 (Mar), 115, 821-822.—Results obtained from a 10-week treatment of 14 Negro female schizophrenics with trifluoperazine are presented and discussed.—N. H. Pronko.

3111. Shatin, Leo; Lussier, Leon W., & Kotter, Wallace. **Fear in ECT and its alleviation through music.** *Psychiat. Quart. Suppl.*, 1958, 32, 200-223.—19 hospitalized schizophrenics were the Ss. A stimulating type of popular music during the ECT waiting

period alleviated fear more than calm music or silence.—D. Prager.

3112. Siegel, Malcolm; Niswander, Donald; Sachs, Ernest, Jr., & Stavros, Dino. (New Hampshire State Hosp., Concord) **Taraxein, fact or artifact?** *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1959 (Mar), 115, 819-820.—Failure to obtain the same results with taraxein as those achieved at the Tulane laboratory leads to the conclusion "that taraxein is a hypothetical substance which explains some unique observations in the Tulane laboratories."—N. H. Pronko.

3113. Slavson, S. (New York City) **A bio-quantum theory of the ego and its application to analytic group psychotherapy.** *Int. J. group Psychother.*, 1959 (Jan), 9, 3-30.—". . . the attribute of the organism which is described as the ego is an instinct separate and apart from the id. . . . The bio-quantum theory asserts that the ego has its own instinctive forces. . . . the 'unconscious' part of the ego consists of its instinctive elements and the added internalized experiences with reality in early childhood, while the 'conscious' part of the ego are the learnings acquired later in life through accommodation and conscious controls necessitated by the demands of the outer world. . . . differential reserves of ego energies [are] available in different individuals by virtue of their constitutions. . . . the maximum available ego energies (reserves) are a product of . . . the inherent organic adequacy and the totality of educative (not schooling) influences and pressures. . . . This quantum of available (ego) energy must, therefore, be different for each individual." The therapeutic process in groups is similar to that in individual therapy, manifesting itself through transference, catharsis, insight, reality testing, and sublimation. Those therapeutic modifications in groups that affect transference and reality testing are involved most in ego functioning and ego repair.—D. Raylesberg.

3114. Smith, Jackson A., Mansfield, Elaine, & Herrick, Howard D. (Nebraska Psychiatric Inst., Omaha) **The treatment of chronic alcoholics with citrated calcium carbimide (temposil).** *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1959 (Mar), 115, 822-824.—A report is made of the impression gained from treating 138 chronic alcoholics with temposil.—N. H. Pronko.

3115. Spanjaard, J. (Psychoanalytic Inst., Amsterdam) **Transference neurosis and psychoanalytic group psychotherapy.** *Int. J. group Psychother.*, 1959 (Jan), 9, 31-42.—If one considers the fact that influences which change intrapsychic structure never reach deeper than the regression permitted by the therapeutic situation, the question as to how far group therapy can fulfill ultimate therapeutic needs remains unanswered. It appears that with adult patients in group therapy, the regression ends where group formation begins. The modifying effects on the core of the deeper regressive reactions which always take place in therapy do not appear to originate from a true repetition of the original conflicts in the transference in a group.—D. Raylesberg.

3116. Stern, E. M. **The question of the interpretation of projective examination results to patients in analytic psychotherapy.** *Psychol. Rep.*, 1959, 5, 185-192.—Test results may be used as stimulus material for transference and resistance phe-

nomena in addition to their diagnostic significance. 2 clinical cases are reported to illustrate methods of utilizing this approach.—C. H. Ammons.

3117. Stock, Dorothy, & Whitman, Roy M. **Patients' and therapist's apperceptions of an episode in group therapy.** *Hum. Relat.*, 1957, 10, 367-384.—Segments of group therapy were played by tape, then followed by impressions of what was occurring at that time. These apperceptions serve as implications both for the conduct of and an understanding of change in group therapy.—M. York.

3118. Strupp, Hans H. (School Medicine, U. North Carolina) **Comments on two methods for analyzing the psychotherapeutic process.** *Psychol. Rec.*, 1959, 9, 45-51.—The systems of Rogers and of Leary and Gill are discussed with particular reference to their research potential. Rogers' 7-stage dimension of psychotherapy (see 33: 8546) is contrasted with Leary and Gill's content analysis based on psychoanalysis.—S. C. Ratner.

3119. Thorne, Frederick C. (Brandon, Vt.) **Structuring eclectic psychotherapy for the client.** *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1959 (Jan), 15, 96-104.—In eclectic psychotherapy more detailed and more frequent structuring may be needed than in therapies involving less variety in approach. A number of situations where such structuring is indicated are outlined.—L. B. Heathers.

3120. Tyler, D. W., Fremming, Benjamin D., Reid, Jackson B., & Elam, Claude B. **Some effects of chlorpromazine on activity.** *USAF Sch. Aviat. Med. Rep.*, 1959 (Apr), No. 58-150. 5 p.—6 rhesus monkeys were used in the determination of activity level as a consequence of various dosages of chlorpromazine. A negative linear decreasing relationship between amount of dose and overall activity was obtained. It was also found that dosing with chlorpromazine yields a somewhat more predictable effect than does reserpine administration.—L. Diller.

3121. Uelyn, Arnold. **Non-direktive Therapie.** [Nondirective therapy.] *Jb. Psychol. Psychother.*, 1958, 5, 257-266.—The nondirective or client-centered therapy and its method is summarized for German readers. This summary is based upon the writings of Rogers, Snyder, and Curran.—V. J. Bielaukas.

3122. Van Dusen, W. (Mendocino State Hosp., Talmage, Calif.) **Wu Wei, no-mind and the fertile void in psychotherapy.** *Psychologia*, 1957, 1, 253-256.—The crisis situation roughly equals Van Dusen's void. The really serious crises represent threats to one's ego, and the natural reaction is fear and avoidance. "The feared empty space is a fertile void. Exploring it is a turning point towards therapeutic change," Van Dusen believes. The ancient writings of the Orient contain the key to understanding the fertile void and psychotherapy.—J. R. Royce.

3123. van Leeuwen, J. A. C. de Kock, & Cleef, J. E. (Nederlands Inst. Praeventieve Geneeskunde, Leiden) **Indicaties en risico's van het rollenspel.** [Implications of and risks in role-playing.] *Mens Onderneming*, 1958, 12, 234-238.—Role-playing may lead to a better understanding of the individual himself as well as of social problems. Role-playing is used for training purposes, but often improperly and in cases where other techniques would be more effective.

It should be used only where there is readiness, understanding, and proper direction. On occasion, individuals who are, in effect, forced to play an unacceptable role may suffer severely from a psychological standpoint. Role-playing should therefore never be employed unless there is an adequately trained director who understands the psychological risks involved and who does not look upon himself as a producer of a play.—S. Duker.

3124. Vann, Douglas. (City Chambers, Civic Center Canberra, Australia) **Promazine-iproniazid: A brief report.** *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1959 (Mar), 115, 824.—Sparine and marsilid were used in treating 10 ambulatory depressives. Results obtained are presented and briefly discussed.—N. H. Pronko.

3125. Walters, Orville S. (U. Illinois) **Metaphysics, religion, and psychotherapy.** *J. counsel. Psychol.*, 1958, 5, 243-252.—The relationship of metaphysics and psychotherapy is summarized. Freud's position is criticized. The therapist's value system and the role of religion are also considered. 50 refs.—M. M. Reece.

3126. Webster, Thomas G., & Harris, Herbert I. **Modified group psychodynamics for college freshmen.** *Group Psychother.*, 1958 (Dec), 11, 283-298.—An experiment in group psychodynamics for volunteer freshmen students at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Groups (12 to 15 students in each group) were assigned to a psychiatrist. Some attended no meetings and others as many as 11. Total number selected for group psychotherapy were 227—and the control group 166 who did not attend meetings. The results showed no statistical evidence that the academic performance of the experimental group as a whole was significantly altered by attendance. However, there was a higher incidence of individual psychiatric attention among the volunteer group.—S. Kasman.

3127. Wolf, Alexander, & Schwartz, Emmanuel K. **Psychoanalysis in groups: The role of values.** *Amer. J. Psychoanal.*, 1959, 19, 37-52.—Values are long-range attitudes, convictions, wishes, hopes, dreams, faith. We live and die for values. To do therapy is a value. To do group therapy is a value. Out of conflict and controversy come gains. One must examine himself and others critically. Absolutism, totalism, exclusivism are to be rejected. Interacting with other humans is good. Flexibility and judgment are good. Educability and change are esteemed. Freedom is good. Mutual aid and cooperation are good. Whatever facilitates problem solving is good. Withdrawing into mysticism is bad. 18 refs.—D. Prager.

(See also Abstracts 2698, 2969, 2970, 3254, 3271, 3275, 3289)

CHILD GUIDANCE

3128. Abrahamsen, David. **Mental hygiene services in private schools.** *Ment. Hyg.*, NY, 1959 (Apr), 43, 281-289.—Based on a larger survey of child guidance clinics and mental health facilities in public and private elementary and secondary schools in America. Reports here the findings on private schools. It was found that the frequency of emotionally disturbed children was greater in private

schools than in the public schools. Private school students have somewhat better access to psychiatric services because of their higher economic status and because of greater access to mental hygiene facilities within the institutional program, but still their needs are not adequately met. It part this appears to be due to a failure of some private schools to recognize the extent and seriousness of emotional problems in their pupils.—*M. A. Seidenfeld.*

3129. Barbe, Walter B. (U. Chattanooga) **Helping gifted children.** *Gifted child Quart.*, 1958, 2, 72-74.—3 beliefs have led to the neglect of the gifted child: that the gifted child, because of his not too clearly understood uniqueness, is to be distrusted; that Americans emulate the average child; that the gifted child requires no guidance from others because he is sufficiently talented to guide his own growth. The validity of each of these beliefs is questioned.—*N. M. Chansky.*

3130. Dührssen, Annemarie. **Psychiatrische Aspekte zur Familiensoziologie.** [Psychiatric aspects of family sociology.] *Kol. Z. Soziol. Soz.-psychol.*, 1958, Suppl. No. 3, 235-256.—Neurotic and nonneurotic children were studied primarily in terms of the psychological factors in the relations of the children with their parents.—*R. M. Frumkin.*

3131. Filmer-Bennett, Gordon, & Hillson, Joseph S. (U. Portland) **Some child therapy practices.** *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1959 (Jan), 15, 105-106.—A questionnaire was sent 298 outpatient child clinics. About 40% of these sent back fairly complete returns. The questionnaire included items on the clinic's theoretical orientation, its use of group therapy, the factors it considered in prescribing play therapy, etc. Results suggested "that similarities tend to out-weigh differences in child therapy practices."—*L. B. Heathers.*

3132. Fineman, Abraham D. **Preliminary observations on ego development in children with congenital defects of the genitourinary system.** *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1959 (Jan), 29, 110-120.—This is part of a more general study of ego development in children with congenital defects. Cases of exstrophy of the bladder are described. All have been treated by surgical corrective procedures begun between the ages of 4 and 6 years. The attitudes of the mothers, the control of bowel excretion, personality in adult patients, and observations on male children are described.—*R. E. Perl.*

3133. Hallowitz, David, & Cutter, Albert V. (Guidance Center Buffalo, N.Y.) **The pre-intake phase: The beginning of the intake process.** *Ment. Hyg.*, NY, 1959 (Jan), 43, 53-63.—The telephone contact made by the parent and an intake worker in a child guidance clinic has been recognized as being of fundamental clinical importance. "... the sensitivity and skills of the worker are qualitatively the same in the pre-intake phase as they are in the face-to-face interview. The difference lies only in the amount, kind and depth of content." This preintake telephone contact should set the pace for future relations with the clinic and permit recognition of clinical situations in which, through the use of appropriate criteria, some other form of treatment service may be recommended when the child guidance clinic does not appear to provide a suitable basis for meeting the needs of families.—*M. A. Seidenfeld.*

3134. Jones, Howard. **A contribution to the evaluation of some methods of residential therapy.** *Hum. Relat.*, 1958, 11, 55-65.—4 residential schools—2 rather permissive and 2 more ordered for maladjusted children were compared by modified sociometric techniques. Conclusions appear that "while a warm and permissive regime is more likely than a strict and impersonal one to lead to positive attitudes on the part of the children to the adults and to more effective assimilation of adult norms, the effect on relationships between the children themselves is more complex." Generalization is made that security of children is enhanced by liberal methods of treatment.—*M. York.*

3135. Kvaraceus, William C. (National Education Ass., Washington, D.C.) **The delinquent pupil.** *NY State Educ.*, 1958, 46, 193-194, 234-235.—"How do you recognize him and what do you do about him?" Comments briefly on the similarity of the findings of "five major research studies," lists 10 "distinguishing characteristics" of delinquency and asks for early identification, concerted efforts to provide appropriate educational programs and community resources for treatment. The necessity for dealing effectively with all exceptional children, including delinquents, is stressed.—*L. D. Summers, Jr.*

3136. Levitt, Eugene E. (Indiana U. Medical Center) **A comparative judgmental study of "defection" from treatment at a child guidance clinic.** *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1958 (Oct), 14, 429-432.—Records of 46 defectors and 43 treatment cases seen at the Institute for Juvenile Research were rated by 2 psychologists and one social worker of degree of parent's motivation, severity of child's symptoms, and probability of case being a defector or treatment case. All material relevant to treatment was deleted from the records prior to the judging. The 2 groups of records did not differ on the 1st 2 ratings. About 80% of the treatment cases but only 50% of the defector cases were correctly identified.—*L. B. Heathers.*

3137. Nakamura, Charles Y. (U. California, Los Angeles) **The relationship between children's expressions of hostility and methods of discipline exercised by dominant overprotective parents.** *Child Develpm.*, 1959 (Mar), 30, 109-117.—Autobiographical workbooks from 78 college girls provided measures of parental methods of discipline, dominant overprotective or nonoverprotective techniques of child rearing, criticism of parents and family, and criticism of people other than parents. Predicted relationships between positive and negative types of discipline, overprotection, and direction of criticism confirmed and related to Miller's conflict and displacement theories. 15 refs.—*B. Camp.*

3138. Parinet, Morris. (Hunterdon Medical Center, Flemington, N.J.) **Flexible use of child guidance personnel in a rural medical center.** *Ment. Hyg.*, NY, 1959 (Jan), 43, 48-52.—A description of the development of a child guidance service in the Hunterdon Medical Center.—*M. A. Seidenfeld.*

3139. Peterson, Donald R., Becker, Wesley C., Hellmer, Leo A., Shoemaker, Donald J., & Quay, Herbert C. (U. Illinois) **Parental attitudes and child adjustment.** *Child Develpm.*, 1959 (Mar), 30, 119-130.—Ratings of attitudes revealed in interviews with parents of 31 clinic children and 29 children

without observable problems. More adjustment problems observed in both parents of disturbed children. Personality problems among children independent of maternal attitudes, but related to autocratic attitudes and lack of parental concern among fathers. Conduct problems associated with general maladjustment among mothers and evident permissiveness and disciplinary ineffectuality of fathers. Discussion of importance of fathers' attitudes and of methodological factors contributing to variability.—*B. Camp.*

3140. Rosner, Joseph. Crisis and support in therapy with children. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1959 (Jan), 29, 144-156.—Treatment of problem children in a public school in a high delinquency area should include the technique of supporting a child in the midst of a crisis outburst or in the depths of a crisis dilemma. Children must be supported in reality-centered settings, because those are the very areas in which children can be helped to work through conflicts and discover new ways of resolving them.—*R. E. Perl.*

3141. Siegel, Alberta Engvall, & Kohn, Lynette Gayle. (Pennsylvania State U.) Permissiveness, permission and aggression: The effect of adult presence or absence on aggression in children's play. *Child Developm.*, 1959 (Mar), 30, 131-141.—Ratings of aggression in the eldest of a pair of boys during 2 play sessions obtained on 18 pairs, average age 4 years, 7 months. Support for hypothesis of decrease in aggression in absence of adult and increase in aggression in presence of adult. Relation to ego functions and internalization of controls.—*B. Camp.*

3142. Vosk, Jeanette. The clinical psychologist in a difficult school. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1959 (Jan), 29, 157-164.—A clinical psychologist assigned full time to a difficult school in a high delinquency area can have an important influence on the teachers and the children. Examples are given to show the advantage of having a clinical worker available at all times when the children are in school.—*R. E. Perl.*

3143. Williams, Carl D. (U. Miami) The elimination of tantrum behavior by extinction procedures. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1959 (Sep), 59, 269.—"This paper reports the successful treatment of tyrant-like tantrum behavior in a male child by the removal of reinforcement . . . [and] did not involve aversive punishment."—*G. Frank.*

3144. Wineman, David. The life-space interview. *Soc. Wk.*, 1959 (Jan), 4(1), 3-17.—A technique developed by Redl (see 34: 2977) in camp work with emotionally disturbed children. Staff members seize opportunities in their daily interactions with children in camp to interpret behavior on the spot privately to individual children and to suggest socially more desirable behavior.—*G. Elias.*

(See also Abstracts 2980, 3085, 3332, 3454)

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE

3145. Burnett, Collins W., & Basham, Jack. (Ohio State U.) Evaluative criteria for the VA vocational counseling service. *J. counsel. Psychol.*, 1958, 5, 178-183.—The objectives of the Vocational Counseling Service are considered and are related to 5 different criteria which have been developed. Procedures for evaluation are discussed.—*M. M. Reece.*

3146. Chown, Sheila M. (Liverpool U.) Personality factors in the formation of occupational choice. *Brit. J. educ. Psychol.*, 1959, 29, 23-33.—Measured interests and practical spare time interests were related to job choices for 96 boys and 96 girls in 8 English grammar schools. Answers to a personality questionnaire, reasons for occupational choice, and intelligence were also related to occupational choice. 2 unrelated factors of confidence and sociability were extracted from the personality questionnaire. Girls with low confidence scores chose office work while boys with high sociability scores favored office work. 2 factors were isolated from the cited reasons: occupations requiring further training and unadventurousness. Intelligence was found to have a limiting effect on choice. The significance of the results in relation to the choice of an occupation was discussed. 17 refs.—*W. Coleman.*

3147. Dole, Arthur A. (U. Hawaii) The Vocational Sentence Completion Blank in counseling. *J. counsel. Psychol.*, 1958, 5, 200-205.—The development and rationale for this test are described. Scoring dimensions and 24 rational categories are defined. The interscorer reliability is indicated and validity is discussed. Potential uses are described.—*M. M. Reece.*

3148. Gates, James E., & Miller, Harold. Personal adjustment to business. Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall, 1958. viii, 488 p. \$9.00.—Careers require planning. Not only vocation but industry, size of company, and one's own strengths and limitations must be considered. When the decision has been made as to a career, analysis and planning must be exercised in completing application forms, writing letters, being interviewed, and advancing on the job. Suggestions for self-evaluation, outlines, guides, and check lists intended to make for success are included. Going into one's own business is discussed.—*J. L. Walker.*

3149. Gonyea, George Gerald. (U. Maryland) Job perception in relation to vocational preference. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959 (Jul), 20, 369.—Abstract.

3150. Mehta, P. Problems of Youth counseling. *J. voc. educ. Guid.*, 1958 (May), 4, 185-194.—A comprehensive vocational counseling program for the youth of India, 91% of which in the age group 14-17 years are out of school. Assessment of abilities is an important task but more important is a planned program for development of these abilities. A large number of trained counselors for Indian youth will be needed and there is an imperative need for their training.—*W. L. Barnette, Jr.*

3151. Moore, Pamela. (Seattle, Wash.) Casualties in rehabilitation. *J. Rehabil.*, 1959 (May-Jun), 25(3), 10-12.—Report on a study of five individuals who failed to cooperate in a rehabilitation program offered to a total group of 33 persons admitted to a rehabilitation center. Certain common factors associated with these rehabilitation casualties were found and appear to be related to their failure to accept any rehabilitation services from the day of admission. These factors were: economic marginality, mental dullness, low motivational levels, and minimal stability on the job. The 5 Ss all appeared to lack maturity and insight. They also failed completely to attain an understanding of what rehabilitation in-

volved. Better preparation of the rehabilitation candidate so that he does accept the program is indicated.—M. A. Siedenfeld.

3152. Treesh, Edward Oron. (Purdue U.) **Manifest needs and values as related to vocational development.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959(Jul), 20, 370.—Abstract.

(See also Abstracts 2913, 3423, 3478)

BEHAVIOR DEVIATIONS

3153. Abelson, Robert P., & Levine, Jacob. **A factor analytic study of cartoon humor among psychiatric patients.** *J. Pers.*, 1958(Dec), 26, 451-466.—"Two factor analyses of the responses of 106 psychiatric patients to 20 popular humorous cartoons were performed. Three factors were extracted from the liking response and four from the disliking response. The common elements or themes which tended to make sets of cartoons collectively liked were inferred to deal with interpersonal hostility, voyeurism-exhibitionism, and self-degradation. The common themes disliked were identified as dealing with uncivilized or hostile behavior, victimization or trickery of others, overt display of female sexuality, and impudent disrespect for cherished institutions. An interpretation of these findings was made on the basis of the psychoanalytic theory of humor." 22 refs.—A. Rosen.

3154. Abely, Paul. **En relisant Balzac psychiatre occasionnel.** [On reading Balzac as a psychiatric study.] *Ann. Med.-psychol.*, 1958(Nov), 2, 751-761.—During the time of Balzac we knew nothing of schizophrenia, psychoanalysis, or phenomenology. He had, however, an intuitive capacity for observing and grasping the behavioral details that had more than immediate significance.—N. De Palma.

3155. Braceland, Francis J. **La psichiatria e la scienza dell' uomo.** [Psychiatry and the science of man.] *Arch. Psicol. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1959(Jan-Feb), 20, 33-46.—Psychiatry is seen as an integrative discipline "which looks to man as a whole and in the totalities of his existential, social and cultural life." Stress is put on the "spiritual" nature of man. Psychiatry must be more than a medical discipline, "it has to be a humanistic discipline." Italian, French, English, and German summaries.—D. A. Santora.

3156. Brown, L. B., & Cawte, J. E. **A method of establishing a social audit in a mental hospital.** *Aust. J. Psychol.*, 1958(Dec), 10, 278-286.—Morning group meetings with all male patients provide an opportunity for structuring the patient's day and for discussion of problems raised during the preceding day. The meetings also help to bring some patients out of their isolation.—P. E. Lichtenstein.

3157. Chang, Siao-sung, & Tang, Kuan-ying. (National Taiwan U.) **A study of mental disturbance among the retired servicemen tested in the Nuan-nuan Center.** *Acta Psychol. Taiwanica*, 1958(Nov), No. 1, 64-84.—The Bender Visual Motor Gestalt Test was administered to 7652 retired servicemen in research work undertaken in the early part of 1957 by the testing, placement and counseling sections

of the Nuan-nuan Separation Center under the auspices of the Vocational Assistance Commission for the Retired Servicemen. The correlation of emotional reaction and years of education was found to be .342, and the correlation of emotional reaction and intelligence was .374. Correlations with rank and with years of service were insignificant.—C. E. Tuthill.

3158. DeRosis, Helen A., & Campbell, Robert J. **A trial of patient government.** *Psychiat. Quart. Suppl.*, 1958, 32, 232-246.—Patient government improves morale, fosters cooperation, encourages previously feared behavior, drains off group tensions, and calls attention of the therapists to their patients in social units rather than as isolated individuals.—D. Prager.

3159. Fried, Morris L. **Soziale Schichtung und psychische Erkrankung.** [Social stratification and mental illness.] *Kol. Z. Soziol. Soz.-psychol.*, 1958, Suppl. No. 3, 185-218.—A review of the literature including the recent works of Hollingshead and Redlich, R. E. Clark, Frumkin, and Myers.—R. M. Frumkin.

3160. Goshen, Charles E. **New concepts of psychiatric care with special reference to the day hospital.** *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1959(Mar), 115, 808-811.—The obsolescence of the standard public mental hospital is indicated and reasons therefore are presented. The need for day hospitals as a substitute for the state hospital is argued.—N. H. Pronko.

3161. Häfner, H. **Zur Daseinsanalyse der Schwermut.** [Existential analysis of depression.] *Z. Psychother. med. Psychol.*, 1958(Nov), 8, 223-235.—The diagnosis of endogenous depression avoids responsibility for the solution of meaningful basic life problems of the patient. The explanation of depression on the basis of Freudian theory is too limited in scope to account for all of its aspects. A more comprehensive view should be sought in the existential philosophy of Kierkegaard, Heidegger, Sartre, and Plügge. Depression is a basic condition of our existence. The precipice of melancholia is created by the existential conscience when it realizes the futility of existence and the impossibility of fulfillment of the essential potentialities of being. Depression itself must be understood in terms of the basic hopelessness created by the isolation from being and from love.—E. Schwerin.

3162. Klein, Leo. **You are not alone.** New York: Exposition Press, 1959. 180 p. \$3.00.—A popular, simple presentation of 56 brief "case histories" and the course and outcome of their treatment.—J. Schopler.

3163. Lebovici, S. (3, avenue du Président-Wilson, Paris) **Le travail d'équipe en psychiatrie.** [Teamwork in psychiatry.] *Evolut. psychiat.*, 1959(Apr-Jun), 2, 253-274.—The efficacy of teamwork in psychiatry depends more on group cohesion than on the particular combination of specialties represented by the members. In addition, psychodrama provides an important contribution for it demands the actual practice of theoretical and technical skills. Psychodrama promotes an emotional understanding of interpersonal skills and an awareness of the impact of phenomena such as identification and transfer.—L. A. Ostlund.

3164. Loo, Pierre, & Duflot, J. P. **L'anorexie mentale.** [Mental anorexia.] *Ann. Med.-psychol.*, 1958 (Nov), 2, 734-750.—The vain research as to the essence of mental anorexia led to the belief (prematurely perhaps) that it does not exist. If psychiatry has invoked the concept, it has not identified it; hormonology has not attributed any specific criteria to it, and psychoanalysis ignored it.—N. De Palma.

3165. Morrow, Robert S., & Kinney, Margaret M. (VA Hosp., Bronx, N.Y.) **The attitudes of patients regarding the efficacy of reading popular psychiatric and psychological articles and books.** *Ment. Hyg., NY*, 1959 (Jan), 43, 87-92.—A study of 56 male psychiatric patients, mean age 35.9 years, and 84 nonpsychiatric male patients, mean age 38.0 years, was made at the Bronx VA Hospital with particular interest in the efficacy of reading psychiatric and psychological material. Both sets of patients were very similar in their expressed interest in psychiatric and psychological literature. The psychiatric patients, however, report greater initial interest and greater disappointment in the values derived from this reading. Both kinds of patients preferred articles to books and both groups felt that they gained help from this type of reading.—M. A. Seidenfeld.

3166. Schillinger, A. A., & Fridovitch, D. **Monetary patient-hospital relationships in the Veterans Administration: The member employee.** *Psychiat. Quart. Suppl.*, 1958, 32, 82-98.—After intensive psychiatric treatment, many schizophrenic patients may be helped through a member employee program to increase their readiness to leave the hospital and make successful psychosocial adjustments in the community.—D. Prager.

3167. Shands, Harley C. (U. North Carolina School Medicine) **Adaptation and information in psychiatry.** *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1959 (Mar), 128, 204-213.—The possibilities of formulation in psychiatry in the terms of information theory were explored. The concept of adaptation forms a bridge from psychiatry to communication theory. Certain crucial differences in the behavior of living and non-living communication systems are noted. Applications of these ideas to certain clinical problems are suggested. 23 refs.—N. H. Pronko.

3168. Snow, Herman B. (St. Lawrence State Hosp., Ogdensburg, N.Y.) **Open ward policy at St. Lawrence State Hospital.** *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1959 (Mar), 115, 779-789.—The policies and program of the open ward and resulting benefits are discussed.—N. H. Pronko.

3169. Sommer, Robert. (Saskatchewan Hosp., Weyburn, Canada) **Visitors to mental hospitals: A fertile field for research.** *Ment. Hyg., NY*, 1959 (Jan), 43, 8-15.—191 patients in a 1600 bed mental hospital who had received visitors during the period October 1-21, 1956 were studied. From a random sample of patients in the hospital, 191 were drawn who served as a comparison group representative of all patients. Relationships of visits to present age, age at 1st admission, length of hospitalization, sex, distance of home residence from hospital, and whether or not the patient was discharged during a 14-month period were studied in both groups. Results suggest: (a) "a marked relationship exists between length of

hospitalization and whether or not the patient received visitors. The patient who received visitors averaged 7.4 years as against the random sample who averaged 16.6 years of hospitalization"; (b) "females received more visitors than would have been expected on the basis of the proportion of females in the total hospital population"; (c) "Of those patients who received visitors, 50 were discharged within 14 months after the criterion period, while 21 in the random sample were discharged." Length of hospitalization influenced frequency of discharge in the random sample but not the present age of the patient. The characteristics of patients who receive visitors are an extremely fertile field for research.—M. A. Seidenfeld.

3170. Strotzka, Hans. **Sozialpsychiatrische Überlegungen.** [Social psychiatric reflections.] *Kol. Z. Soziol. Soz.-psychol.*, 1958, Suppl. No. 3, 150-155.—A review of some of the materials in the new field of social psychiatry.—R. M. Frumkin.

3171. Szasz, T. **The classification of "mental illness": A situational analysis of psychiatric operations.** *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1959 (Jan), 33, 77-101.—Most problems of psychiatric nosology are refractory to solution because of ambiguities in respect to the subject matter designated "psychiatry," psychiatric methodology, and psychiatric phenomena. These 3 categories comprise psychiatric situations. Many psychiatrists today disregard nosological rules, thereby inhibiting progress.—D. Prager.

3172. Toolan, James M., & Nicklin, George. (Bellevue Psychiatric Hosp., NYC) **Open door policy on an adolescent service in a psychiatric hospital.** *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1959 (Mar), 115, 790-792.—Opening the doors of the adolescent service of a psychiatric hospital has brought good results. The slight increase in elopements that did occur from the boys' ward have been more than offset by the benefits to the patients and staff.—N. H. Pronko.

3173. Ullmann, Leonard P., & Berkman, Virginia C. (VA Hosp., Palo Alto, Calif.) **Judgments of outcome of home care placement from psychological material.** *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1959 (Jan), 15, 28-31.—"Material descriptive of the personality of 64 patients to be placed in home care was judged by 16 social workers. The judges were able to rank the likelihood of six outcomes of placement with better than chance accuracy, but did not increase the relationship between rankings based on two items of information and eventual outcome of patients' placement in home care." Four of the judges had had active experience in the agency's home care program; 4 others were beginning training with the agency. Each judge rated 16 cases.—L. B. Heathers.

3174. Whitmer, Carroll A., & Conover, C. Glenn. **A study of critical incidents in the hospitalization of the mentally ill.** *Soc. Wk.*, 1959 (Jan), 4(1), 89-94.—The difficult behavior at the time, rather than awareness of the patient's mental illness, precipitates the hospitalization. Most families do not recognize the pathology until intolerable behavior develops.—G. Elias.

3175. Wilmer, Harry A. **Social psychiatry in action: A therapeutic community.** Springfield, Ill.: Charles C Thomas, 1958. xxiii, 373 p. \$8.75.—Wilmer explains the therapeutic community he estab-

lished in the psychiatric admission ward at the Naval Hospital, Oakland, California. Combining theories of social psychology, psychoanalysis, and humanitarianism, the ward was converted to a community in which patients engaged in group therapy; "quiet rooms" were eliminated and a social structure was fostered among the patients. A comprehensive description of ward situations created and fostered by both the staff and the patients to provide a therapeutic setting is presented.—*J. Suter.*

3176. Zuckerman, Marvin, & Oltean, Mary. (Indiana U. Medical Center) **Some relationships between maternal attitude factors and authoritarianism, personality needs, psychopathology, and self-acceptance.** *Child Develpm.*, 1959(Mar), 30, 27-36.—Correlations between Parental Attitude Research Instrument, California F Scale, Edwards Personal Preference Schedule, and Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory reported for 60 female psychiatric patients with children, 24 mothers of college students, and 88 unmarried student nurses. Relationship between personality variables and attitudes toward child rearing. 16 refs.—*B. Camp.*

(See also Abstracts 2332, 2991, 3177, 3202)

MENTAL DEFICIENCY

3177. Bowman, Peter W. (Pineland Hosp. & Training Center, Pownal, Me.) **"Rewards" and "punishments" in an institution for the mentally retarded.** *Pineland Hosp. Bull. ment. Retard.*, 1957 (May), 1, 7-13.—The comments of 43 institutional staff members regarding "discipline, rewards, and punishment" are reported in terms of implications for the operation of such an institution.—*T. E. Newland.*

3178. Bowman, Peter W., Bower, Warren C., & Ferguson, Barbara S. (Pineland Hosp. & Training Center, Pownal, Me.) **A comprehensive treatment program in mental retardation.** *Pineland Hosp. Bull. ment. Retard.*, 1957(May), 1, 15-47.—144 female patients, all regarded as disturbed in their behavior, separated into groups with and without chronic brain damage, and divided into chlorpromazine and placebo-treated groups, were exposed to a 3-month "total treatment" program which included psychotherapy. Pre- and posttreatment performances on Stanford-Binet (Form L), Raven H-T-P, Good-enough tests of intelligence, the Vineland, Rorschach, and a behavior rating schedule were compared. No statistically significant overall differences in tested intelligence were found, although significant increases occurred on the Stanford-Binet in the nonbrain injured group. The medication appeared to improve behavior. Clinical observations indicated brain injured patients did not tolerate such medication as well as functionally disturbed Ss. The shortness of the treatment period and the possibility of interaction between the medication and other parts of the total treatment are recognized. 25 refs.—*T. E. Newland.*

3179. Bowman, Peter W., & Rankin, Jobyna. (Pineland Hosp. & Training Center, Pownal, Me.) **The retarded deaf and hard of hearing.** *Pineland Hosp. Bull. ment. Retard.*, 1957 (May), 1, 1-5.—The importance of checking the auditory acuity of each entrant to an institution for the mentally defective

is stressed and specific procedures are described.—*T. E. Newland.*

3180. Clément, F. **Débilité et intelligence pratique.** [Feeble-mindedness and practical intelligence.] *Psychol. Franc.*, 1958, 3, 277-285.—Alexander's performance scale of intelligence was administered to 32 boys aged 15-17 having a Binet-Simon IQ between 50 and 60. Half of these Ss ("endogenes") were feeble-minded due to hereditary causes; the remainder ("exogenes") were feeble-minded due to other causes. The results were compared with ratings by judges. The endogenes tended toward a higher IQ on the performance scale as compared with the Binet-Simon while the exogenes showed a corresponding decrease in IQ.—*C. J. Adkins.*

3181. Daurat, Claire; Santucci, Hilda; Stambak, Mira; Hurtig, Michel, & Perron, Roger. **Contributions expérimentales à l'étude des caractères spécifiques de la débilité mentale.** [Experimental contributions to the study of the specific characteristics of the mentally deficient.] *Psychol. Franc.*, 1957 (Oct), 2, 233-247.—Several experiments, dealing mostly with psychomotor tasks, are presented in support of the hypothesis that the mentally defective child has, in addition to his lack of mental development, certain general psychological characteristics. The experiments used children within the IQ range of 50-80 and the results compared with the results of normal children of the same mental age.—*C. J. Adkins.*

3182. Gibson, Robert. (Manitoba School, Portage la Prairie) **Changing concepts of mental deficiency.** *Ment. Hyg., NY*, 1959 (Jan), 43, 80-86.—There is a considerable variation in opinions as to what constitutes mental deficiency. Agreement is lacking in whether or not social incompetence or intellectual incompetence, or both, are necessary criteria for their diagnosis. Most workers do concede that both factors are necessary but variance on the emphasis given one or the other persists. The question of ability to get along outside of institutional supervision appears to be a determinant, and even though dependence on others is a persistent element in their life, there is in general a desire to retain these individuals within the community. 20 refs.—*M. A. Seidenfeld.*

3183. Goodnick, B. (Philadelphia, Pa.) **A case of pseudoretardation.** *Psychol. Newstr.*, 1959, 10, 331-335.—A detailed account of a case of pseudoretardation. An examination of the patient's background indicated that the retardation was not due to organic injury or inferior mentality, but was totally psychological in origin.—*M. S. Mayzner.*

3184. Heber, R. **A manual on terminology and classification in mental retardation.** *Amer. J. ment. Defic.*, 1959 (Sep), 64, Monogr. Suppl. No. 2, ix, 111 p.—This manual provides the following: definition of mental retardation, medical classification, behavioral classification, a section on statistical reporting, and a glossary of terms frequently used in mental retardation. Proposed reporting forms for institutions for the mentally retarded are provided in the appendix.—*V. M. Staudt.*

3185. O'Connor, N., & Hermelin, B. (Inst. Psychiatry, London, England) **Some effects of word**

learning in imbeciles. *Lang. Speech*, 1959 (Apr-Jun), 2, 63-71.—2 experiments on transfer of training were performed. 3 training lists were related to the test list by synonymy, sound similarity (meal-heel), or no relation. After learning by serial anticipation, there was negative transfer from the synonym list, positive from the sound similarity list, and no transfer from the neutral list. Transfer was independent of IQ. The same Ss were later given a word association test with the training lists as stimuli. Responses were rated neutral, sound similarity, or meaningfully related. All groups gave large proportions of meaningful associations, the group originally trained on the synonymy relation giving significantly more such associations than the other groups.—A. E. Horowitz.

3186. Winthrop, H. Relative variability with visually mediated vocabulary among the retarded. *Psychol. Rep.*, 1959, 5, 318.—Retarded Ss, classified as idiopathic, familial, and organically brain-damaged (I, F, and OBD) showed unequal relative variability in visually mediated comprehension of abstract (A) and concrete (C) words [on the Ammons Full-Range Picture Vocabulary Test], which suggests that Group OBD Ss may be more stimulus-bound. There is some trend toward unequal performance among these three groups on A words but there are no sex differences in A or C comprehension.—C. H. Ammons.

3187. Woodward, Mary. (Fountain Hosp., London) The behaviour of idiots interpreted by Piaget's theory of sensori-motor development. *Brit. J. educ. Psychol.*, 1959, 29, 60-71.—Using a population of 147 mentally defective children, Woodward presented them with 6 problem situations. The order of difficulty experienced in making the sensori-motor responses required agreed closely with the 6 stages of sensori-motor development described by Piaget based on his work with normal children.—W. Coleman.

BEHAVIOR PROBLEMS

3188. Anthony, James. An experimental approach to the psychopathology of childhood: Sleep disturbances. *Brit. J. med. Psychol.*, 1959, 32, 19-37.—... the choice of symptom in this area is governed by factors other than environmental and psychological. The latter are more concerned with the content of the disturbance and the general predicament of the individual. Choice is therefore a matter of psychophysical responsiveness. When the visualizing apparatus is hypersensitive, the individual will discharge into visual pathways and when the motor apparatus is hypersensitive the individual tends to discharge along the motor pathways. This basic tendency will determine in any given disturbance during sleep whether the patient will hallucinate a visual image or take to his feet. The developmental patterning of disturbances is clearly related to the developmental patterning of the imaginal processes, and it is therefore not surprising that sleep walking tends to appear at the lowest point of the imaginal curve. When, however, the imaginal capacity persists, night terrors will persist into adult life. Most of the sleep disturbances can now be subsumed under the two main headings visual and motor. 18 refs.—C. L. Winder.

3189. Armstrong, R. G., & Wertheimer, M. (East Moline State Hosp., Ill.) Personality structure in alcoholism. *Psychol. Newslett.*, 1950, 10, 341-349.—"The Leary Interpersonal Check List was administered to a group of 50 alcoholics and 50 matched 'normals.' Findings indicated that the alcoholic tends to use fewer but more intense emotional reaction mechanisms, that the alcoholic perceives his mother as cold and dominant, and his father as warm and passive, that he tends to identify with neither, and that he exhibits a greater self-ideal self, a greater wife-ideal wife, and a greater ideal self-ideal wife discrepancy than does the 'normal.'"—M. S. Maysner.

3190. Beilin, Harry. (Brooklyn Coll.) Teachers' and clinicians' attitudes toward the behavior problems of children: A reappraisal. *Child Development*, 1959 (Mar), 30, 9-25.—A review of research in the last 30 years regarding differences in the attitudes of clinicians and teachers toward child behavior. Greater congruence in attitudes is related to shifts on the part of both teachers and clinicians. Difference between elementary and secondary school teachers, and between boys and girls. Discussion from the standpoint of role theory. 55 refs.—B. Camp.

3191. Bettelheim, Bruno. Feral children and autistic children. *Amer. J. Sociol.*, 1959 (Mar), 64, 455-467.—Allegedly feral children are more probably autistic rather than feral.—R. M. Frumkin.

3192. Blumstein, A. Masochism and fantasies of preparing to be incorporated. *J. Amer. Psychoanal. Ass.*, 1959 (Apr), 7, 292-298.—Many clinical examples lead to the impression that masochism is associated with fantasies and acts of self-preparation for being incorporated. The fantasied and actual self-destruction has as its unconscious aim the goal of achieving a secure and physically gratifying union with an omnipotent figure. The incorporation may take place by oral, respiratory, and other pathways.—D. Prager.

3193. Bradley, Nelson J., & Lucero, Rubel J. (Willmar State Hosp., Minn.) Seasonal variation in the incidence of severely crippling mental disorders: II. Alcoholism. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1959 (Mar), 115, 813.—"Four thousand, one hundred consecutive alcoholic admissions over a 3-year period to the Willmar State Hospital were studied in an attempt to discover whether external stresses occurring within the framework of different times of the year played a part in frequency of admissions."—N. H. Pronko.

3194. Brenner, C. The masochistic character: Genesis and treatment. *J. Amer. Psychoanal. Ass.*, 1959 (Apr), 7, 197-226.—Freud and others are reviewed briefly relative to Masochism, a normal component of the human personality. The difference between the normal and masochistic character is one of degree rather than of kind. Masochistic fantasies and character traits are always associated with sadistic ones. Masochistic character traits are related to the infantile dangers of object loss, of loss of love, and of castration, but the importance of each of these dangers as a motive for defense will vary from one masochistic patient to another. The special difficulties presented in the analyses of masochists lie in the handling of the sadomasochistic transference relation-

ship and of the related negative therapeutic reaction. If the analyst persists in objectively analyzing the patient's reactions rather than himself reacting to them, success is attainable more often than generally recognized.—D. Prager.

3195. Bychowski, G. Some aspects of masochistic involvement. *J. Amer. Psychoanal. Ass.*, 1959(Apr), 7, 248-273.—2 configurations are characteristic of moral masochism. In one, the unconscious ego expects to receive support and restitution from a parent figure and thus to attain goals which it could never achieve by itself. In return the ego hopes to compensate the parent in devious ways based on a distorted image of self and parent. In the other configuration, the powerful impact of a hostile parental figure persists in the form of an ever-present introject. The masochistic bond persists and continues to aim at the removal of the introject and the denial of its power.—D. Prager.

3196. Charny, Israel W. (Oakbourne Hosp., West Chester, Pa.) Communication between psychotherapist and teacher in treatment of the severely disturbed child. *Ment. Hyg.*, NY, 1959 (Jan), 43, 40-47.—The need for establishing an effective working relationship between the child psychotherapist and the patient's teacher is developed through the presentation of several case examples. Such a relationship requires effective communication, mutual respect, and understanding between therapist and teacher. Results from such a procedure are in the interest of better therapeutic outcomes although it may require a change in the original treatment plan.—M. A. Seidenfeld.

3197. Crane, A. R. (Armistead Teachers' Coll.) The development of moral values in children: IV. Pre-adolescent gangs and the moral development of children. *Brit. J. educ. Psychol.*, 1958(Nov), 28, 201-208.—Data concerning gang affiliation during preadolescence of teacher college students were collected, which made information available in the case of 326 gangs reported by men and 54 by women. About 90% of men and 40% of women revealed gang membership between 8 and 13 years of age. Boys' gangs characteristically engaged in many predatory and socially disapproved activities, while girls tended to support socially approved programs and recreation. In its contribution to moral development the preadolescent gang serves as a transitional stage tending toward the attainment of achievement-based status in the larger society. 29 refs.—R. C. Strassburger.

3198. De Palma, Nicholas, & Clayton, Hugh D. (Davidson County Hosp., Nashville, Tenn.) Scores of alcoholics on the sixteen Personality Factor Questionnaire. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1958(Oct), 14, 390-392.—"Sixty-nine alcoholic in-patients were administered the '16 P.F. Test' and their scores were tested statistically against Cattell's norms using two-tailed 't' tests. At or beyond this level, fourteen of the sixteen factors showed significant differences. The alcoholic personality is characterized by squandered intellectual potentials, low tolerance of stress, sociopathology, and submissive sociability."—L. B. Heathers.

3199. Eidelberg, L. Humiliation in masochism. *J. Amer. Psychoanal. Ass.*, 1959(Apr), 7, 274-283.—The masochistic aim is a narcissistic mortification

which represents an unfair punishment and a humiliation. The aggressive wishes and the exhibitionism of the masochist are warded off by identification with the sadist who punishes him and humiliates him at the same time. In provoking the humiliating defeat, the masochist retains his infantile omnipotence.—D. Prager.

3200. Foster, Arthur L. (U. Houston) A note concerning the intelligence of delinquents. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1959(Jan), 15, 78-79.—Wechsler's statements re the performance of adolescent psychopaths on the W-B were tested on a group of 44 white delinquents all of whose histories fit Wechsler's example of an adolescent psychopath. For this group P IQ was not higher than V IQ. OA plus PA was higher than BD plus PC but only because BD was low. PA was significantly higher than BD and DS only of the P tests. "The usefulness of any of" Wechsler's hypotheses re adolescent delinquents "when applied to individual delinquents is seriously questioned."—L. B. Heathers.

3201. Fouquet, P. (Clinique, 62, rue Albert-Joly, Versailles, France) Alcoolisme et psychiatrie. [Alcoholism and psychiatry.] *Evolut. psychiat.*, 1959 (Apr-Jun), 2, 217-252.—The history and extent of alcoholism is outlined. Alcoholism exists in capitalistic and communistic countries. Studies of ethnic groups, such as Jews and Chinese, in which it is relatively minor, are not conclusive. Alcohol is a neurosis of civilization. Due to the feeble development of the social sciences, adequate means of individual and group study are lacking. 4 specific shortcomings are cited: lack of rigorous methodology and terminology, lack of information concerning historical and geographical factors, lack of adequate psychiatric training, and lack of cooperation between the social sciences. A healthy human, if constantly subjected to large doses of alcohol will become neurotic or psychotic. Moreover, those with neurotic tendencies will find in alcohol the means of expressing pathological organizations in the form of an alcoholic neurosis. 30-item bibliog.—L. A. Ostlund.

3202. Gamso, R. B., & Mason, P. A. A hospital for adolescent drug addicts. *Psychiat. Quart. Suppl.*, 1958, 32, 99-109.—A brief description of Riverside Hospital, North Brother Island, New York, designed for the study and treatment of adolescent drug addicts.—D. Prager.

3203. Gastaldi, Gildo. (U. Milan) Su talune proposte di revisione del concetto di personalita psicopatica. [Some proposed revisions in the concept of the psychopathic personality.] *Arch. Psicol. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1959 (Jan-Feb), 20, 49-68.—Rather than presenting the psychopathic personality in court as one whose character deviation causes him to suffer or lead others to suffer the suggestion is made to present him as a person who causes society to suffer. This concept is seen as being in line with Partidge's sociopathic personality. Italian, French, English, and German summaries.—D. A. Santora.

3204. Gibbs, Jack P., & Martin, Walter T. Status integration and suicide in Ceylon. *Amer. J. Sociol.*, 1959(May), 64, 585-591.—Durkheim's theorem which states that the suicide rate of a population varies inversely with the degree of status integration is confirmed by Ceylonese samples. It was

also found that suicide rates in Ceylon conform to Durkheim's egoistic model rather than altruistic model.—R. M. Frumkin.

3205. Gottesman, A. H. The pre-oedipal attachment to the mother: A clinical study. *Int. J. Psycho-Anal.*, 1958 (Nov-Dec), 39, 516-524.—Presented is the case of a woman whose main problem stemmed from failure to shift her sex interest from women to men. Girls initially direct their sex urges towards the mother (i.e., women) and encounter problems if they do not successfully shift this interest to men. 20 refs.—G. Elias.

3206. Karpman, Benjamin. (St. Elizabeth's Hosp., Washington, D.C.) Contrasting psychodynamics in two types of psychopathic behavior: A case of symptomatic psychopathy. *Arch. crim. Psychodynam.*, 1959, 3, 69-152.—A detailed case report of a 29-year-old white male who received 2 years of intensive psychotherapy at St. Elizabeth's Hospital during which it became clinically clear that the psychopathic behavior "completely obscured the neurotic personality that spawned it." The psychodynamics of the patient's personality are used to differentiate between the concepts (Karpman's) of primary and secondary psychopathy. The patient's dreams are reported along with the therapist's comments and interpretations.—L. A. Pennington.

3207. Kucera, O. On teething. *J. Amer. Psychoanal. Ass.*, 1959 (Apr.), 7, 284-291.—In dentition the very activities by which tension has hitherto been removed, sucking and gnawing, produce more pain and tension. A link is thus established between satisfaction of libidinal and aggressive drives on the one hand and painful experiences on the other. This experience which is regularly evoked during normal teeth eruption can be looked upon as the key situation for the origin of primary masochism, as its physiological organic foundation. The ubiquitous nature of teething would be the explanation for the ubiquitous occurrence of the basic quantity of erogenous masochism.—D. Prager.

3208. Kunkel, O. Enuresis und Enkopresis eines Dreizehnjährigen geheilt durch psychotherapeutische Behandlung der Mutter. [Enuresis and encopresis of a 13-year-old boy cured by psychotherapy of the mother.] *Z. Psychother. med. Psychol.*, 1958 (Nov), 8, 236-239.—A case history of an intelligent, 13-year-old boy with enuresis, encopresis, occasional aggressive behavior, and tardiness is presented. Long term treatment was focused exclusively on the mother and consisted of analysis of her dreams. Follow-up after 3 years indicated that there was no relapse of the boy's symptoms.—E. Schweizer.

3209. Lacombe, P. The problem of the identical twin as reflected in a masochistic compulsion to cheat. *Int. J. Psycho-Anal.*, 1959 (Jan), 40 (1), 6-12.—Reports on the psychoanalysis of an identical twin to reveal how his being an identical twin affected his development.—G. Elias.

3210. Lafon, M. R., Trivas, J., & Pouget, R. Aspects psychologiques des attentats sexuels sur les enfants et les adolescents. [Psychological aspects of sexual crime amongst children and adolescents.] *Ann. Med.-psychol.*, 1958 (Dec), 2, 865-896.—The victims of sexual crime studied belong to the following groupings: psychologically abnormal, pa-

ternally fixated, suggestible, and the unstable. The aggressors in these crimes belong to 8 behavioral types: presenile, the psychologically unstable, neurotic, psychosexually immature, passive, hyperactive, amoral, and paranoid. For children the sexual act was a means of imitating adult personality and of participating in those activities specifically associated with adulthood.—N. De Palma.

3211. Leonhard, K. Psychologische Entwicklung zum Selbstmord. [Psychological development of suicide.] *Z. Psychother. med. Psychol.*, 1959 (Jan), 9, 8-17.—Suicides are almost never the result of a single experience, no matter how traumatic. Instead, certain psychological developments, presupposing a high degree of affective investment and a fluctuation of affective drives between 2 extremes, such as hope and frustration, fulfillment and renunciation, are necessary conditions for suicide.—E. Schweizer.

3212. Levine, Murray, & Spivack, George. (Devereux Foundation, Devon, Pa.) Incentive, time conception and self control in a group of emotionally disturbed boys. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1959 (Jan), 15, 110-113.—"In a residential treatment setting, adolescent emotionally disturbed boys showed a highly significant drop in conforming behavior as measured by citizenship grades when an immediate incentive was temporarily suspended." The group was campused for the week end for misbehavior. The citizenship grades were compared with those of a noncampused group of similar age, IQ, and diagnosis. "This drop occurred despite the fact that a long range incentive to maintain conforming behavior was still in force. Not all the boys' citizenship grades dropped when the incentive was suspended. When a group who did not maintain grades (NM) was compared with a control group (M) who did, the NM Ss had a more constricted view of time. However, there were no differences between the groups in the ability to voluntarily inhibit a motor habit (slow writing task) nor on a scale purporting to measure internalization of standards of conduct."—L. B. Heathers.

3213. Levinson, Boris M. Some aspects of the personality of the native-born white homeless man as revealed by the Rorschach. *Psychiat. Quart. Suppl.*, 1958, 32, 278-286.—Rorschachs of 40 homeless Bowery men showed emotional immaturity, depression, absence of drive or goal, unadaptability, despair, and feelings of worthlessness. These men are apathetic, indifferent, passive, unempathic, socially inept, and intellectually inefficient. "It is hypothesized that being homeless has only exacerbated latent personality trends and that living on the Bowery is the solution of the emotional problems of these men and the natural outcome of the dynamics involved."—D. Prager.

3214. Lindt, Hendrik. (VA Mental Hygiene Clinic, Hartford) The "rescue fantasy" in group treatment of alcoholics. *Int. J. group Psychother.*, 1959 (Jan), 9, 43-57.—The "sponsorship system" of Alcoholics Anonymous appears to serve the particular need of the alcoholic by giving him the opportunity to act out safely "rescue fantasies" as an ego defense in his never-ending attempt to solve and master his own emotional conflicts. "A symptomatic act takes place in the rescue by the sponsor." In group psychotherapy, the compulsive drinker's hostile trans-

ference is better tolerated and understood than in AA, past and present conflicts are analyzed, and limited insight is often achieved. "With all due consideration for the astonishing accomplishment of A. A. we cannot help but take note that improved alcoholics in A. A. remain improved only as long they stay on good terms with their sponsor, the dependency on A. A. having become a condition of their being better."—D. Raylesberg.

3215. Lubin, Albert J. A feminine Moses. *Int. J. Psycho-Anal.*, 1958 (Nov-Dec), 39, 535-546.—The analysis of a rabbi's wife who had been able to deny to herself her "bad" sexual impulses, first by identifying herself with Moses, and later by transferring this identification to her new role as rabbi's wife.—G. Elias.

3216. McCully, R. S. A projective study of a true hermaphrodite during a period of radical surgical procedures. *Psychiat. Quart. Suppl.*, 1958, 32, 1-35.—During the period of surgical removal of female sexual tissues, projective tests failed to indicate the production of violently disruptive unconscious reactions; nor did the genital alterations appear to provide a compass by which the patient could clearly chart his developmental course. A follow-up study is anticipated.—D. Prager.

3217. Mason, Percy. The mother of the addict. *Psychiat. Quart. Suppl.*, 1958, 32, 189-199.—The father is shadowy and the mother is boss to the addict. Ss were 52 males and 15 females selected at random in a hospital. Their mothers are controlling, overpowering, overprotective, guilt-ridden, and unhappy women who have very hostile and aggressive feelings toward their children but are unable to separate from them and grant them their independence. These mothers stimulate aggressive and sexual drives in their children and then deny and disapprove of them. The masochism of the addict reflects the association of pain and failure with any promise of love. Not every such mother has an addict for a child but a great many addicts have such mothers.—D. Prager.

3218. Meerloo, Joost A. M. Suicide, mendacity, and psychic homicide. *AMA Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1959 (Mar), 81, 360-362.—The psychodynamics of suicide, "brainwashing," and psychic homicide are suggested. "The act of suicide is not only a form of mental blackmail, with the unconscious idea of punishing a disappointing relationship; it may also be the follow-up of a command and verdict of a proxy, a person the victim identifies with." These aspects are discussed with reference to social and community pressures which may serve as triggers.—L. A. Pennington.

3219. Miyamoto, Minoru. (Hokkaido Gakugei U.) Jidō no yubi shaburi no kenkyū. [A study of finger sucking of children.] *Jap. J. educ. Psychol.*, 1958 (Jul), 6, 21-27, 62-63.—In order to investigate the cause of the finger sucking habit, 39 children with this habit (Group A) ranging from Grades 1-6, were compared with 29 randomly selected children (Group B). Major findings were as follows: in Group A biting and finger touching habits were found more frequently than in Group B; no relation was found between sucking in infancy and that in childhood; characteristic personality traits in Group A were emotional instability, low frustration tolerance, regression

and unsociability; no clear relation was found with problems in feeding, toilet training, weaning, etc. English summary.—S. Ohwaki.

3220. Polsky, Howard W. The sociology of adolescence. *J. hum. Relat.*, 1959, 7, 251-270.—A review of some of the major research studies and theories of adolescent delinquent behavior.—R. M. Frumkin.

3221. Robins, Eli; Gassner, Seymour; Kayes, Jack; Wilkinson, Robert H., Jr., & Murphy, George E. (Washington U. School Medicine, St. Louis) The communication of suicidal intent: A study of 134 consecutive cases of successful (completed) suicide. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1959 (Feb), 115, 724-733.—The communication of suicidal intent was studied in a series of 134 consecutive suicides by means of systematic interviews with relatives, physicians, etc. Relationships of successful suicide to communication variables are presented and discussed.—N. H. Pronko.

3222. Tamarin, G. (Tel-Aviv, Israel) Le suicide: L'état de conscience et la structure sociale. [Suicide: The state of conscience and social structure.] *Ann. Med.-psychol.*, 1958 (Nov), 2, 642-663.—A higher level of destruction has apparently developed, namely, the possibility of collective suicide. This type of suicide indicates a new stage in the development of man's psychosocial organization. Man today is capable of destroying entire species as well as the very planet upon which he lives. More than that, as Einstein has said: "One must adopt a new form of thought if he wishes to survive."—N. De Palma.

3223. Tamkin, Arthur S. (Receiving Hosp. Children, Columbus, O.) An MMPI scale measuring severity of psychopathology. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1959 (Jan), 15, 56.—A new Pathology (P) scale, consisting of MMPI F items plus the Critical Items of Hellman not in the F scale, differentiated significantly between 50 psychotics—primarily schizophrenics—and 25 neurotics and personality disorders. There was considerable overlap between the 2 groups. All Ss were patients at a VA neuropsychiatric hospital.—L. B. Heathers.

3224. Tuckman, Jacob; Kleiner, Robert J., & Lavell, Martha. (Dept. Public Health, Philadelphia, Pa.) Emotional content of suicide notes. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1959 (Jul), 116, 59-63.—An analysis is made of the emotional content of notes left by 165 suicides in Philadelphia over a 5-year period, both as to content and implications for the understanding and prevention of suicide.—N. H. Pronko.

3225. Tyerman, Maurice J. A research into truancy. *Brit. J. educ. Psychol.*, 1958 (Nov), 28, 217-225.—137 children of a Welsh industrial town classified as truants by court action were studied through data supplied by attendance officers and information culled from school and medical records. An additional more representative sample of 40 truants was subjected to intensive psychological and sociological examination, and compared with a matched control group of nontruants. Outstanding among the several variables related to truancy is inferior environment, with the absence of comfortable and secure home influence. Truants are generally rejected children and do not experience warm emo-

tional relationship with any adult. They are inferior in intelligence and school attainment. The persistent truant is a lonely, insecure, unhappy child. Corrective measures require individual intensive study of the truant with cooperation from parents an essential factor in treatment.—R. C. Strassburger.

3226. Vorhaus, Martin G. **Adam's rib: A revealing analysis of normal bisexuality in each of us.** New York: Horizon Press, 1959. 175 p. \$3.50.—A popular essay explaining normal bisexuality and what seem, on the basis of 40 years experience as an internist, to be the psychological outcomes in American life. Recognition of one's bisexuality is held to be an important facilitator of adjustment.—H. B. English.

3227. Ward, Jack L. **Homosexual behavior of the institutionalized delinquent.** *Psychiat. Quart. Suppl.*, 1958, 32, 301-314.—This behavior stems from 3 sources: normal adolescent development, realization of latent homosexuality, and from problems of dependency and power. The delinquent is very dependent but fears to trust because he was hurt at crucial times when he tried to be dependent toward an important person in his childhood. Delinquent adolescents typically act out their problems rather than internalize them.—D. Prager.

3228. Wisotsky, Morris. (NYC Dept. Correction Diagnostic Center) **A note of the order of figure drawing among incarcerated alcoholics.** *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1959 (Jan), 15, 65.—Alcoholic males incarcerated for loitering or vagrancy were given the DAP Test; about half were Negro (N=259) and half white (N=231). Though both groups most frequently drew the same sex first, they drew the opposite sex first more frequently than did Mainord's males.—L. B. Heathers.

(See also Abstracts 2379, 2929, 2950, 3114, 3140)

SPEECH DISORDERS

3229. Boehmle, Richard M. (Humboldt State Coll., Arcata, Calif.) **Listener responses to nonfluencies.** *J. speech hear. Res.*, 1958 (Jun), 1, 132-141.—3 groups of judges, 2 trained in speech pathology at 2 different institutes and 1 group with no such training, classified each of 600 short speech samples as containing stuttering nonfluency or as containing nonstuttering nonfluency. Half of the samples were from speech of stutterers and half from speech of nonstutterers. Frequency with which judges applied stuttering label varied with rated severity of samples. Trained judges applied stuttering label more often than untrained judges. Sound and syllable repetitions were labeled as stuttering more often than revisions and interjections. Lowest agreement among judges was on severe nonstuttering nonfluencies. Next lowest was on mild stuttering nonfluencies.—M. F. Palmer.

3230. Johnson, Wendell. (U. Iowa) **Effect of induced tetany on the speech of stutterers and normal non-stutterers.** *Rep. Easter Seal Res. Found.*, 1959, 24-25.—Abstract.

3231. Lambert, W. E., & Fillenbaum, S. (McGill U.) **A pilot study of aphasia among bilinguals.** *Canad. J. Psychol.*, 1959 (Mar), 13, 28-34.—14 patients in Montreal were studied and compared to

a group of European polyglot aphasics described by Leischner. For the Montreal group, the language learned first and used most was the first to be recovered, in contrast to the European group. A distinction between compound and coordinate bilingualism is useful for interpretation.—R. S. Davidson.

3232. Luchsinger, R. **Phonetics and pathology.** In L. Kaiser (Ed.), *Manual of phonetics*. Amsterdam, Holland: North-Holland, 1957. Pp. 339-363.—Chiefly a description of instrumental recording techniques particularly useful in studying such pathological phenomena as defects of speech melody, dyslalia (including disorders of nasality), the speech of laryngectomized patients, sigmatisms, cluttering, and stuttering. 24 refs.—J. B. Carroll.

3233. Sadek-Khalil, Denise. **Quelques principes généraux de la rééducation du langage.** [Some general principles of the retraining of speech.] *Psychol. Franc.*, 1959 (Feb), 4, 43-52.—Some problems relating to the diagnosis and treatment of different types of speech disorders are discussed.—C. J. Adkins.

CRIME & DELINQUENCY

3234. Bandura, Albert, & Walters, Richard H. (Stanford) **Dependency conflicts in aggressive delinquents.** *J. soc. Issues*, 1958, 14(3), 52-65.—52 adolescent boys between 14 and 17 (26 with a history of aggressive-destructive behavior and 26 controls) and their parents were observed to test pre-specified hypotheses concerning child-training practices and the internalization of controls. The antisocial boys experienced many conditions particularly unfavorable for socialization through identification. Consequently they feared and avoided close dependent involvements. In most cases a severe break occurred in the father-son relationship. This made identification with the father difficult and consequently the internalization of parental values was not completely achieved. The antisocial boy is in many respects like a small child whose impulses are held in check by external threats rather than by self-control.—J. A. Fishman.

3235. Barnett, C. D., & Tarver, W. N. **Self-rated problems of institutionalized delinquent vs. non-delinquent girls.** *Psychol. Rep.*, 1959, 5, 333-336.—"Delinquent and non-delinquent females (Ns = 49) who were similar in age (M = 15 yr., 7 mo.) and IQ (M = 100 and 102, respectively), filled out the Mooney Problem Check List (Form J)." The institutional population checked a significantly greater number of items in every area except that of "Boy and girl relations" (t tests). Interpretation of the data and their practical meaning in counseling are discussed.—C. H. Ammons.

3236. Bennett, Lawrence A. **Perpetuation of delinquency through language usage.** *J. crim. Law Criminol. police Sci.*, 1959 (May-Jun), 50, 34-37.—"Jive talk" serves to strengthen the relationships among delinquents and to reinforce patterns of thinking. "If we wish to modify delinquent behavior we must change delinquent thinking. One way to deal with the thought processes is through the tools of thought—words." It is suggested that effort be directed, by group therapy among other means, "toward the elimination of delinquent language, especially in institutional settings."—L. A. Pennington.

3237. Blank, Leonard. (440 Hyde St., San Francisco 9, Calif.) **The intellectual functioning of delinquents.** *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1958 (Feb), 47, 9-14.—A sample of delinquents and matched nondelinquents were compared in terms of scores on the Wechsler-Bellevue. Results showed the delinquents "customary superiority of performance over verbal level and high scores on subtests that largely involve visuo-motor coordination and speed factors, particularly object assembly and picture arrangement." Results suggest "diagnostic use of object assembly for delinquent and psychopathic personalities."—J. C. Franklin.

3238. Collins, Alice H., & Mackay, James R. **Casework treatment of delinquents who use the primary defense of denial.** *Soc. Wk.*, 1959 (Jan), 4(1), 34-43.—Delinquents use "denial" as their most characteristic defense. Therapists are cautioned to remain consistently warm and accepting during periods when the delinquent patient tests the sincerity of these feelings by resorting to troublesome regressive behavior.—G. Elias.

3239. Frisbie, Louise Viets. (Atascadero State Hosp., Calif.) **Treated sex offenders and what they did.** *Ment. Hyg.*, NY, 1959 (Apr), 43, 263-267.—An interim report on a 5-year-period study of the characteristics of the sex offenders in the Atascadero State Hospital which is a California facility for observation and treatment of this category of offender. Findings reported were: 81% of the offenses involved physical contact, 76% represented offenses of child molesting, the median age of sex offenders was 36.7 years, and approximately 2.5 times as many girls as boys were victims of the child molester.—M. A. Seidenfeld.

3240. Gibbens, T. C. N. (Inst. Psychiatry, London) **The Porteus Maze Test and delinquency.** *Brit. J. educ. Psychol.*, 1958 (Nov), 28, 209-216.—Qualitative (Q) scores on the Porteus Maze Test of 200 male delinquents aged 16-21 are significantly higher than those of a control group. 66% of delinquents obtain Q scores above 22 as a cut-off compared with 26% nondelinquents. High Q scores are associated with lowered intelligence and with an intellectual pattern in which performance intelligence exceeds verbal. Among social factors positively related to Q score are truancy, number of siblings, and paternal instability. Q score falls during institutionalization. Only the manic scale of MMPI appears to be positively correlated with the Q score. The r with mesomorphy is .32. 15-item bibliog.—R. C. Strassburger.

3241. Hartmann, K. **Spiegelaspekte des Jugendkrawalls.** [Aspects of play in juvenile rioting.] *Z. Psychother. med. Psychol.*, 1958, 8, 159-170.—The playful character of juvenile rioting is presented as 1 determinant.—E. Schweizer.

3242. Kaufman, Irving; Makkay, Elizabeth S., & Zilbach, Joan. **The impact of adolescence on girls with delinquent character formation.** *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1959 (Jan), 29, 130-143.—50 adolescent delinquent girls and their parents were studied. A brief review of the relevant phenomena of normal adolescence, the way the distorted ego of the girl with delinquent character formation copes with the tensions of this stage of development, and case ma-

terial illustrating the psychodynamic factors.—R. E. Perl.

3243. McCord, Joan, & McCord, William. (Stanford) **The effects of parental role model on criminality.** *J. soc. Issues*, 1958, 14(3), 66-74.—Over a 5-year period observations were made of the day-to-day behavior of 253 lower-class urban boys and their families. 20 years later the criminal records of these boys, now adults, were examined. It was found that the effect of a criminal father on criminality in the son is largely dependent upon other factors within the family. If paternal rejection, absence of maternal warmth or presence of maternal deviance is coupled with a criminal role model, the son is extremely likely to become a criminal. Consistent discipline in combination with love from at least 1 parent seems to offset the criminogenic influence of the father. The conscious values, even among criminals, seem to support the noncriminal norms of society. These conscious values are transmitted through consistent discipline.—J. A. Fishman.

3244. Miller, Richard C. (Catholic U.) **Personality patterns among delinquent behavior types.** Washington, D. C.: Catholic Univer. America Press, 1958. 27 p. \$.50.—It was hypothesized that 3 specific personality patterns underlie the 3 behavior patterns of "socialized delinquents," "unsocialized-aggressive delinquents," and "emotionally-disturbed delinquents," respectively. During the study a fourth group was found, consisting of those that display traits of the "socialized" group and the "unsocialized-aggressive" group, and they were called "socialized-aggressive delinquents." 99 Ss were selected on the basis of a behavioral rating scale and were then tested. The hypothesized personality patterns were not supported, but 2 distinct patterns were found, which were named the "socialized" and the "unsocialized-disturbed." 24-item bibliog.—H. M. Cohen.

3245. Miller, Walter B. (Boston U.) **Lower class culture as a generating milieu of gang delinquency.** *J. soc. Issues*, 1958, 14(3), 5-19.—Rejective or rebellious elements are involved in the motivation of gang delinquency, but their influence is small during the actual commission of delinquent acts compared to the influence of pressures to achieve what is valued by the delinquent's reference groups. Rebellion represents that aspect of motivation of which the delinquent is explicitly conscious. The most compelling components of motivation—adherence to group standards of toughness, smartness, excitement, etc.—are most often unconsciously patterned. No cultural pattern as well-established as the practice of illegal acts by members of lower class corner groups could persist if buttressed primarily by negative, hostile, or rejective motives. Some tentative conclusions from a 3 year service-research project in the control of gang delinquency yielding data from 21 corner groups in a slum district of a large eastern city.—J. A. Fishman.

3246. Mueller, Paul Frederick Charles. (U. Washington) **An objective approach to a behavioral classification of juvenile delinquents and its relationship to treatment assignment.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959 (Jul), 20, 383.—Abstract.

3247. Nardini, William. (State U. Iowa) **Criminal self-conceptions in the penal community: An**

empirical study. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959(Jul), 20, 397.—Abstract.

3248. Polsky, H. W. Changing delinquent subcultures: A social-psychological approach. *Soc. Wk.*, 1959(Oct), 4, 3-15.—The authoritarian culture that institutionalized delinquents organize among themselves is described. The need for, and difficulties in, changing this culture are outlined.—G. Elias.

3249. Rosengarten, Leonard. (Temple U.) Post-probation adjustment of 200 official cases of juvenile delinquency in Philadelphia. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959(Jul), 20, 386.—Abstract.

3250. Swenson, W. M., & Grimes, B. P. Characteristics of sex offenders admitted to a Minnesota state hospital for pre-sentence psychiatric investigation. *Psychiat. Quart. Suppl.*, 1958, 32, 110-123.—45 male offenders were most often guilty of indecent assaults on girls 7-10. Physical violence occurred in about 20% of the cases. Mean age of offenders was 37. They were unskilled laborers usually despite above average education. 18 were heavy drinkers and 18 were under the influence of alcohol during the offense. 25 had IQs above 110 and only 7 had IQs below 90. The Rorschach showed no strong difference in content abnormality from a group of normals. MMPI profiles were not normal. The court's decision in sentencing coincided with psychiatric recommendation in 77% of the cases.—D. Prager.

3251. Van Looy, G. Troubles mentaux et délinquance. [Mental illness and delinquency.] *Acta neurol. psychiat. Belg.*, 1959(Apr), 59, 439-447.—The history of attitudes toward mental illness and delinquency is traced. A 1912 law in Belgium prevents trial of abnormal delinquents. A need for therapeutic measures to prevent crime is stressed.—V. Samu.

3252. Volkman, Arthur P. (U. California Los Angeles) A matched-group personality comparison of delinquent and nondelinquent juveniles. *Soc. Probl.*, 1958-59, 6, 238-245.—Personality assessment, using the MMPI, of matched-groups of 27 delinquents and 27 nondelinquents, suggests the popular notion of juvenile delinquency and personality aberration being causally linked is unwarranted.—R. M. Frumkin.

3253. Wheway, Jane P. Intelligence and delinquency. *Durham res. Rev.*, 1958(Sep), 2, 208-214.—Studies reviewed show that sheer lack of intelligence is rarely if ever a major factor in causing delinquency. Several studies, however, reported contradictory findings regarding the role of backwardness in delinquency. The poor showing of delinquents on intelligence tests is explained by the inapplicability of the tests and by the delinquent's lower social status, poor health, and emotional instability. 20 refs.—L. S. Blackman.

3254. World Health Organization. Psychiatry and the treatment of delinquency. *Chron. WHO*, 1958(Oct), 12, 329-334.—During the past decade a "social defense" approach to the treatment of delinquents and criminals has emerged. "In legal as well as in medical circles, increasing emphasis has been placed on the rehabilitation of the offender—on his restoration to society as a responsible, law-abiding citizen who will participate fully in the life of the

community." This WHO conference report discusses the contributions of modern methods in psychiatry to eliminate "the cause of crime by giving the criminal appropriate treatment to prevent a repetition of his crimes."—J. C. Franklin.

(See also Abstracts 3014, 3070, 3092)

PSYCHOSES

3255. Armsby, Donald Horton. (Temple U.) The synchronization of symbolic functioning in normals, paranoid schizophrenics and paretics. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1950(Jul), 20, 366.—Abstract.

3256. Baker, Jeannette L. The unsuccessful aged. *J. Amer. Geriatr. Soc.*, 1959, 7, 570-573.—Many unfortunate manifestations of aging may be treated effectively or prevented if we regard them as the inability to adjust to stress rather than arteriosclerosis. Senile behavior and the behavior of spoiled children stem from the same factor. Based on a study at Fergus Falls State Hospital, it was found that the dependent person who fails to form satisfying relations with others is susceptible to emotional breakdown. Techniques of management at the hospital are presented.—L. Diller.

3257. Benton, Arthur L., Jentsch, Richard C., & Wahler, H. J. Simple and choice reaction times in schizophrenia. *AMA Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1959(Mar), 81, 373-376.—60 male schizophrenic patients and 30 control Ss were studied. Results indicated that the patients showed a more marked retardation in simple reaction time than in choice reaction time as compared with the control group. This finding is similar to that reported earlier by Benton (see 33: 1559) for patients with brain disease. "It is possible to interpret this finding in a variety of ways." Additional study is necessary before various hypotheses can be evaluated.—L. A. Pennington.

3258. Berg, Morton, & Cohen, Bernard B. (5579 N. Park Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.) Early separation from the mother in schizophrenia. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1959(Apr), 128, 365-369.—The hypothesis was tested that schizophrenic females would show a greater frequency of permanent physical separation from the mother in childhood than would neurotic females. Results showed that 14 of a group of 40 schizophrenic Ss showed such separation by contrast with only 2 Ss of a group of 40 neurotics, confirming the hypothesis at the 1% level of confidence.—N. H. Pronko.

3259. Bettelheim, Bruno. (U. Chicago) Joey: A "mechanical boy." *Scient. Amer.*, 1959(Mar), 200(3), 116-127.—A detailed description of the behavior of a schizophrenic boy who converted himself into a "machine," the development from birth with parental rejection and the course of change during treatment. Included are a number of the patient's drawings.—I. S. Wolf.

3260. Bliss, Eugene L., Clark, Lincoln D., & West, Charles D. Studies of sleep deprivation: Relationship to schizophrenia. *AMA Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1959(Mar), 81, 348-359.—7 medical students remained awake for 72 hours; 4 Ss remained awake for 48 hours before receiving LSD-25. "Changes on psychological tests were found minimal,

but subjective alterations were marked." Feelings of depersonalization, illusions, hallucinations, disturbances in time perception, and auditory changes were prevalent. Sleep deprivation was also found to enhance the ego-disruptive effects of LSD-25. It is argued that from these findings prolonged sleep deprivation "may have a pathogenic potential, especially when combined with other disruptive psychological processes, and that prolonged wakefulness may be a critical factor in the precipitation of a few schizophrenic illnesses."—L. A. Pennington.

3261. Bloom, Bernard L. (Territorial Hosp., Kaneohe, Hawaii) **Comparison of the alternate Wechsler Memory Scale forms.** *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1959 (Jan), 15, 72-74.—"The four subtests of both forms of the Wechsler Memory Scale which are presumably comparable with each other, but not identical, were administered in balanced order to 16 male and 16 female hospitalized psychotics. Results of the comparison suggest that the two forms of the WMS are of comparable difficulty when the complete tests are given. The Visual Reproduction subtest of Form II is significantly easier than the parallel Form I version, and the Associate Learning subtest of Form II is significantly more difficult than the parallel Form I version. These differences tend to cancel each other out. Within Form I, Story A of the Logical Memory subtest is significantly easier than Story B."—L. B. Heathers.

3262. Briggs, Peter F. (U. Minnesota Medical School) **Eight item clusters for use with the M-B History Record.** *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1959 (Jan), 15, 22-28.—"This paper considers eight concepts that were thought to be important in the psychiatric history. The concepts were achievement, psychopathy, schizoid, neurotic, conflict with parents, hypochondriasis, poor social relations, and unstable home. Each item describing a concept was selected by clinical judges in items from the M-B History Questionnaire. The clusters selected . . . were then scored on 100 records obtained from the relatives of psychiatric hospital patients. Scoring was through the Z-score technique. Alpha coefficients for each cluster were calculated. The covariance matrix for each cluster was obtained. These matrices were subjected to an item selection procedure recommended by Loevinger and Du Bois. Seven clusters appeared to hold some promise after this treatment. Excluded was the poor social relations cluster."—L. B. Heathers.

3263. Colbert, Edward G. (U. California, Los Angeles, Medical Center) **Group psychotherapy for mothers of schizophrenic children in a state hospital.** *Int. J. group Psychother.*, 1959 (Jan), 9, 93-98.—"The absence of the stimulus of the child in the home has diminished parental motivation. For group psychotherapy of mothers to be more successful in the future, it is suggested that the mother be viewed independently from the fact that she has a schizophrenic child. A long term therapy project with controls has been suggested to test the hypothesis that the schizophrenic child can be immeasurably helped through the mother."—D. Raylesberg.

3264. Ey, Henri. (Hospital Psychiatrique de Bonneval, France) **Unity and diversity of schizophrenia: Clinical and logical analysis of the concept of schizophrenia.** *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1959 (Feb), 115, 706-714.—Starting from data derived

from statistical work on 366 cases of schizophrenia studied for an average of 15 years, a clinical and logical analysis is derived which the author believes gives a sharp delimitation of the group of schizophrenias.—N. H. Pronko.

3265. Fish, Barbara. (New York Hosp., NYC) **Longitudinal observations of biological deviations in a schizophrenic infant.** *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1959 (Jul), 116, 25-31.—". . . focus [is] on several of the biological disturbances seen in the schizophrenic infant, which distinguished his early development from that of other infants studied and from accepted norms of development."—N. H. Pronko.

3266. Forrer, Gordon R. **An ego approach to psychotic behavior.** *Psychiat. Quart. Suppl.*, 1958, 32, 224-231.—8 cases were presented by nurses to the psychiatric staff. A firm, realistic, and objective approach was advocated. Current situations were emphasized. Pathological productions were squelched. The nurses were very enthusiastic about the results.—D. Prager.

3267. Gertz, Boris; Stilson, Donald W., & Gynther, Malcolm D. (South Carolina State Hosp.) **Reliability of the HAS as a function of length of observation and level of adjustment.** *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1959 (Jan), 15, 36-39.—"The purpose of this investigation was to determine the effects of length of observation and level of patient adjustment on the reliability of HAS total scores. Forty-four student nurses rated 88 chronic psychotic patients in a systematically counterbalanced test-retest procedure which attempted to equate the effects of previous experience on each observation period. A two-way classification analysis of variance employing 1, 3, 5, and 8 half-days of observation and three levels of patient adjustment was used to test the experimental hypotheses." Test items were concrete and factual in nature. Ratings after ½ day of observation were as reliable as those based on longer observation periods. Reliability was related to severity of illness—patients of average adjustment were less reliably rated than the extremes—but there was no interaction between length of observation and level of patient adjustment.—L. B. Heathers.

3268. Goffman, Erving. (U. California) **The moral career of the mental patient.** *Psychiatry*, 1959 (May), 22, 123-142.—The moral career—the standard sequence of changes in the patients' way of conceiving themselves—was studied in 1 year's participant observation of the patients' social life in a public mental hospital. The prepatient phase reveals that mental patients suffer from contingencies, not from mental illness. The circuit of agents bringing about hospitalization involves the next-of-relation, complainant, and the mediators. A kind of "betrayal funnel" strips the patient of his usual civil rights and satisfactions. The next-of-relation is transformed into a guardian. The prepatient's moral career has a peculiar retroactive character. The inpatient phase is characterized by an effort at anonymity, the mortifying experiences of the "total institution," the orientation to the ward system, the elaboration of an apologia with persistent conditions of imminent exposure, and general moral loosening.—C. T. Bever.

3269. Griesl, G., Jost, F., & Vicari, R. **Zur Dissoziation zwischen moralischen Einsicht und**

moralischem Verhalten beim Normalen und beim Schizophrenen. [Dissociation between the moral insight and moral behavior by normals and schizophrenics.] *Jb. Psychol. Psychother.*, 1958, 5, 242-255.—Many aspects of human behavior presuppose moral or ethical decisions. Ethical or moral decisions are usually based upon intellectual insight into various parts of reality and their relationship to moral values. Therefore moral decision presupposes: moral judgment, feelings of moral values, moral tendencies, and free choice. All these acts are strongly related to correct perception of objective reality. A schizophrenic who loses touch with objective reality uses different motives for his moral decisions. Therefore, his moral behavior may differ from moral behavior of a normal. Sometimes it may appear that there is a dissociation between moral insight and moral behavior in a schizophrenic. However, a closer examination will show that a schizophrenic is making his moral decisions in relation to his reality and therefore from his point of view he does not experience such a dissociation.—V. J. Bieliauskas.

3270. Guertin, Wilson H., & Krugman, Arnold D. (VA Hosp., Knoxville, Ia.) **A factor analytically derived scale for rating activities of psychiatric patients.** *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1959 (Jan), 15, 32-36.—To rate the adjustment of mental hospital patients items were written re the observed activities of male patients. Those items too specific to certain situations were eliminated. Factor analysis applied to the interitem correlations yielded 6 factors which were identified as "Deteriorated Behavior, Interpersonal Tensions, Emotional Controls, Resistive Isolation, Regressive Agitation, and Reality Concern." The scale requires the rater to have considerable knowledge of the patient.—L. B. Heathers.

3271. Heilizer, Fred. (VA Hosp., Northampton, Mass.) **The effects of chlorpromazine upon psychomotor and psychiatric behavior of chronic schizophrenic patients.** *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1959 (Apr), 128, 358-364.—A chlorpromazine and placebo group of schizophrenic patients was followed over a period of 3 weeks. Comparisons made on the Lorr Interview Scale and a number of tests are presented, discussed, and certain implications made.—N. H. Pronko.

3272. Hilgard, Josephine R., & Newman, Martha F. (Stanford U.) **Anniversaries in mental illness.** *Psychiatry*, 1959 (May), 22, 113-121.—A systematic search for cases, in which the patient after becoming a parent developed a psychosis or neurosis severe enough to require hospitalization at a time which seems to represent an anniversary or re-enactment of significant childhood events (particularly the loss of a parent), yielded a sample of 43 age coincidences in 14 patients who had lost their mothers; this is double change expectation.—C. T. Bever.

3273. Jackson, James, & Grotjahn, Martin. **The concurrent psychotherapy of a latent schizophrenic and his wife.** *Psychiatry*, 1959 (May), 22, 153-160.—The treatment method presented went beyond the psychotherapy of the 2 marital partners to the treatment of the marriage relationship itself. The interrelationship between the unconscious of the husband and wife in their marriage neurosis and in their psychotherapy is described. The concurrent psycho-

therapy of both partners by the same therapist required no new principles of technique; interpretation resolved any use of the treatment arrangement in the service of resistance. The advantages of this concurrent therapy are detailed.—C. T. Bever.

3274. Jentsch, Richard C. **Reaction time in schizophrenia as a function of method of presentation and length of preparatory interval.** *J. Pers.*, 1958 (Dec), 26, 545-555.—"The main purpose of the present study was to investigate certain characteristics of RT responsiveness in schizophrenic and control Ss, as a function of the length of the preparatory interval and the regular or irregular nature of presentation of the preparatory intervals."—A. Rosen.

3275. Jodrey, Louise H., & Smith, Jackson A. (Nebraska Psychiatric Inst., Omaha) **Releasable histamine levels and histamine tolerance in tissues of 291 psychotic patients.** *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1959 (Mar), 115, 801-807.—The effect of sex, age, duration of hospitalization, drug treatments, and diagnosis on skin histamine, releasable on intradermal injection of curare and tolerance to intradermally injected histamine, was studied in 291 mental patients and 51 normal Ss. The results are related to infrequency of allergic reactions in psychotics. 17 refs.—N. H. Pronko.

3276. Lang, Peter J. (U. Buffalo) **The effect of aversive stimuli on reaction time in schizophrenia.** *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1959 (Sep), 59, 263-268.—" . . . the experiment was to assess the motivational role of aversive stimuli in modifying the performance of normal and . . . schizophrenic . . . males . . . [on] a visual reaction time task. . . During . . . [one] series Ss responded under . . . experimental conditions . . . [part of which] involved the use of intense noise as an aversive stimulus. None of the experimental conditions appreciably altered the performance of normal Ss. However, schizophrenic Ss performing under . . . [conditions involving noise] displayed greater improvement than control Ss." 22 refs.—G. Frank.

3277. Lawton, M. Powell. (Norristown State Hosp.) **An orientation group for newly admitted hospital patients.** *Ment. hlth. Bull.*, 1959, 37, 4-9.—In order to deal with anxiety generated by hospitalization in a closed ward, an orientation group for mental patients was formed with specific roles envisioned for psychologists, psychiatrists, nurses, and aides. This group functioned with great usefulness, but its actual achievements were somewhat different from those envisioned at its inception. Employee roles could not remain defined and separate. As perceived by patients, the most important function was the airing of complaints and suggestions, together with the dissipation of feelings about institutional routines and interpersonal ward problems. Employees continued to feel that discussions comparing patients' feelings about being hospitalized were important enough to encourage actively. The group also functioned as a source of information about hospital routine and factual problems of mental illness.—Author abstract.

3278. Leppel, Leon. (Temple U.) **The stability of performance of schizophrenics on the Draw-a-Person Test.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959 (Jul), 20, 375.—Abstract.

3279. Letailleur, M., Morin, J., & Le Borgne, Y. **Heautoscopie heterosexual et schizophrénie.** [The self-induced heterosexual image and schizophrenia.] *Ann. Med.-psychol.*, 1958 (Oct), 2, 451-461.—"Reversing one's sexual role results from (1) the delusions and hallucinations accompanying schizophrenic decompensations, and (2) somatic and psychological predispositions." Musset, Poe, and Dostoievski are cited as classical examples of such depersonalization.—N. De Palma.
3280. Levine, Abraham. (Hillside Hosp., Glen Oaks, N. Y.) **A comparative evaluation of latent schizophrenic and overt schizophrenic patients with respect to certain personality variables.** *J. Hillside Hosp.*, 1958 (Jul-Oct), 7, 131-152.—20 "latent" and 20 "overt" schizophrenics matched for sex, age, IQ, and education and independently diagnosed were quantitatively and qualitatively compared with a battery of tests (short form W-B, Rorschach, HTP, and word association). "Though there are more definitive symptoms that lead to the diagnosis of each group, there is more of an overlap in psychodynamics than of a clear-cut difference when the psychological records of these patients are analyzed." Statistical analysis of the Rorschach does not support Rapaport, Gill, and Schafer's "Diagnostic Psychological Testing."—G. Y. Kenyon.
3281. Lichtenberg, J. D. **Advantages of the concept of a continuum of schizophrenic reactions.** *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1959 (Jan), 33, 115-125.—The continuum stretches between patients who have high potentials for spontaneous recovery from psychotic episodes (I) to those with very low potentials (III). We need better answers to questions of placement of patients on the continuum so that treatment techniques can be adjusted accordingly.—D. Prager.
3282. Lopez-Ibor, Juan J. (U. Madrid) **Estudios sobre la esquizofrenia.** [Studies in schizophrenia.] *Arch. Psicol. Neurol. Psiquiat.*, 1959 (Jan-Feb), 20, 71-96.—The nucleus of schizophrenia is the disturbance of the activity of the ego which alters the "state of the soul." This eventually causes disturbances in the structure of the personality. Therapy should be directed at the pressure which created the initial change. "The atmosphere which envelopes the internal charge is modified and later on the charge itself is melted away gradually." Spanish, French, English, and German summaries.—D. A. Santora.
3283. Lorenzer, A. **Erlebnis und Reaktion in einer paranoischen Entwicklung: I. Ein Beitrag zur Paranoiafrage.** [Experience and reaction in paranoid development: I. A contribution to the problem of paranoia.] *Z. Psychother. med. Psychol.*, 1959 (Jan), 9, 23-34.—A case history of a 40-year-old woman, who developed a paranoid reaction is presented in detail, and the dynamics are discussed. The patient's reaction pattern was characterized by 2 phases: the (expansive) phase of her fight against ostensible injustice, and the (depressive) phase of her surrender to defeat.—E. Schweizer.
3284. Losen, Stuart Melvin. (U. Buffalo) **The differential effect of censure on the problem solving behavior of schizophrenic and normal subjects.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959 (Jul), 20, 376.—Abstract.
3285. Lowinger, Paul. (Wayne State U., Coll. Medicine) **Leprosy and psychosis.** *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1959 (Jul), 116, 32-37.—The causation of schizophrenia in a unique setup provided by the National Leprosarium at Carville, Louisiana was investigated. Since leprosy is "a unique stress with anatomic, physiological, and social effects on the individual," the facility would permit exploration of this stress in terms of the patients' mental reaction.—N. H. Pronko.
3286. Lucena, Jose; Borges, J. C. Cavalcanti; Sette, Paulo E., & Souto, Maria do Carmo. (U. Recife) **The Bender Gestalt Test et quelques données d'analyses structurales chez des schizophrénies.** [The Bender Gestalt Test and some other data concerning the structural analysis of schizophrenia.] *Z. diagnost. Psychol.*, 1958, 6, 313-316.—Evaluation of 50 schizophrenic Ss according to Pascal-Suttell scoring schemes results in the unanticipated finding that "ego-weakness" tends to be associated more with chronic forms of the disease than those in which pathology is of more recent onset. Differences are insignificant with respect to analysis based on biotype, genetic background, and the nature of onset and development of the illness.—F. P. Hardesty.
3287. Lyketos, George C. (Athens, Greece) **On the formation of mother-daughter symbiotic relationship patterns in schizophrenia.** *Psychiatry*, 1959 (May), 22, 161-166.—9 typical selected cases of symbiotic relationship pattern by mothers and their schizophrenic daughters at the Dromokaiton Mental Hospital in Athens were studied. The lifelong development of this symbiotic relationship pattern is described; the pattern of relationships within the mothers' families is also given special consideration.—C. T. Bever.
3288. McKinnon, Kathryn M. (55 E. 74th St., NYC) **A clinical evaluation of the method of direct analysis in the treatment of psychoses.** *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1959 (Jan), 15, 80-96.—An exposition, illustrated by examples, of Rosen's theories and practices in direct analysis of psychotics.—L. B. Heathers.
3289. Morselli, G. E. (Viale Roma 7, Novara, Italy) **Expérience mescalinique et vécu schizophrénique.** [Mescaline effects and schizophrenia.] *Evolut. psychiat.*, 1959 (Apr-Jun), 2, 275-282.—It is inaccurate to label the psychoses which result from mescaline and LSD "experimental schizophrenias." It is impossible to confuse these states due to important differences in mental organizations and productions. Mescaline produces a deconstruction of consciousness. The syndrome is characterized by important imaginary productions, frequency of hallucination, a "twilight" state of consciousness, and the intensity and emotional charge of imaginary experiences. While mescaline, LSD, and schizophrenic states have different origins and directions, they have common factors of psychopathological disturbances. This suggests promising possibilities.—L. A. Ostlund.
3290. Mouren, P., & Felician, J. (Marseilles) **Le syndrome de Korsakow post-traumatique.** [Posttraumatic syndrome of Korsakoff psychosis.] *Ann. Med.-psychol.*, 1958 (Nov), 2, 664-691.—"Present day research tends toward a physiological explanation of the Korsakoff syndrome. The emphasis is upon the combination of cortical and diencephalic

theories. For some time the cerebral cortex and the diencephalon have been proposed as the basis for a number of psychic syndromes. Presently, diverse functions have been attributed to the physiology of the entire reticular system, probably because it offers an explanation of much that is still unknown. Only the future can tell us the degree to which the psychical can be reducible to the organic."—*N. De Palma*.

3291. Nims, Jerry Pat. (U. Southern California) **Logical reasoning in schizophrenia: The von Domarus principle.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959 (Jul), 20, 383.—Abstract.

3292. Nyirö, Gyula, & Drietomszky, Jenő. (Budapest, Hungary) **Halluzinose und Schizophrenie.** [Hallucinations and schizophrenia.] *Psychiat. Neurol. med. Psychol.*, Leipzig, 1959 (Mar), 11, 66-76.—With reference to the literature and 4 case reports hallucinosis is considered a partially disintegrative, partially regressive modification due to the exogenously altered inhibitory processes of the perceptive systems. Schizophrenia is not a separate disease entity, but a manifestation of dynamic changes. Russian summary. 16 refs.—*C. T. Bever*.

3293. Piotrowski, Zygmunt A., & Bricklin, Barry. **A long term prognostic criterion for schizophrenics based on Rorschach data.** *Psychiat. Quart. Suppl.*, 1958, 32, 315-329.—70 Ss were followed for an average of 6 years. Criterion scores applied blind correctly placed 63 of the 70 in categories of improved, same, or worse. 15 refs.—*D. Prager*.

3294. Post, Felix. **Social factors in old age psychiatry.** *Geriatrics*, 1958 (Sep), 13, 576-580.—The effects of psychological disorders may be either aggravated or palliated by social factors and social action. This review suggests that etiological factors of greater importance may be found in the smaller social unit, especially the family.—*D. T. Herman*.

3295. Ries, Hannah. **Analysis of a patient with a "split personality."** *Int. J. Psycho-Anal.*, 1958 (Sep-Oct), 39, 397-407.—Gives highlights from an 8-year analytically oriented treatment in hospital, home, and office of an apparently neurotic patient whom the author subsequently diagnosed as psychotic with split personality. The "split" consisted of alternate, and sometimes simultaneous, feelings in the patient of: gentleness, femininity, too kind to be true; and brutal, masculine, and hostile tendencies.—*G. Elias*.

3296. Rogers, Arthur H. (Jacksonville State Hosp., Ill.) **The self concept in paranoid schizophrenia.** *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1958 (Oct), 14, 365-366.—A "global apperception technique" was used to measure directly self-ideal self-discrepancy. A square of blue glass represented the ideal self; of red glass, the self. The amount by which the red glass was moved to overlap the blue glass indicated the degree of congruence between the self-ideal self-concepts. A group of 30 paranoid schizophrenics showed less self-ideal self-discrepancy than did 30 hospital aides. This result is unlike that found using the Q sort technique. There is need to study on the same Ss the self-ideal self-discrepancy using these 2 techniques.—*L. B. Heathers*.

3297. Rose, Charles L. (VA Hosp., Bedford, Mass.) **Relatives' attitudes and mental hospi-**

talization. *Ment. Hyg.*, NY, 1959 (Apr), 43, 194-203.—A representative sample of patients who had been unable to leave the hospital was selected and the attitudes of their relatives regarding visiting, the hospital, personnel, treatment, the patient's illness, and the patient's return home were obtained by interview. The findings reveal "that relatives felt dissociated from the hospital and its treatment program; they regard the hospital as a custodial institution rather than a psychiatric treatment setting . . . and finally, they 'closed ranks' in the home against the patient's return." The need for coping with the attitudes of relatives is developed.—*M. A. Seidenfeld*.

3298. Schofield, William, & Balian, Lucy. (U. Minnesota) **A comparative study of the personal histories of schizophrenic and nonpsychiatric patients.** *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1959 (Sep), 59, 216-225.—Intensive and extensive case histories were obtained on schizophrenic patients and compared with parallel data from a nonpsychiatric "normal" population. The samples, equated on 9 variables, e.g., age, education, etc., were compared re the quality of: interpersonal relationships, home factors, school, occupational and social adjustment, religious orientation, interests, aspirations, and initiative. The results failed to confirm the hypotheses of "schizophrenogenic mothers," or the significant traumatic aspect of the early life of schizophrenics. Of all the factors, scholastic, occupational, and social accomplishment fell into the predicted direction. In general, however, the 2 samples were not differentiated on the basis of biographic data.—*G. Frank*.

3299. Schooler, Carmi. (New York U.) **Social influence on perceptual judgments of chronic schizophrenics.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959 (Jul), 20, 398.—Abstract.

3300. Searles, Harold F. **Positive feelings in the relationship between the schizophrenic and his mother.** *Int. J. Psycho-Anal.*, 1958 (Nov-Dec), 39, 569-586.—Contrary to the bulk of literature that emphasizes the absence of warmth between the schizophrenic and his mother, it is argued that positive feelings, though denied, between mother and child are the most important determinants of schizophrenic development. 20 refs.—*G. Elias*.

3301. Searles, Harold F. **The effort to drive the other person crazy: An element in the aetiology and psychotherapy of schizophrenia.** *Brit. J. med. Psychol.*, 1959, 32, 1-18.—". . . the individual becomes schizophrenic partly by reason of a long-continued effort, a largely or wholly unconscious effort, on the part of some person or persons highly important in his upbringing, to drive him crazy." There follows a discussion of modes of driving the other person crazy, motive behind the effort to do so, and the occurrence of this struggle in the patient-therapist relationship in the psychotherapy of schizophrenics. 15 refs.—*C. L. Winder*.

3302. Sommer, Robert. **Displaced persons: The elderly patients in a large mental hospital.** *Geriatrics*, 1958 (Sep), 13, 653-661.—In this study of attitudes of 40 geriatric patients, attitudes and ties to the hospital and to the outside were investigated. On the basis of the findings measures are suggested to avoid the disculturating effects.—*D. T. Herman*.

3303. Stierlin, Helm. (Rockville, Md.) **The adaptation to the "stronger" person's reality: Some aspects of the symbiotic relationship of the schizophrenic.** *Psychiatry*, 1959(May), 22, 143-152.—The problems and vicissitudes inherent in human interdependence are considered particularly with reference to its most tragic and destructive form in schizophrenia. The malignant symbiotization of schizophrenia has special implications for therapy and requires the intensive and persistent effect of 2 forces of sensitization and stabilization operating on individual and hospital levels.—C. T. Bever.

3304. Stierlin, Helm. (Chestnut Lodge, Rockville, Md.) **Aus der Sicht des distanziernten Beobachters.** [From the view of the removed observer.] *Psyche*, Stuttgart, 1959(Jul), 13, 742-748.—A phenomenological gestalt approach to schizophrenia, as described by K. Conrad in his "Beginning Schizophrenia" (1958), is a descriptive and therapeutic blind alley. In its detachment it loses the values of the therapist's involvement, no less than it gives up the values of concepts like the unconscious and the defensive and restitutive meanings of symptoms.—E. W. Eng.

3305. Talland, George A. (Harvard Medical School) **Psychological studies of Korsakoff's psychosis: III. Concept formation.** *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1959(Mar), 128, 214-226.—(see 34: 1803) A group of 24 Korsakoff patients in the chronic stage of the illness was compared with control groups in a series of experiments. Results showed 3 sources of their deficiency in concept formation which are discussed and interpreted.—N. H. Pronko.

3306. Ueno, Yojo; Sato, Toshio; Araki, Toku; Hashimoto, Jiichiro, & Aoki, Norita. (Nihon U.) **Matter exchange between blood and cerebrospinal fluid in psychosis: Studies with radioisotopes Na²⁴, I¹³¹ and P³².** *Folia psychiat. neurol. Jap.*, 1958(Dec), 12, 341-356.—Passage of ions in both directions between blood and CSF were studied in several groups of patients. Schizophrenics and neurotics differed from syphilitic and senile psychotics.—W. A. Wilson, Jr.

3307. Webb, Marvin W. **Longitudinal socio-psychologic study of a randomly selected group of institutionalized veterans.** *J. Amer. Geriat. Soc.*, 1959, 7, 730-740.—Institutional life, as represented by Bay Pines VA Domiciliary, has no deleterious effect upon the individual member; on the contrary, he often makes a better adjustment in the controlled institutional environment than in any situation previously prevailing in the outside community. Moreover, with the increasing age of the veteran population, the need for such institutions will become not less, but greater.—L. Diller.

3308. Weigert, Edith. **Rediscovery of trust.** *Amer. J. Psychoanal.*, 1959, 19, 33-36.—"Through the clouds of obscuring self-isolation and defensive pseudo-attachment break the rays of creative understanding. They lead to the rediscovery of trust." In a rediscovered relation of trust, the patient is able to unfreeze his defenses against anxiety and loneliness. It turns the subjective experience from despair of nonbeing to the hope of being. 19 refs.—D. Prager.

(See also Abstracts 2999, 3044, 3050, 3068, 3071, 3078, 3086, 3091, 3097, 3110, 3111, 3166)

PSYCHONEUROSES

3309. Bion, W. R. **On hallucination.** *Int. J. Psycho-Anal.*, 1958(Sep-Oct), 39, 341-349.—Amplifies a paper dated 1955 in which hallucinations are interpreted in terms of theoretical postulates of Melanie Klein.—G. Elias.

3310. Caron, Albert J., & Wallach, Michael A. (National Inst. Mental Health) **Personality determinants of repressive and obsessive reactions to failure-stress.** *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1958(Sep), 59, 236-245.—The data from indices measuring the concepts of ego-strength, need for achievement, and hysteria were factor-analyzed. The analysis produced 5 orthogonal dimensions, viz., neuroticism, intellectual flexibility, extraversion, other-orientation, and perseverance for achievement. These factors were then correlated with performance in a task which involved the memory of a Zeigarnik-type failure-stress experience. The factor related to striving for achievement and quality of recall of the experience of failure were highly correlated, with high need achievers reacting "obsessively" and low need achievers, "repressively" (as defined in the report). The results are discussed re: the theoretical implications of this and previous research. 25 refs.—G. Frank.

3311. Destunis, G. **Ein Beitrag zum Problem der Plurikausalität der Neurose.** [A contribution to the problem of multicausality of neurosis.] *Z. Psychother. med. Psychol.*, 1958, 8, 170-180.—30 out of 300 cases of neuroses and neurotic reactions, observed at a German outpatient clinic, were predominantly of hereditary origin. Among these cases with previously undiagnosed organic features, endocrine disturbances and "constitutional nervousness" were also found. In many cases more than 2 factors contributed to the development of a neurosis. A healthy person, unaffected by hereditary factors, may develop a neurosis as a reaction to stress. In evaluating causes and formulating a treatment plan, both functional and organic factors should always be considered.—E. Schwerin.

3312. Ey, Henri, & Henric, Etienne. (Hôpital Psychiatrique, Bonneval, France) **Hérédité et névroses.** [Heredity and neuroses.] *Evolut. psychiat.*, 1959, (Apr-Jun), 2, 287-304.—A historical resume of the role of heredity on the neuroses indicates that at first, a definite relationship was believed to exist. However, the contemporary attitude is that the neuroses are not due to genetic aspects, but to interpersonal relations in the family. Moreover, psychoanalysis makes the distinction that while the psychoses spring from organic causes, the neuroses are of psychogenic origin. In order to test this hypothesis, 52 neurotics and 300 families—a total of 523 individuals—were investigated. The neurotics were randomly chosen, but the manner and milieu of selection are not mentioned. It was concluded that the incidence of psychopathology in the families of neurotics was 4 times greater than in the general population.—L. A. Ostlund.

3313. Fenchel, Gerd H. (New York U.) **Cognitive rigidity as a behavioral variable manifested in intellectual and perceptual tasks by an outpatient population.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959(Jul), 20, 367-368.—Abstract.

3314. Giovacchini, Peter L. Mutual adaptation in various object relationships. *Int. J. Psycho-Anal.*, 1958 (Nov-Dec), 39, 547-554.—Cites several psychoanalytical cases to support the theme that partners in intimate relationships have similar, and complement each other's, unconscious and neurotic strivings. 21 refs.—G. Elias.

3315. Grimshaw, Linton. Anorexia nervosa: A contribution to its psychogenesis. *Brit. J. med. Psychol.*, 1959, 32, 44-49.—A case is presented showing features of aetiological importance.—C. L. Winder.

3316. Hamilton, Max. The assessment of anxiety states by rating. *Brit. J. med. Psychol.*, 1959, 32, 50-55.—"A rating scale for the symptoms of anxiety neurosis has been prepared as an aid to the quantification of symptoms. It was used on thirty-five patients by three physicians working in pairs. The reliability of the scale, as shown by correlations and t tests between raters, is high. The correlations between variables can be factorized into a general factor of anxiety and a bipolar factor contrasting psychic with somatic symptoms; or into two orthogonal group factors of 'psychic' and 'somatic' anxiety."—C. L. Winder.

3317. Inglis, James. (Maudsley Hosp., London) Learning, retention, and conceptual usage in elderly patients with memory disorder. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1959 (Sep), 59, 210-215.—Elderly patients clinically judged to be suffering from memory disorder show difficulty in learning paired-associates and the kind of tasks found in the Wechsler Performance Scale. The learning difficulty extends to other kinds of learning problems and retention processes are also affected. The relevance of some of Hebb's notions concerning the likely relations between learning and cognitive functioning in human adults was also examined. The results confirmed expectations and suggested that the sort of neuropsychological model elaborated by Hebb may be a useful source of working hypotheses in this area. 18 refs.—G. Frank.

3318. Lindon, John Arnold. Castrophilia as a character neurosis. *Int. J. Psycho-Anal.*, 1958 (Nov-Dec), 39, 525-534.—The psychoanalysis of a patient whose symptoms revolved around castrophilia. He sought out castration equivalents "in all areas of living as a defense against anxiety."—G. Elias.

3319. Morita, Shōma. Shinkeishitsu no hontai to ryōhō: Seishin seikatsu no kaigan. [Origin and treatment of neurosis: Opening the eye to spiritual life.] Tokyo, Japan: Hakuyōsha, 1960. 275 p. Y 360.—A revision of Morita's 1928 publication. The neurotic or hypochondriac disposition is the necessary basis for neurosis. Various neurotic symptoms are explained in terms of the principle of functional interaction, i.e., the more attention is turned upon it, the more sensitive the particular sensation becomes. Recovering from neurosis is learning to abandon the subjective attitude and to perceive and accept the objective world as it is. The patient is hospitalized, with absolute bed rest prescribed for the 1st week. Occupational therapy follows, often in the form of housekeeping and reading. Psychotherapy is undertaken. The last period is life in an ordinary complicated society. Patients' diaries and letters to Morita as case reports. 50 refs.—S. Ohwaki.

3320. Muncie, Wendell. (Baltimore, Md.) A principle of Meyerian psychobiologic treatment as illustrated by a crucial episode in the treatment of a severe phobic neurotic. *Ann. Psychother.*, Monogr., 1959, No. 1, 44-50.—(see 34: 2377) The psychiatrist expressed normal anger at the dependent behavior of his patient, whereupon the patient changed radically for the better, although he had previously remained severely phobic despite 11 years of psychoanalysis and 2 brief hospitalizations. The change is explained in terms of Adolf Meyer's principle of "spontaneity." . . . The aim of the therapist should be to give the patient help in making a start at whatever level of thinking he is able to perform, and in moving toward greater and greater capacity, until he is on his own and self-healing processes have come into his control.—S. Glasner.

3321. Pires, Nelson. Problemática de las neurosis. [The neurosis problem.] *Rev. Neuro-Psiquiat.*, Lima, 1958 (Dec), 21, 536-582.—An attempt to reclassify neuroses into 6 principal types, which are due to: organic or functional alterations, constitutional factors, conditioned reflex, psychodynamic factors, crisis in spiritual values (existential neurosis), and social factors.—R. M. Frumkin.

3322. Rosenfeld, H. An investigation into the psycho-analytic theory of depression. *Int. J. Psycho-Anal.*, 1959 (Mar-Apr), 40, 105-129.—Summarizes the main theoretical writings of psychoanalysts regarding depression. Agreement among the writers exists for some, but not most, aspects of depression.—G. Elias.

3323. Socarides, Charles W. The function of moral masochism: With special reference to the defence processes. *Int. J. Psycho-Anal.*, 1958 (Nov-Dec), 39, 587-597.—Attempts to demonstrate with case histories "how moral masochism arises as the result of a complex interaction between drive, defense, and ego-adaptive functions, not simply as the expression of an id drive, or the product of defense mechanisms, or the result of superego tyranny alone." 28 refs.—G. Elias.

3324. Terruwe, A. A. A. Psychopathic personality and neurosis. New York: P. J. Kenedy & Sons, 1958. 178 p. \$3.50.—"Some knowledge of mental disorder is an urgent necessity for the clergyman." A Dutch psychiatrist discusses these disorders from the point of view of Thomistic (rational) psychology. An analysis of the psychopathic personality, including descriptive cases, followed by suggestions for the guidance of psychopaths, which stress the necessity for intelligent guidance, not influencing the disorder itself. The nature of neurosis and of repression, psychoanalysis and its philosophical errors are compared with Thomistic explanation of particular importance to Catholic clergymen counseling neurotics. Various clinical forms of neuroses are distinguished and pleas made for closer cooperation between the psychiatrist and spiritual director.—L. D. Summers, Jr.

3325. Veit, H. Die Darstellung der Teilretardierung im Traum. [Representation of partial retardation in dreams.] *Z. Psychother. med. Psychol.*, 1958, 8, 189-198.—Partial retardation refers to the partial arrest of emotional development as observed in neurotic patterning. The manifestations are frequently represented in dreams reported during psy-

chotherapy. Through formal analysis of the dreams the progress, standstill, and regression of the patient's development can be evaluated. It is not necessary to deal with the meaning of the individual dream symbols, but interest is focused on the formal quasi-biological trends of the developmental process as such. This procedure may be followed by any therapist, irrespective of his formal commitment to personality theory. Every dynamically oriented therapist will agree that therapy is an attempt at maturation of that part of the patient's personality, which was fixated at an earlier level of development.—E. Schwerin.

3326. Wahler, H. J. (VA Hosp., Knoxville, Ia.) **Hostility and aversion for expressing hostility in neurotics and controls.** *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1959(Sep), 59, 193-198.—"Freud proposed that the superego in neurotics is overly severe in its suppressive effect on socially disapproved impulses. Mowrer contended that . . . the superego is not severe enough. To investigate these proposals, neurotics and control Ss were required to construct and report one sentence each from a series of scrambled words. . . . the findings suggest that . . . aversion for expressing disapproved hostility is . . . approximately equally strong in . . . neurotic and control groups. . . . hostile tendencies are stronger in neurotics than in controls and . . . stronger hostility in neurotics is specifically associated with human content."—G. Frank.

3327. Weiss, Frederick A., Zuger, Bernard; Thompson, Clara; Landman, Louis, & Meerloo, Joost A. M. **Dynamics of hostility: A round table discussion.** *Amer. J. Psychoanal.*, 1959, 19, 4-27.—The main source of hostility is the frustration of quasi-needs. Endowment must be sufficiently good for some identification with significant adults to occur before an adult can develop a neurotic symptom like hostility. Irrational hostility appears when some external influence threatens to make one aware of impulses which at some time threatened one with losing the love of a significant person upon whom one was dependent. Any definition of hostility would be a limitation.—D. Prager.

(See also Abstracts 2333, 2758, 3039)

PSYCHOSOMATICS

3328. Brodsky, B. **Liebstod fantasies in a patient faced with a fatal illness.** *Int. J. Psychoanal.*, 1959(Jan), 40(1), 13-16.—Presents case history of a young woman who, knowing that she had a fatal illness, "attempted to ward off her fear of death with the fantasy of eternal reunion with a dead brother."—G. Elias.

3329. Buck, Carol, & Hobbs, G. E. (U. Western Ontario School Medicine) **The problem of specificity in psychosomatic illness.** *J. psychosom. Res.*, 1959(Jan), 3, 227-233.—A statistical study was made of the frequency of multiple psychosomatic and psychoneurotic disorders in 187 adults observed over a 5-year period. The results do not conform to the hypothesis of single organ or single system specificity. They suggest instead that multiple psychosomatic disorders occur significantly more often than would be expected on the basis of pure coincidence.—W. G. Shipman.

3330. Cohen, S. I., & Silverman, A. J. (Duke U. School Medicine) **Psychophysiological investiga-**

tions of vascular response variability. *J. psychosom. Res.*, 1959(Jan), 3, 185-210.—Experiments on the effects of specific emotional states on the reactions of adrenal output and blood pressure to hypotensive stressors are demonstrated. Projective test measurement of ease in expressing aggression is related to g tolerance in a human centrifuge (N=84). Chronic anxiety level (hippuric acid excretion rate) was related to g (N=12). Post-spin ratings of anxiety and aggression matched g tolerances and adrenal and noradrenal excretions. Altering the affective state of 6 Ss changed their g tolerance. Using the mild, uniform, hypotensive stress of mecholyl injections in a darkened, soundproof room evoked the same relationship between affect ratings and blood pressure changes. 54 refs.—W. G. Shipman.

3331. de Boor, Clemens. (Vossstr. 2, Heidelberg) **Widerstände gegen die psychosomatische Behandlung.** [Resistances to psychosomatic treatment.] *Psyche, Heidel.*, 1958(Dec), 12, 511-520.—Resistances to psychosomatic diagnoses may come from many different directions. Physicians may hesitate to recognize their inability to cure an apparently organic condition; the patient's family may feel that his status has been lowered in becoming a "psycho" case. Lastly, the patient's resistance may be related to the therapist's own limitations in establishing an emotional contact with someone of a very different background.—E. W. Eng.

3332. Garma, Elisabeth. **The predisposing situation to peptic ulcer in children.** *Int. J. Psychoanal.*, 1959(Mar-Apr), 40, 130-133.—The psychoanalytical case history of a 4-year-old child in whom emotional predisposition to peptic ulcer was found.—G. Elias.

3333. Klaber, Max Michael. (Columbia U.) **Manifestations of hostility in neurodermatitis.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959(Jul), 20, 375.—Abstract.

3334. Luminet, D. (Brugmann Hosp., Brussels) **Examen critique des modèles théoriques en recherche psychosomatique.** [Critical examination of theoretical models in psychosomatic research.] *Acta neurol. psychiat. Belg.*, 1959(Apr), 59, 471-489.—There seems to be a disproportion between the amount of theorizing in psychosomatic research and the experimental data in the literature. The theoretical models have been classified into 5 groups: Freudian model and the hysterical conversion, theories of personality and the specificity of conflict (Dunbar), theories of physiological adaptation and the concept of "stress" (Wolff), models from the theories of communication (Ruesch), theories of psychophysiological regression (Grinker). Their inadequacies are discussed. Hypotheses for future research are given.—V. Sanua.

3335. McGovern, G. P., Miller, D. H., & Robertson, E. Elizabeth. **A mental syndrome associated with lung carcinoma.** *AMA Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1959(Mar), 81, 341-347.—2 case reports are given in which "mental symptoms preceded the diagnosis of the growth." The psychiatric syndrome consisted of the following symptoms: depression, intellectual impairment, and alterations in consciousness. The variability and fluctuations of the symptoms suggested the underlying biochemical disorder.—L. A. Pennington.

3336. Mendel, Martin E. (U. Southern California) An investigation of the response to stress of patients hospitalized for anxiety state and peptic ulcer patients. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959(Jul), 20, 382.—Abstract.

3337. Reed, Murray King. (U. Minnesota) The intelligence, social maturity, personal adjustment, physical development, and parent-child relationships of children with congenital heart disease. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959(Jul), 20, 385.—Abstract.

3338. Rees, Linford. (Maudsley Hosp., London, England) The role of emotional and allergic factors in hay fever. *J. psychosom. Res.*, 1959(Jan), 3, 234-241.—50 hay fever patients and 50 controls hospitalized for herniotomy or appendectomy were matched for age and sex and studied physically and psychiatrically. $\frac{2}{3}$ of the hay fever group had the onset before age 25. As a group, they were not more neurotic than the controls. No specific personality type was found, though certain trait ratings were common—very anxious, ambitious, and obsessional. Patients with emotional stress at onset and recurrence were much more neurotic.—W. G. Shipman.

3339. Stokvis, B. Die psychodynamische Wirkung der Konfliktsituation in der psychosomatischen Medizin. [The psychodynamic effect of the conflict situation in psychosomatic medicine.] *Z. Psychother. med. Psychol.*, 1958, 8, 199-203.—"Life conflict" is defined in terms of conflictual conscious strivings in contrast to the concept of conflict used in psychoanalysis. A "life conflict" can precipitate a conflict. To understand the traumatic effect of a conflict situation, the meaning of the conflict for the patient must be understood. A somatoneurosis is also a pathological reaction to a life experience (Speer, Carp-Stokvis). It is difficult to determine why some patients will develop a neurosis as a reaction to conditions under which others will remain healthy. The problems of psychodynamics of the symptom and its fluctuation is discussed. The author considers the neurotic conflict situation as an unspecific stimulus in terms of Selye's stress syndrome, but calls for further studies in this area. 36 refs.—E. Schwerin.

3340. Wisdom, J. O. On a differentiating mechanism of psychosomatic disorder. *Int. J. Psycho-Anal.*, 1959(Mar-Apr), 40, 134-146.—Reviews the writings of Alexander, Wolff, and others regarding the origin of psychosomatic disorders.—G. Elias.

(See also Abstract 3067)

—CLINICAL NEUROLOGY

3341. Chafetz, M. E. The role of psychiatry in the treatment of Parkinson's disease. *Geriatrics*, 1958, 13, 435-440.—Parkinsonian symptoms are intensified by emotional factors of the patient. The most useful treatment combines attention to the neurological as well as psychological conditions. Individual and group psychotherapy are described. Helping the patient to face his needs, fears, and his chronic infirmity can result in gratifying adjustments.—D. T. Herman.

3342. Costello, C. G. (Regina General Hosp., Saskatchewan) Aphasic cerebral palsied children's wrong answers on Raven's "Progressive Matrices." *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1959(Jan), 15, 76-77.—"Ten cere-

bral palsied children showing definite signs of aphasia or related disturbance were matched for age and Matrices score with a control group of ten post-polio children who showed no specific disturbance of intellect." The frequency of occurrence of 1 type of wrong answer is shown graphically for the 2 groups; the postpolio children made this error more frequently than the cerebral palsied children at all ages tested.—L. B. Heathers.

3343. Dusaucy-Bauloye, A., & Sorel, L. (Inst. Neurologie, Louvain) Considérations au sujet de 213 cas d'épilepsie tardive non-tumorale. [Notes on 213 cases of late nontumoral epilepsy.] *Acta neurol. psychiat. Belg.*, 1959(Apr), 59, 448-464.—20% of epileptic occurrences after the age of 40 are tumoral in etiology. Of the nontumoral cases 30% could be traced to some antecedents as a cause of the epilepsy. No definite etiology was detected in the others. However, one may speak of 2 nosological entities in these patients. 1 group showed fits of grand mal without aura nor psychomotor manifestations. The 2nd group presented fits with vegetative or psychomotor components some with grand mal fits. Males are predominant. Alcoholism does not play any part. Prognosis for late forms is good. Barbiturates and hydantoin was effective in the 1st group and hydantoin linked with phenylethylacetylurea for the 2nd.—V. Sanua.

3344. Fisher, Granville C. (U. Miami) Selective and differentially accelerated intellectual dysfunction in specific brain damage. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1958(Oct), 14, 395-398.—It was hypothesized "that mental deterioration is unevenly accelerated in the various intellectual functions; and also that a specific brain disorder is selective as regards those functions which will most quickly succumb to, and those which will withstand the longest, pathological damage to cerebral tissue." To test this the W-B was given 26 paretics and 16 Korsakoff's. The rank order r between subtest means for the 2 groups was .55. Paretics, but not Korsakoff's, showed significant variance in the subtest scores. None of Wechsler's organic signs held for the paretic group.—L. B. Heathers.

3345. Georgiade, Constantin C. Les troubles psycho-pathologiques d'autoconduction de la pensée chez un blessé de guerre avec lésion fronto-pariétale gauche. [Psychopathological difficulties in thought autoconduction in a war casualty with left frontal-parietal lesion.] *Ann. psychol.*, 1958, 58, 401-405.—The patient manifested normal intelligence but inability to hold or pursue thought, a loss of function seen in identical form in purely frontal lobe lesions.—G. Rubin-Rabson.

3346. Helman, Z. Confrontation du Rorschach, corroboré par le dessin, avec l'examen électro-encéphalographique chez un enfant épileptique suivi durant cinq ans. [Comparison of the Rorschach, corroborated by drawing, with the electroencephalographic examination of an epileptic child over a 5-year period.] *Bull. Group. Franc. Rorschach*, 1958(Jun), No. 10, 33-39.—A boy who first manifested epilepsy at age 3 is described. The 1st EEG was made at age 6-1. The 1st EEG accompanied by administration of the Rorschach and having the child make drawings, was made at age 8. There were 4 later pairings of the 2 kinds of examination.

the last reported taking place at age 13-3. The character of the Rorschach responses and the nature of the drawings correlates with the EEG findings, and this relationship is found in the majority of cases that have been similarly studied.—S. S. Marzolf.

3347. Meyer, V. **Cognitive changes following temporal lobectomy for relief of temporal lobe epilepsy.** *AMA Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1959 (Mar), 81, 299-309.—9 tests of intellectual function were administered to 25 patients before surgery and 1 month afterward. 17 were tested again after 1 year. The data indicate that surgery on the non-dominant side does not alter general intelligence and learning ability. The similar operation on the dominant hemisphere does result in the impairment of specific abilities, "leaving general intelligence relatively unimpaired. . . . The most striking deficit manifested by the Ss is that of the auditory verbal learning ability . . . mainly due to disturbances in the auditory modality. This disability may persist for even longer than a year." Neither psychological nor neurological deficits appear clearly related to the extent of the operation. "These findings provide strong support for regional equipotentiality of brain functioning."—L. A. Pennington.

3348. Mullan, Sean, & Penfield, Wilder. **Illusions of comparative interpretation and emotion: Production of epileptic discharge and by electrical stimulation in the temporal cortex.** *AMA Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1959 (Mar), 81, 269-284.—The "psychical illusions" experienced by 70 of a consecutive series of 214 patients undergoing surgical treatment of temporal lobe seizures are discussed. These illusions, identical in type, are elicited either as auras by the oncoming seizures or by electrical stimulation of the temporal lobe of conscious patients. "... visual illusions arise predominately from the temporal cortex of the hemisphere that is minor for handedness. Auditory illusions and those of fear appear to arise in the temporal lobe of either hemisphere." It is suggested that the temporal cortex (other than auditory) is largely devoted to comparative interpretation of present perceptions. It seems to analyze the components of sensation, compares them with previous experience, and by that analysis and comparison, transmits into consciousness their present and immediate significance. Cortical maps are reproduced as illustrative of these and other findings.—L. A. Pennington.

3349. Pechtel, Curtis, & Masserman, Jules H. (Northwestern U. Medical School) **Cerebral localization: Not where but in whom?** *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1959 (Jul), 116, 51-54.—A variety of normal and pathological reactions of 64 cats and 49 monkeys was studied from 30 to 75 months before and after lesions were made in 10 neopaleo and sub-cortical brain areas. These reactions are related to the site of lesion and to preoperative and postoperative treatment and experience.—N. H. Pronko.

3350. Reitan, Ralph M. **Qualitative versus quantitative mental changes following brain damage.** *J. Psychol.*, 1958 (Oct), 46, 339-346.—50 patients with proven brain damage of various types, locations, and extents were studied to ascertain qualitative and quantitative changes in mental ability. Wechsler-Bellevue Scale and Halstead's tests of biological intelligence were administered to them and to

a control group. The results support a conclusion that while brain damaged patients tend to show definite impairment of abilities, their abilities remain essentially the same kind as those of persons without brain damage. This was shown by correlation matrices. The author concedes that the nature of the tests and of the Ss may have accounted for these quantitative rather than qualitative effects.—R. W. Husband.

3351. Shafer, J. N., & Baker, J. D. (West Virginia U.) **Factors related to sound precipitated convulsions.** *Proc. W. Va. Acad. Sci.*, 1957, 29, 95-97.—"100 white and albino rats were tested for susceptibility to sound precipitated convulsion before and after 24 hours of forced wakefulness. No significant difference was found for the effect of wakefulness, whereas the order of testing was significant at the .01 level. The results were discussed with reference to nocigenic theory of sound precipitated convulsions."—O. Strunk, Jr.

3352. Stevens, Janice R. (U. Oregon Medical School) **Emotional activation of the electroencephalogram in patients with convulsive disorders.** *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1959 (Apr), 128, 339-351.—30 epileptic patients and 9 controls were compared in the effect of emotional stress on their electroencephalograms. It was possible "to precipitate previously unobtained epileptiform abnormalities in the electroencephalograms of one-third of a group of patients with convulsive disorders and reduplicate or exaggerate previously demonstrated pathological electroencephalogram changes in another third." Such changes were not found in the control group. 27 refs.—N. H. Pronko.

3353. Van Reeth, P. Ch. (Brugmann Hosp., Brussels) **Un cas d'épilepsie temporelle autoprovoquée et le problème de l'autostimulation cérébrale hédonique.** [A case of temporal epilepsy self-provoked and the problem of hedonic cerebral self-stimulation.] *Acta neurol. psychiat. Belg.*, 1959 (Apr), 59, 490-495.—"Case history of psychomotor epilepsy with temporal focus, in the aura of which an intense happiness is felt followed by memories of early childhood. The patient aroused the fits by smoking quickly a cigarette and inhaling deeply. . . . The psychological and neurophysiological aspects are considered in psychical auras with a reference to recent experiences of electrical autostimulation of the brain and to the disclosure of a cerebral system of hedonistic motivation." 17 refs.—V. Samua.

3354. Weinstein, Sidney; Semmes, Josephine; Ghent, Lila, & Teuber, Hans-Lukas. (New York U.) **Roughness discrimination after penetrating brain injury in man: Analysis according to locus of lesion.** *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1958 (Jun), 51, 269-275.—43 men with unilateral penetrating brain injury and 20 controls were tested for roughness discrimination. There were 4 conditions of testing, each yielding an average error: unilateral-successive for ipsilateral hand, unilateral-successive for contralateral hand, bilateral-successive, and bilateral-simultaneous. In all groups each unilateral condition produced a significantly smaller average error than the bilateral conditions. Average errors obtained under the bilateral-successive condition were significantly smaller than those under the bilateral-simultaneous condition. Permanent deficit in roughness

discrimination was found to occur in man after penetrating brain injury. Degree of deficit was not related simply to locus or severity of injury.—S. C. Ratner.

(See also Abstract 2998)

PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

3355. Alpert, Augusta. Notes on the effect of a birth defect on the pregenital psychosexual development of a boy. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1959 (Jan), 29, 186-191.—A little boy born with a cleft palate and successfully operated on at 22 months was studied. A fixation on the oral level resulted in self-disgust, a compulsion to repeat injury to the mouth, and a tendency to regress in response to increased anxiety. A special educational approach was used, making the regression serve ego progression.—R. E. Perl.

3356. American Academy of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology. Guide for the evaluation of hearing impairment. *J. occup. Med.*, 1959, 1, 167-168.—A guide, adopted by the Committee on Conservation of Hearing, American Academy of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology, was prepared by the Subcommittee on Noise and is a statement of principles based on current medical opinion. It recommends an interim method for the measurement and calculation of hearing impairment regardless of the cause or causes of such impairment. Hearing impairment should be evaluated in terms of ability to hear everyday speech under everyday conditions; hearing level for speech should be estimated from measurements with a pure tone audiometer. Formulas for calculating degree of loss are given. Any method for the evaluation of impairment include an appropriate formula for binaural hearing, based on the hearing levels in each ear tested separately. Reprint from *Rehabilit. Lit.*, 1959, 1(3).

3357. Cottle, William C. (U. Kansas). Special problems of the rehabilitation counselor. *J. counsel. Psychol.*, 1958, 5, 295-299.—It is shown by example how problems are created by the needs of the client, needs of the counselor, and referral resources.—M. M. Reece.

3358. Frisina, D. Robert. (Gallaudet Coll.) Statistical information concerning the deaf and hard of hearing in the United States. *Amer. Ann. Deaf*, 1959 (May), 104, 265-270.—Breakdowns on the 2.5 million hypacusic in the United States are provided for the deaf and for the hard of hearing (both by sex and by age): frequencies and types of educational facilities, distribution of speech and hearing clinics, kinds and distribution of school-aged multiple handicapped.—T. E. Newland.

3359. Haber, William B. (New York U.) Reactions to loss of limb: Physiological and psychological aspects. *Ann. NY Acad. Sci.*, 1958, 74, 14-24.—Responses of 24 unilateral above-elbow amputees (12 right, 12 left) suggest greater stump sensitivity than homologous sound limb parts for light touch, 2-point discrimination, and point localization. Sensitivity seems unaffected by stump skin conditions and seems greater with telescoped phantom limbs than with extended phantoms. Reported phantom limb sensations seem similar regardless of any special amputation or stump conditions. Phantom limbs tele-

scope and parts fade in inverse order to amount of cortical representation. These and other phenomena noted suggest the role of the CNS in phantom limb production. Phantoms seem unrelated to wearing of artificial limbs, but the Rorschach differentiated between wearers of functioning and cosmetic prosthetics.—B. S. Aaronson.

3360. Isaacson, Lee E., & Jacobs, Durand F. (Purdue U.) An interagency, multidiscipline approach to rehabilitation. *J. counsel. Psychol.*, 1958, 5, 300-304.—"The development and rationale for a statewide institute of representatives of all agencies and professional groups concerned with the rehabilitation of the mentally and emotionally handicapped is described." The institute and its related research are suggested as a "pattern for action."—M. M. Reece.

3361. Krider, Mary A. (Wayne State U. School Education) A comparative study of the self-concepts of crippled and non-crippled children. *Rep. Easter Seal Res. Found.*, 1959, 32.—Abstract.

3362. Mandel, Werner M. (Metropolitan State Hosp., Norwalk, Conn.) A psychological concept of corrective therapy in a brain-damaged patient. *J. Ass. Phys. Ment. Rehabil.*, 1959, 13, 5-9, 22.—Corrective therapy (prescribed physical exercise) in the treatment of a 73-year-old male patient who had suffered brain damage. It illustrates the reversal of specific organic, perceptual, and motor deficits without concomitant neurological changes. During the 7-month period of treatment marked changes were observed in the patient's perception of time and space, in his stance and motion, as well as in his behavior and psychiatric impairment. No change was observed in his neurological deficit or his vision or hearing throughout the experimental period. Corrective therapy treatment was judged responsible for the patient's becoming oriented and continent. Once the patient regained ability to stand upright and move about independently, his self-confidence and self-esteem returned. The program of corrective therapy is described. Reprint from *Rehabilit. Lit.*, 1959, 1(3).

3363. Miller, Arthur A., McCauley, John M., Fraser, Constance, & Cubert, Catherine. Psychological factors in adaptation to hearing aids. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1959 (Jan), 29, 121-129.—Case material is presented to illustrate some of the psychological factors related to the problem of adaptation to a hearing aid. Success or failure of adaptation is related to cultural, social, and intrapsychic factors, as well as to mechanical ones.—R. E. Perl.

3364. Ohwaki, Yoshikazu; Tanno, Yuji, & Ohwaki, Mieko. (Tohoku U.) Ohwaki-shiki mōjinyō B-shiki chinō kensa ni tsuite. [Ohwaki Intelligence Test for the blind.] *Psychol. Blind.*, 1958, 5, 1-13.—Kohs' block design test was adopted for the blind. Instead of colors, different kinds of cloth were pasted on the blocks. IQs of 345 total blind children ranging from 8 to 20 years of age bimodally distributed between 25 and 164. Correlations of the IQ and various achievement tests were as follows: .552 with arithmetic, .518 with drawing and handicrafts, and .466 with Japanese. The test-retest reliability at 2½ month intervals was .85. The Ohwaki Intelligence Test is useful for the measurement of intelligence in the blind.—S. Ohwaki.

3365. Pockrass, Jack. Selective placement in hiring the handicapped. *Publ. personnel Rev.*, 1959 (Mar), 20, 25-32.—Handicapped workers can be assets to the employer. They have better attendance and safety records than fellow employees, and are equally or more productive. The technique of selective placement emphasizes seeing the handicapped wholly and assessing all his abilities instead of focusing on his handicap and overlooking potentialities.—*M. Brown.*

3366. Rudd, J. L., & Feingold, S. Norman. A work adjustment center in vocational rehabilitation. *Arch. phys. Med. Rehabil.*, 1959 (Jan), 40, 29-34.—Patients with severe emotional problems, physical handicaps, limited intelligence, and other handicaps spend up to 9 months working in a program designed to condition the patient to be able to work. Personnel, personnel roles, selection, training, evaluation, and placement procedures are described.—*C. L. Winder.*

3367. Shipley, Thorne. (London, England) Problems of corticogenic vision: A false hope for the blind. *Amer. J. Ophthalm.*, 1959 (Mar), 47 (3), 358-363.—Electrical stimulation of the temporal cortex can produce only hallucinatory or memory impressions and although corticogenic phosphenes can be perceived they offer at present no effective method of giving sight to the blind. 18 refs.—*D. Shaad.*

3368. Wright, George Nelson. (Purdue U.) An investigation of problems presented by physically handicapped adults. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959 (Jul), 20, 371.—Abstract.

(See also Abstracts 2408, 2570, 2721, 3179, 3285)

EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY

3369. Briggs, L. J. Teaching machines, education, and job skills. *Psychol. Rep.*, 1959, 5, 210.—The implications of "the recent upsurge of interest in automated instruction" for methods of teaching and for industrial design of apparatus are discussed.—*C. H. Ammons.*

3370. Cogan, Morris L. (Harvard U.) The behavior of teachers and the productive behavior of their pupils: I. "Perception" analysis. *J. exp. Educ.*, 1958 (Dec), 27, 89-105.—The relationships between certain specific, observable behaviors of teachers and the amounts of required work and class-related self-initiated work performed by their pupils was investigated. A questionnaire completed by the students provided the work scores. The pupils' perception of the teacher was utilized, and the teachers' estimates of their pupils' work was significantly related to the pupils' estimate of their own work. The pupils' rating of teachers was not consistently related to the ratings by the principals. The relationship of the pupils' perception of the teacher to the work scores of the pupils was not significant for the preclusive behaviors, but was significant for the inclusive and conjunctive behaviors. 36-item bibliog.—*E. F. Gardner.*

3371. Cogan, Morris L. (Harvard U.) The behavior of teachers and the productive behavior of their pupils: II. "Trait" analysis. *J. exp. Educ.*,

1958 (Dec), 27, 107-124.—(see 34: 3370) Attempts to appraise the competence of teachers by examining observable teacher and pupil behaviors yielded 3 independent measures called inclusive, preclusive, and conjunctive. Inclusive and preclusive relate to the teacher's tendency to take the pupils' feelings and goals into account while conjunctive behaviors relate to classroom procedures. The 2 dependent variables (measurement of the pupil's productivity) were the amount of required work, and the amount of class-related self-initiated work performed by the pupils. The data were collected with a questionnaire called the "Pupil Survey." The sample included 33 teachers, 5 principals, and 987 8th grade pupils in 5 departmentalized junior high schools. The 5 scales were reported as capable of differentiating sharply among groups of teachers and that the teachers' "inclusiveness" is an observable and measurable trait which is related to the amounts of pupils' required and self-initiated work scores.—*E. F. Gardner.*

3372. Duke, Ralph L., & Hindsman, Edwin. Educational utilization of human talent: Note on a research project. *Psychol. Rep.*, 1959, 5, 252.—The Human Talent Research Project at the University of Texas was initiated in the fall of 1957 as a valid basis for decisions about curricular offerings and innovations of teaching methods and techniques designed to stimulate pupils to utilize their talents more completely. The objectives and scope of the project are briefly described.—*C. H. Ammons.*

3373. Ficatier, Marc-Etienne. La vie dans une université américaine. [Life in an American university.] *Rev. Psychol. Peuples*, 1958, 13, 400-421.—Based primarily on experience at Washington University in St. Louis, the analysis of American colleges and student life covers attitudes and motivations of students, curricular and extra-curricular activities, and general administration. Conclusions are: that there is insufficient time devoted to studies, and the student never completely makes up for the educational deficiencies encountered in secondary schools; that the American college does prepare the student for the American way of life because there is such a strong parallel between types and varieties of activities in college and out.—*R. O. Peterson.*

3374. Frazier, Alexander. (Ohio State U.) Talent and the school environment. *Elem. sch. J.*, 1959 (Nov), 60, 88-92.—"... for many children the full development of talent may be possible only when the school provides a much richer school environment than is now generally available." Lines of approach to the development of enriched educational practices are discussed.—*J. Z. Elias.*

3375. Fry, Edward B., Bryan, Glenn L., & Rigney, Joseph W. Teaching machines: An annotated bibliography. *USN Personnel Train. Br. tech. res. Rep.*, 1959, No. 28. v, 106 p.—An exhaustive compilation of publications about teaching machines as of September 1959. The bibliography is divided into 3 sections: an introduction which summarizes certain features of the references, the main body of annotated references, and a catalogue of commercially developed teaching machines. The annotations are descriptive and nonevaluative in style. The references include discussions of programming, developmental and descriptive studies, training experiments,

field surveys, and theoretical discussions.—*USN ONR*.

(See also Abstracts 2905, 3142)

SCHOOL LEARNING

3376. **Armstrong, Robert D.** (U. Alberta) **Reading success and personal growth.** *Reading Teach.*, 1958 (Oct), 12, 19-23.—Preliminary study of 200 advanced readers at the 2nd grade level in an experimental promotion plan indicates that: low reading gain coincides with "a higher incidence of parental dissatisfaction with what the school is doing," discouragement with reading, and pupil unhappiness in school; because of interference of personal adjustment factors, reading level and capacity cannot be the only criteria for grouping.—*C. R. Wurtz*.

3377. **Clymer, Theodore.** (U. Minnesota) **The real frontier in reading research.** *Reading Teach.*, 1958 (Dec), 12, 92-97.—The problems of teachers in applying research in reading to classroom procedures: "(1) lack of knowledge of research findings, (2) lack of knowledge of how to put these findings into practice, (3) lack of administrative and/or community support for changes in the reading program, and (4) lack of proper teaching conditions which enable the teacher to do his best work." Collections of research findings are noted. Application of research findings to the classroom require: interpretation to meet needs of the group, developing procedures to implement the findings, beginning modestly, and careful evaluation.—*C. R. Wurtz*.

3378. **Dunlap, Katherine W.** (Wayne State U.) **Some observations on acute difficulties at the college level.** *Ment. Hyg.*, NY, 1959 (Apr), 43, 237-243.—3 cases illustrate difficulties in learning at the college level associated with serious emotional disturbances. Prolonged exploratory studies or intensive therapy are not practicable, but a more limited program may be therapeutically helpful.—*M. A. Seidenfeld*.

3379. **Dunn, Lloyd M.** (George Peabody Coll. Teachers, Nashville, Tenn.) **The slow learner: An overview.** *J. Nat. Educ. Ass.*, 1959, 48(7), 19-21.—Difficulties which slow learners experiences in schools may result from the fact that educators have set unrealistic academic goals for them. Many present day procedures are based on philosophy and tradition, rather than on scientific evidence. Thus schools know how to do a better job than is currently being done with slow learners. In order to delineate the educational needs of this group of pupils, the characteristics of slow learners are spelled out in terms of intelligence test score, mental age growth curves, thought processes, social behavior, and out of school adjustment.—*R. A. Hagin*.

3380. **Hertzman, J.** (Cincinnati Public Schools) **Dynamic group experiences for teachers and students in the classroom.** *Int. J. group Psychother.*, 1959 (Jan), 9, 99-109.—Group methods of helping teachers explore their own self-concepts and personal problems as an aid to more effective teacher-pupil relationships and teaching techniques has been conducted for the past 15 years in the Cincinnati school system.—*D. Raylesberg*.

3381. **Kawai, Hayao; Kuraishi, Seiichi, & Umemoto, Takao.** (Kyoto U.) **Kaku kyōka kyōikuhō**

ni kansuru kyōiku shinrigakuteki kenkyū: II. Rorschach Test ni yoru suugaku futokui seito no seikaku bunseki. [Psychological studies on learning of school subjects: II. The Rorschach analysis on personality of pupils having no aptitude for mathematics.] *Jap. J. educ. Psychol.*, 1959 (Jan), 6, 168-174, 203-204.—(see 34: 3384) From the results of the achievement test, 30 9th grade children who showed a great discrepancy between mathematics and language were selected. 16 of them were better in mathematics (Group m), and the rest of them were better in language (Group l). In the Rorschach test, the most frequent responses for Group l were form determined and common; whereas for Group m, color or shade determined and imaginative. There are qualitative differences in the thought processes between the 2 groups. English abstract.—*S. Ohwaki*.

3382. **Kirk, Samuel A.** (Inst. Research Exceptional Child, Urbana, Ill.) **Remedial work in the elementary school.** *J. Nat. Educ. Ass.*, 1959, 48(7), 24-25.—3 objectives need to be considered in the teaching of slow learners: prevention of behavior problems, compensation for cultural deprivation, and prevention and correction of reading disabilities. It has been said that problem behavior is caused by a discrepancy between the capacity to behave and the requirements of the environment. Slow learners, faced with school tasks they cannot handle, may develop behavior problems. It is easy to recognize this discrepancy, but hard to remedy it, since "success experiences" are difficult to locate for the slow learner. The author's research on the effect of cultural factors on mental retardation causes him to emphasize the need for the school to compensate for deprivation in this area. An illustration of educational profiles which define areas of deficit in order that appropriate remedial steps can be taken is given.—*R. A. Hagin*.

3383. **Kunst, Mary S.** **Learning disabilities: Their dynamics and treatment.** *Soc. Wk.*, 1959 (Jan), 4(1), 95-101.—Types of emotional disturbances that cause inability to learn in school children, with special emphasis on reading disabilities.—*G. Elias*.

3384. **Kuraishi, Seiichi; Umemoto, Takao; Yasuhara, Hiroshi; Okuno, Shigeo; Murakawa, Noriko; Momona, Moriyuki, & Soeda, Nobuko.** (Kyoto U.) **Kaku kyōka kyōikuhō ni kansuru kyōiku shinrigakuteki kenkyū: I. Sūgaku gakuryoku to chinō inshi no kankai ni kansuru hattat-suteki kenkyū.** [Psychological studies on learning of school subjects: I. The developmental study on the relations between achievement in arithmetic and the intelligence factor.] *Jap. J. educ. Psychol.*, 1959 (Jan), 6, 159-167, 203.—Ss were 492 children in grades 4, 6, 7, 9, and 11. Arithmetic achievement test scores and intelligence test scores were correlated. Changes in r's with age suggested that "arithmetic or mathematics properly shows its characteristic at higher grades, and that it depends more upon the verbal factor of intelligence in lower grades." English abstract.—*S. Ohwaki*.

3385. **Phillips, Beeman N., & DeVault, Marion Vere.** **Psychology.** Austin, Tex.: Steck, 1959. 48 p. \$1.75.—A school reader for Grades 5 or 6. The several chapters treat of: "What Psychology is About," "Likenesses and Differences," "Inherited and Learned Characteristics," "Our Senses," "How We

Learn," "Emotions," "Improving Personality," "Groups." Many questions and drawings accompany the text. Emphasis is upon helping children understand other children and themselves.—*H. B. English.*

3386. Štefanovič, J., & Rosina, J. (Eds.) *Psychológia*. [Psychology.] Bratislava, Czechoslovakia: Slovenské Pedagogické Nakladateľstvo, 1957. 243 p.—A "textbook for schools training teachers for elementary (national) schools." It is a cooperative enterprise and the list of co-authors reads like "who is who in Slovak psychology": Oskar Blaškovič, Martin Jurčo, Anton Jurovský, Karol Kattoš, Jozef Koščo, Julius Krňan, Tomáš Pardel, Alois Řiha, František Singule. Psychological phenomena are classified into psychic processes (cognition, emotion, volition) and personality characteristics (interests, abilities, temperament, etc.). The concept of quantifications in psychology is scrupulously avoided. Historical introduction is brief. The developments in the "West," from Wundt to 1957, are characterized in a paragraph of 12 lines, entitled "Misuse of psychology in the capitalist society."—*J. Brožek.*

3387. Wagenheim, Lillian. *Learning problems associated with childhood diseases contracted at age two*. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1959 (Jan), 29, 102-109.—The school records of 2 groups of 674 and 1016 children were studied to show the relationship between retardation in reading and contraction of measles before the age of 3 years. This relationship was found to exist for boys but not for girls and includes other diseases of similar pathology. No significant relationship exists between early contraction of these diseases and level of intelligence. Boys who are retarded in reading or in arithmetic but not in both have the greatest history of contraction of the diseases at this early age.—*R. E. Perl.*

3388. Wilcox, Glenn W. (Boston U. Junior Coll.) *Basic study skills*. Boston, Mass.: Allyn & Bacon, 1958. viii, 185 p. \$3.35.—Six units are discussed and illustrated: self-analysis, vocabulary, efficient reading, basic writing skills, effective study, critical analysis.—*G. F. Wooster.*

(See also Abstract 2713)

INTERESTS, ATTITUDES, & HABITS

3389. Chang, Siao-sung; Hsiao, Shih-lang; Wu, Chin-usueh, & Chang, Sophia. (National Taiwan U.) [A study of the interests of the 1957 freshmen class of National Taiwan University.] *Acta Psychol. Taiwanica*, 1958 (Nov), No. 1, 85-98.—All freshmen were given the Specific Interest Inventory by Paul P. Brainard and Frances G. Stewart translated into Chinese and revised to adapt to Chinese cultural conditions. Interest patterns differ significantly among students of the 6 colleges. English summary.—*C. E. Tuthill.*

3390. Charlton, K., Stewart, W. A. C., & Paffard, M. K. (U. College North Staffordshire) *Students' attitudes to courses in departments of education in universities*. *Brit. J. educ. Psychol.*, 1958 (Nov), 28, 243-252.—Students taking a program of education courses concurrently with their degree studies were compared with those in a postgraduate program in education. The development of the attitude scales used, and the initial results are presented. 2 scales, combining Thurstone and Likert techniques,

were constructed. On the "General Scale," initially both "concurrent" and "post-graduate" groups showed strongly favorable attitudes toward the education courses, and the means were not significantly different. At the close of the session, the overall favorable attitude of the "post-graduate" group was maintained, although changes did occur in respect to some specific items. End of session data are not yet available for the "concurrent" group. The "Course-as-a-whole Scale" designed for the "concurrent" group at the completion of its program has not yet been administered on a broad basis.—*R. C. Strassburger.*

3391. Coan, Richard W., & Cattell, Raymond B. (U. Arizona) *Reproducible personality factors in middle childhood*. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1958 (Oct), 14, 339-345.—A 200-item questionnaire was administered to 181 first- and second-grade children. Two overlapping factor analyses, utilizing responses to 172 of the items, yielded 18 obliquely rotated factors. . . . These factors were compared with 18 factors obtained in a prior independent study. [see 33: 3310] Eleven factors from either study were found to correspond reasonably well with 11 factors in the other study. Examination of the apparently stable factors reveals trends related to each of the following factors known from studies of older subjects: A, D, E, G, H, I, K, O, and Q₄.—*L. B. Heathers.*

3392. Collier, Mary J., & Gaier, Eugene L. (Louisiana State U.) *Preferred childhood stories of college women*. *Amer. Imago*, 1958, 15, 401-409.—184 college women were asked to summarize and describe appealing features of their favorite childhood story. 60% chose fairy stories, the most popular of which were Cinderella and Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs. 27% chose fiction, such as Heidi, Little Women, and The Bobsey Twins. 5% most frequently selected fairy tales encountered at or before 6 years of age, with "evil mother figures, benign but active males and persecuted passive young women." Relationships to some developmental stage characteristics were noted.—*W. A. Varvel.*

3393. Ehrmann, Winston. (Colorado State U.) *Premarital dating behavior*. New York: Henry Holt, 1959. xvii, 316 p. \$6.00.—Premarital heterosexual activities of over 1000 college students enrolled in a large university between 1946 and 1953. The factual survey deals with varying degrees of dating behavior, the individual's control of his behavior, behavioral patterns as related to individual characteristics, and present day standards, ideas of love, and sex codes.—*H. B. English.*

3394. Ex, J., Hetteema, P. J. *Een metrisch onderzoek naar de hoogte waarop studenten van een zelfde universiteit maar van verschillende studierichting elkander waarderen*. [A metric investigation of the level on which students of the same university but from different fields of study evaluate each other.] *Ned. Tijdschr. Psychol.*, 1959, 14, 45-57.—Students from 7 different fields were asked to evaluate these fields in terms of general informative knowledge and sociability. The various technical sociopsychological implications of the findings are discussed.—*R. H. Howwink.*

3395. Franklin, R. D., Maier, M. H., & Remmers, H. H. *Youth looks at education*. Lafayette, Ind.: Purdue Univ., 1959, 28 p. \$1.00.—High school students feel some things are so important that all

students should be required to know them, but what these requirements ought to be is uncertain. They favor a curriculum which promotes physical, social, and emotional development and indicate that these are more important than intellectual development. Students of today think more students cheat than did students 11 years ago. The number who think cheating is very wrong has dropped markedly in the last 6 years. Cheating is attributed to too much emphasis on test grades by teachers but the number who think it is a result of parental pressures has increased during the last 10 years. Students do not favor a return to fundamentals but express a need for variety in education.—E. M. Bower.

3396. Haire, Mason, & Morrison, Florence. (U. California) School children's perceptions of labor and management. *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1957 (Nov), 46, 179-197.—Results of a battery of projective and attitude tests plus a socioeconomic scale administered to 755 school children indicate that "the lower socioeconomic groups tend to be much more strongly pro-labor, to show more undifferentiated approval of . . . workers . . . to agree with them on issues, and to identify with them." Moreover, "as the groups get older [i.e., from about 12 to 16] both groups [i.e., low and high socioeconomic families] move in the direction of a pro-labor attitude."—J. C. Franklin.

3397. Hoshino, Kikuzo. (Hokkaido Gakugei U.) Biteki jōsō ni kansuru hattatsuteki kenkyū. [A study of the development of aesthetic sentiments.] *Jap. J. educ. Psychol.*, 1958 (Jul), 6, 14-20, 62.—A sentence completion test was administered to 603 students ranging from Grade 7 to college. The task was to fill blanks with many adjectives relevant to the described scenes. The responses improved in quantity and quality with increasing age. No sex difference was found in overall score. English summary.—S. Ohwaki.

3398. Jackson, Joyce. Guide to winning friends and popularity. Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall, 1958. ix, 173 p. \$3.95.—This book is addressed to teenagers at the precollege level. It points out the practical difficulties in behavior resulting from unsettled conflicts, and suggests ways of learning to solve them, or live with them if they cannot be resolved. The suggestions presented are sound and practical. It contains material that is reliable in terms that are understandable to a selected group of readers.—E. L. Stogdill.

3399. Johnson, Edward E. (Southern U.) Student ratings of popularity and scholastic ability of their peers and actual scholastic performances of those peers. *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1958 (Feb), 47, 127-132.—In this correlational study of popularity and academic performance ratings among 58 students in a training methods and an educational psychology class showed "a high positive relationship between how well a student is liked and how highly that student is rated on scholastic performance by his peers." Moreover, "there is a high positive relationship between how a student is rated on scholastic performance by his peers and how well that student actually performs scholastically."—J. C. Franklin.

3400. Kerrick, Jean S. News pictures, captions and the point of resolution. *Journalism Quart.*, 1959, 36, 183-188.—"Two groups of 50 college women

were used to explore further the effect of combining pictures and captions. Five ordinary news photos were used, each paired with a positive and a negative caption. Groups were asked to rate (on the semantic differential) the pictures alone, the captions alone, then the picture-caption combinations. Each group saw only one caption for each picture. In general, the picture-caption combinations were different in meaning from either the pictures alone or the captions alone."—D. E. Meister.

3401. Kosa, John; Rachiele, Leo D., & Schommer, Cyril O. Psychological characteristics of ethnic groups in a college population. *J. Psychol.*, 1958 (Oct), 46, 265-275.—549 college students—white, native-born, Catholic, under 30—were studied by means of a psychological self-evaluation, the MMPI, 1 aptitude, and 7 achievement tests. Results were classified according to ethnic origin, subdivided into old stock (English, Irish, German, Dutch) and new (Italian, French, Spanish, Polish, etc.) groups. A combination of performance results was devised. With males ethnic differences did exist, on aptitude and achievement tests as well as within the general scheme of interpretation. Differences were not significant with females, however.—R. W. Husband.

3402. Landgraf, L., Tebbe, F., Baty, C., & Ammons, R. B. Student response to a college course offering much-greater-than-usual opportunity for individualized initiative and learning. *Proc. Mont. Acad. Sci.*, 1958, 18, 71-74.—3 students in introductory psychology took the course emphasizing an independent attack on psychological research problems for credit. 27 of the nonparticipants were interviewed to determine their attitudes toward the course. Most of them responded to the course as a valuable but personally threatening opportunity and developed effective rationalizations for not taking advantage of it. Most felt that they would be unable to devote enough time and work to it, that they were lacking in intellectual or creative ability, or that the course would interfere with required courses or with their typical conventional student activities.—C. H. Ammons.

3403. Luft, Joseph. (San Francisco State Coll.) Monetary value and the perception of persons. *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1957 (Nov), 46, 245-251.—University students filled out personality questionnaires for an imaginary rich man and for an imaginary poor man with the results showing that the "rich man was seen as relatively healthy, happy, and well-adjusted, while the . . . poor man was seen as maladjusted and unhappy." It was found that students' perception of the rich man was, in fact, close to the actual self-ratings of a sample of 26 low income men. Moreover, "the more ethnocentric the subject, the more he tended to downgrade the personalities of the rich man and the poor man, but particularly the rich man. . . . The data tend to support the idea that in our society, personality has a price associated with it."—J. C. Franklin.

3404. Maier, Joseph, & Spinrad, William. Religiöse Überzeugungen und religiöse Verhaltensweisen. [Religious convictions and religious patterns of behavior.] *Kol. Z. Soziol. Soz.-psychol.*, 1958, 10, 439-445.—A comparative study of the religious convictions and behavior of about 150 Jew-

ish, Catholic, and Protestant American college students.—R. M. Frumkin.

3405. Maney, Ann C. (U. North Carolina) The authoritarianism dimension in student evaluations of faculty. *J. educ. Sociol.*, 1959 (Jan), 32, 226-231.—An analysis of 157 returned questionnaires from a single department in a large southern women's college.—S. M. Amatora.

3406. Mecherikoff, Michael, & Horton, David L. (Westmont Coll.) Preferences for letters of the alphabet. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1959 (Apr), 43, 114-116.—"To determine whether or not consistent preferences for letters of the alphabet exist in the populations, and to identify pairs of letters which have equal preference value, seven letters were presented pairwise in all possible combinations to 182 students (138 males, 44 females) at the University of Minnesota. Only seven letters were used in order to reduce the Ss' task, these seven being chosen on the basis of two preliminary studies as having the least likelihood of being different from each other in appeal. By lowering the significance level of the statistical test, a few pairs can be found for which the probability is high that they are nearly equal. The following pairs showed a preference for the letter listed first at the 1% level: SK, SG, SP, ST, GK."—J. W. Russell.

3407. Mehling, Reuben. Attitude changing effect of pews and photo combinations. *Journalism Quart.*, 1959, 36, 189-198.—Using the semantic differential technique, a comparison was made of students' ratings of 4 sources and 4 concepts before and after exposure to a simulated news communication "in which the source made some assertion regarding the concept." Pre- and posttest changes were maximal where "a positive assertion associates two oppositely-evaluated objects of judgment [or] a negative assertion associates two similarly-evaluated objects of judgment."—D. E. Meister.

3408. Nordland, Eva. Barn og tegneserielesning. [Children and the reading of serial cartoons.] *Pedag. Forsk., Nord.*, 1957, No. 4, 175-195.—1st in a series of reports on the relationship between the child's reading of serial comics and his interests, behavior, and performance. 2 groups of Norwegian children, 24 girls and 29 boys, were intensively studied over a 2-year period (Grades 4 and 5). In this initial report, 2 propositions are dealt with: that most children read comics, and that the reading of comics detracts from the reading of books. The 1st of these was substantiated. As for the 2nd, it was found that children who read a large number of comics generally also read the most books, although there was a subgroup that read many comics but few books. A general increase in book-reading from Grades 4-5, particularly in the children who read few comics, was noted. English summary.—L. Goldberger.

3409. Nordland, Eva. Barn og serielesning. II. [Children and serial-reading. II.] *Pedag. Forsk., Nord.*, 1958, No. 4, 159-178.—(see 34: 3408) 2nd in a series of reports on the effect of serial comics reading in 2 groups of Norwegian children, 24 girls and 29 boys, Grades 4 and 5. The children were divided into "moderate" and "heavy" readers of comics, and tested on intelligence, vocabulary, silent reading, and concentration. The heavy readers among the girls were found to do less well than the moderate

readers on all these tests. This was not the case among the boys. On a test of imagination, both boys and girls classified as moderate readers were superior to the heavy readers. English summary.—L. Goldberger.

3410. Okaji, Ichiro. (Hokkaido Gakuhei U.) Seinen no seikatsu ni taisuru taido no tokushitsu ni kansuru kenkyū. [Studies on characteristics of adolescents' attitudes toward life.] *Jap. J. educ. Psychol.*, 1958 (Jul), 6, 7-13, 61-62.—An attitude scale was administered to 157 college students and 58 adults, data of which were factor analyzed. These 2 groups revealed similar attitudes. Half of the adolescents then participated in a small group discussion on how to live in this modern society. This proved effective in changing the adolescents' attitudes. Concluded that adolescents' attitudes are indefinite and changeable. English summary.—S. Ohwaki.

3411. Peterson, Donald R., & Cattell, Raymond B. (U. Illinois) Personality factors in nursery school children as derived from parent ratings. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1958 (Oct), 14, 346-355.—"Eighty children in a metropolitan university nursery school were rated by their parents in respect to 43 variables. Reports of teachers were obtained for an additional variable and the entire set intercorrelated. Fourteen factors were extracted, and after an initial orthogonal solution had been reached through use of the quartimax routine . . . two independent series of rotations to oblique simple structure were carried out. One of these entailed knowledge of item content . . . the other was 'blind' throughout. The factors reported represent the best single solution to emerge from both kinds of rotational procedure. Factors were compared . . . with those isolated in earlier investigations, and were matched statistically with the factors reported in a previous study [see 34: 2750] of parent ratings on six- and seven-year-old children. . . . Seven factors (G, K, O, I, H, C, and A) could be recognized with reasonable clarity and bore a statistically demonstrated resemblance to similarly identified factors in the study of six- and seven-year-olds. Five others (D, E, M, L, and a putative 'oldest child' factor . . .) presented a variety of interpretative problems. . . . In two cases (F and J), it was suggested that interpretations given in the report on six- and seven-year-olds be reconsidered."—L. B. Heathers.

3412. Rosenberg, B. G., & Zimet, Carl N. (Bowling Green State U.) Authoritarianism and aesthetic choice. *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1957 (Nov), 46, 293-297.—Scores on the California Public Opinion Scale and the Welsh Figure Preference Tests were correlated for 3 small student groups. The hypothesis "that the authoritarian individual would show preference for the regular, familiar, balanced, two dimensional designs" is supported in "that those people who show sensitivity to and acceptance of the perceptions of deviant forms are those who show the least authoritarian trends, while the authoritarian characteristically chooses the familiar and commonplace designs."—J. C. Franklin.

3413. Shaw, Merville C., & Grubb, James. (Chico State Coll.) Hostility and able high school underachievers. *J. counsel. Psychol.*, 1958, 5, 263-266.—"This study indicated that bright male under-

achievers scored significantly higher on three hostility scales than did a correspondingly bright group of male achievers.—*M. M. Reece.*

3414. Smith, Herbert A., & Penny, Lawrence L. (U. Kansas) **A practical means of determining pupil socio-economic status.** *Peabody J. Educ.*, 1959, 36, 204-213.—A Socio-Economic Inventory of Family Welfare of 45 items selected from an original 100 items after 2 years of pretrial, item analysis, scoring weights, reliability, and validity determinations.—*S. M. Amatora.*

3415. Woods, R. C. (Marshall Coll.) **Factors affecting cheating and their control.** *Proc. W. Va. Acad. Sci.*, 1957, 29, 79-82.—129 junior high school students were studied using school records; a questionnaire on home environment, personal habits, and attitudes; an analysis of the amount of cheating done on selected tests; and an anonymous questionnaire bearing directly upon the student's action and attitudes toward the subject of cheating. "Results were not conclusive in indicating types or differences in personality or achievement between cheating and non-cheating students. . . . There is no definite type of personality or environmental factor that predisposes a student to cheating in school work. . . . Most students . . . evinced a satisfactory attitude toward what constituted cheating. . . . A large amount of cheating occurs where students are ignorant of or indifferent to the immediate and ultimate consequences of such acts." Classroom education helps reduce cheating but the result is slight. The best solution lies in preventive measures, such as controlling conditions of work, knowledge of the consequences of cheating, and nature and degree of school work.—*O. Strunk, Jr.*

3416. Worchel, Philip. (U. Texas) **Personality factors in the readiness to express aggression.** *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1958 (Oct), 14, 355-359.—College students, 104 in elementary educational psychology classes, were given a frustrating "intelligence test," then asked to rate the examiner's test administration and instructors in general and to fill out an inventory which provided a measure of self-ideal self-discrepancy (SI). Half the S's did the 1st rating anonymously, all did the 2nd rating anonymously. Ss were instructed to leave all blanks, those signed and unsigned, together on their desks. Hostility was greater on the examiner rating when ratings were unsigned (1% level) and when SI was low (5% level). There was no evidence to support displacement of aggression towards teachers in this or an additional study. It is suggested that displacement may occur only when the object of displacement is also perceived as frustrating.—*L. B. Heathers.*

(See also Abstracts 2763, 2879, 3126)

SPECIAL EDUCATION

3417. French, Joseph L. (U. Nebraska) **Reactions of gifted elementary pupils.** *Gifted child Quart.*, 1958, 2, 69-70.—Pupil appraisals of a 6-week summer school enrichment program are presented. 20 gifted 5th graders participated. Student comments tended to be favorable.—*N. M. Chansky.*

3418. Goetzinger, C. F., & Rousey, C. L. (U. Kansas Medical Center) **Educational achievement of deaf children.** *Amer. Ann. Deaf*, 1959 (Mar),

104, 221-231.—The performances of 101 residential deaf students, aged 14 through 21, on: the WAIS; the vocabulary section of the (presumably revised) Binet Intelligence Scale; and the paragraph meaning, vocabulary, arithmetic reasoning, and arithmetic computation parts of an (unnamed) achievement test were compared for the congenitally deaf, those acquiring deafness not later than age 3, different kinds of adventitiously deaf, and children with and without deaf parents. The inference is drawn that maximal educational expectations for the deaf under presumably favorable learning conditions may be considerably below those for the hearing. 24 refs.—*T. E. Newland.*

3419. Malmquist, Eve. (U. Stockholm) **What's happening in reading in Sweden? Part II. Reading Teach.**, 1958 (Dec), 12, 98-102.—The medical diagnosis of "congenital word blindness" has recently been challenged by educators and psychologists in Sweden. Research is hampered by inadequate group tests at all levels. Normal children over 1 sigma below group mean are considered reading disabilities. The research procedure and areas of research needed are discussed.—*C. R. Wurtz.*

3420. Miyoshi, Minoru, & Koura, Ichiro. (Hiroshima U.) **Kaku kyōka kyōikuhō ni kansuru kyōiku shinrigakuteki kenkyū: III. Kokugoka ni okeru gakugyō fushinji. Tokuni dokukaiyoku ni tsuite.** [Psychological studies on learning of school subjects: III. Children of inferior ability in learning the Japanese language.] *Jap. J. educ. Psychol.*, 1959 (Jan), 6, 175-185, 204.—(see 34: 3381) 1080 Ss ranging from 1st to 9th grades were tested. They were the upper 10 and lower 10 pupils in Japanese language achievement in their classes. The tests included questions on sentence structure, grammatical function of words, identification of the subject, etc. The difference in scores between higher and lower groups increased with the school year. Difficulty in understanding sentences is due to difficulty in the basic knowledge of functions of words. English abstract.—*S. Ohwaki.*

3421. Psychosynthesis Research Foundation. **The education of gifted and super-gifted children.** Greenville, Del.: Author, 1959. 12 p.—A type of "Educational Centre" is proposed for "super-gifted" children and its general characteristics are described briefly.—*T. E. Newland.*

3422. Walter, Jean. (New South Wales School for the Deaf, Australia) **Some further observations on the written sentence construction of profoundly deaf children.** *Amer. Ann. Deaf*, 1959 (May), 104, 282-285.—On the basis of the earlier study (see 30: 1600), the composition test was administered to 58 comparable children in 3 Australian and 4 English schools, all under CA 12-11 and profoundly deaf from birth. Sentence structure ranged from compound sentences to simple sentences; some in this group employed only nouns and articles (without verbs). Possible reasons why "there were parts of speech and types of constructions used in the present compositions that were not used in . . . the previous investigation" are mentioned: changes of staff, of curriculum, of teaching method, or of the children themselves. No data on intelligence test results, on age of commencing school, or on length of time in school were reported.—*T. E. Newland.*

EDUCATIONAL GUIDANCE

3423. Demaret, J. Pour une meilleure répartition des candidats aux Centres d'Apprentissage de l'Académie de Paris. [Toward a better distribution of candidates for the vocational schools of the Academy of Paris.] *BINOP*, 1959 (Mar-Apr), 15, 101-104.—Tests and other methods used in working out plans for preventing overcrowding in some centers while others have vacancies are described.—F. M. Douglass.

3424. Drasgow, James, & McKenzie, James. (U. Buffalo) College transcripts, graduation and the MMPI. *J. counsel. Psychol.*, 1958, 5, 196-199.—Lines of communication established between educational or vocational measures like college transcripts and personality measures such as MMPI's may contribute to the client-clinician-counselor community.—M. M. Reece.

3425. Gilbert, Ruth. (Columbia U.) Functions of the consultant. *Teach. Coll. Rec.*, 1960 (Jan), 61, 177-187.—An analysis based on reading and observation. 14 refs.—H. K. Moore.

3426. Grempel, Franz. Psychotherapie in der Schulklasse. [Psychotherapy in the classroom.] *Jb. Psychol. Psychother.*, 1958, 5, 231-242.—Behavior problems in the classroom can be approached either as disciplinary matters or as adjustment problems. A teacher trained in psychotherapy can apply his knowledge and skill advantageously, not only to the "problem children," but to the benefit of the whole class. The thesis is illustrated with summaries of 3 cases. Psychoanalytic interpretation expanded through some principles of developmental psychology is applied in dealing with the children. Classroom teaching was structured in order to provide all children better understanding of social situations in general. The children in question were able to benefit also as participants of the group. Therapy seminars were conducted outside the classroom with members needing help for solving their adjustment problems.—V. J. Bieliauskas.

3427. Lambert, Philip. (U. Wisconsin) The principal and the problem child. *Elem. sch. J.*, 1959 (Nov), 60, 75-83.—"Usually, the principal does not hear of the child's difficulties until . . . [others] have tried and failed to find a solution. . . . Because opposing points of view are part of the difficulty, the principal must sift the mass of information brought to him and decide on a course of action." An illustrative case of successful principal participation is given.—J. Z. Elias.

3428. Robertson, Malcolm H. (U. Florida) A comparison of counselor and student reports of counseling interviews. *J. counsel. Psychol.*, 1958, 5, 276-280.—The similarities and differences between student and counselor reports of counselor interviews are analyzed. Areas of agreement and disagreement are delineated.—M. M. Reece.

3429. Saalfeld, Lawrence J. Group guidance units for Catholic high schools. Chicago, Ill.: Loyola Univ. Press, 1957. 172 p. \$3.80.—This set of guidance outlines presents selected areas of adolescent development within the framework of Catholic belief.—F. T. Severin.

3430. Science Research Associates. 1959 educational catalog. Chicago, Ill.: Author, 1959. 112 p.

—Educational tests, scoring services, guidance publications and services, study booklets, reading development materials, and survey and consulting services are described.—R. L. McCornack.

EDUCATIONAL MEASUREMENT

3431. Anderson, Charles C. (U. Alberta) The extent and factorial structure of function fluctuation in a mixed group of adolescents and pre-adolescents. *Brit. J. educ. Psychol.*, 1959, 29, 34-41.—Function fluctuation refers to "genuine quantitative changes in the effectiveness with which a function operates on different testing occasions." Greater fluctuation at the secondary level than at the primary level is indicated, especially in arithmetic. "The difference between the average group index of fluctuation in cognitive and in non-cognitive tests was significant at the 1 per cent level whereas with the younger groups it had been either insignificant or significant only at the 5 per cent level." 6 sets of parallel tests were administered to 58 students in a rural English secondary school. No general factor was observed to account for the correlations between the individual indices of fluctuation on the 6 tests. The data did not permit any conclusions to be drawn on the effect of the 6 factors on fluctuations. 3 possible explanations to account for function fluctuation: efficiency of cerebral control, emotional strength or fatigue, and personality factors. Further research is needed.—W. Coleman.

3432. Barch, Abram M., & Wright, Robert L. (Michigan State U.) A comparison of writing characteristics and verbal ability of college students. *Pap. Mich. Acad. Sci. Arts Lett.*, 1958, 44, 227-231.—Flesch Reading Ease scores obtained from 122 college freshman essays written in a standard test situation correlated significantly (-0.24) with the Michigan State University Reading Test, due mainly to the word difficulty component, but not with the L scale of the ACE. Total number of words written correlated significantly ($.17$ and $.30$) with the verbal ability tests. Mean Reading Ease score was 67 with an SD of 9.—A. M. Barch.

3433. Burgess, T. C. Form equivalence of the Ammons Quick Picture Vocabulary Test. *Psychol. Rep.*, 1959, 5, 276.—The 2 forms of the Ammons Full-Range Picture Vocabulary Test and a new form, the Quick Picture Vocabulary Test, were administered to 65 kindergarden children. Product moment correlations were significant ($p = .01$): Form A with Form B was .82; Form A with Quick form, .75; and Form B with Quick form, .81. Mean scores were 17.86, 17.48, and 18.00; SDs were 2.99, 2.90, and 4.13, respectively.—C. H. Ammons.

3434. Chahbazi, Parviz. (Cornell U.) Analysis of Cornell Orientation Inventory items on study habits and their relative value in prediction of college achievement. *J. exp. Educ.*, 1958 (Dec), 27, 135-142.—For a more efficient prediction of college success, an inventory concerning possible causes of failure was constructed for the Cornell College of Agriculture. The validity of the items on the inventory relative to the validity of several other tests and secondary school averages should be determined, and a multiple regression equation developed. Employing 4 standardized tests, a multiple correlation of .536 was found, and predicted scores were compared

to actual scores. The "underachievers" were compared to the "over-achievers" for item analysis. The 8 items with significant discriminating power were used to establish a partial score resulting in little change in the coefficient of correlation with the criterion but lower correlations than before with the other predictors.—*E. F. Gardner.*

3435. Educational Testing Service, Evaluation and Advisory Service. Making the classroom test: A guide for teachers. Princeton, N.J.: Author, 1959. 28 p.—Practical suggestions for the classroom teacher to make better tests. It presents the essential principles and some realistic illustrations to serve as guides for better classroom tests.—*L. G. Schmidt.*

3436. Foy, Glenn Arthur. (U. Southern California) **A study of the relationship between certain factor-analyzed ability measures and success in college engineering.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959 (Jul), 20, 368.—Abstract.

3437. Gremillion, Benedict Joseph. (Mount St. Scholastica Coll.) **The Cooperative School and College Ability Test as a screening instrument for the mathematics proficiency examination.** *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1958 (Feb), 47, 149-151.—A correlational study of the 2 tests shows that the "Quantitative Scores of the Cooperative College Ability Test [can] be substituted satisfactorily for the Part IV—Mathematics of the Cooperative General Culture Test as a screening instrument for the proficiency examination in mathematics in the freshman orientation program, thus eliminating the administration and scoring of one examination."—*J. C. Franklin.*

3438. King, W. H. (U. London) **An experimental investigation into the relative merits of listening and reading comprehension for boys and girls of primary school age.** *Brit. J. educ. Psychol.*, 1959, 29, 42-49.—The scores of 495 primary school children in reading comprehension tests presented orally and visually were compared. 5 different types of material were used, and comparisons between boys and girls were made on the 2 methods of presentation and for 5 levels of intelligence. The data obtained show that "a single mark for one comprehension test is not a valid or reliable mark for an assessment of comprehension in general." A number of short passages with variety in content might be more appropriate to use.—*W. Coleman.*

3439. Krug, Robert E. (Carnegie Inst. Technology) **Over- and underachievement and the Edwards Personal Preference Schedule.** *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1959 (Apr), 43, 133-136.—Does the Edwards Personal Preference Schedule differentiate between under- and overachievers? How does an aptitude test battery compare with 3 achievement tests and high school standing as a basis for determining over and underachievement? "Two samples, each consisting of 120 Ss were selected; the samples were termed aptitude-based and performance-based. 73 Ss were in both samples. . . there were 20 Ss [college freshmen] at each of three levels of expected performance for both over- and underachievement groups." Differences between groups were found according to the Edwards. "For the purposes of selection, the EPPS and certain evidences of past performance are functionally equivalent."—*J. W. Russell.*

3440. Lonski, A. B. (Los Angeles State Coll.) **Algebra test for engineering and science: Group, grade 13, Test I 50 min., Test II 30 min.** Rockville Centre, N.Y.: Acorn Publishing Co., 1958. Booklets \$5.00 per 25 with manual.—An achievement test for students who have completed intermediate algebra. Originally used to form homogeneous groups in the Army-Star program. Test I represents minimum essentials while Test II, which is not used alone, may be used to decide if further algebra is necessary. The manual discusses construction and administration; presents K-R 20 reliability coefficients; and for Test I, 4 predictive validities of .88-.90 using final grades in freshmen algebra or engineering mathematics.—*R. L. McCornack.*

3441. Mayer, Robert W. (School District, Newark, Del.) **A study of the STEP Reading, SCAT and WISC tests, and school grades.** *Reading Teach.*, 1958 (Dec), 12, 117, 142.—271 7th graders tested by WISC full scale, SCAT (School & College Ability Tests), and STEP (Sequential Tests of Educational Progress) reading subtest. Intercorrelations of these measures and correlations with school grades indicate "all three tests predicted average school grades with equal effectiveness."—*C. R. Wurtz.*

3442. Mehrotra, S. N. **Predicting Intermediate Examination success by means of psychological tests: A follow-up study.** *J. voc. educ. Guid.*, 1958 (May), 4, 157-165.—A follow-up report on 115 students of Class XII of the Intermediate College, Allahabad, India, who were administered a battery of psychological tests during 1956-57. Test scores were checked against total score on the student's Intermediate Exam of 1957. Linear and multiple correlational data are presented plus a group factor analysis. Best single predictor of final examination grade was a group verbal intelligence test ($r = .47$); the addition of 4 nonverbal tests did not raise this correlation appreciably. Purer tests of differentiated primary mental abilities are needed plus consideration of personality factors, such as industriousness, for better prediction.—*W. L. Barnette, Jr.*

3443. Mills, Judson. **Changes in moral attitudes following temptation.** *J. Pers.*, 1958 (Dec), 26, 517-531.—Attitudes of sixth grade students were measured before and after a contest which presented them with a decision to violate or comply with the moral standard against cheating. Motivation to cheat was manipulated by offering different rewards for winning the contest. . . The main hypothesis tested was that Ss who decide not to cheat when tempted will become more severe in their attitudes toward cheating; Ss who cheat will become more lenient. It was predicted that the greater the motivation to cheat, the more Ss who were honest would increase in severity; and the less the motivation, the more lenient Ss who cheat would become. . . Despite the insensitivity of the questionnaire, overall the experiment produced the predicted changes."—*A. Rosen.*

3444. Nisbet, John, & Buchan, Jim. (U. Aberdeen) **The long-term follow-up of assessments at age eleven.** *Brit. J. educ. Psychol.*, 1959, 29, 1-8.—A longitudinal study was made of 102 Aberdeen University students who had been tested in the 6th grade. 4 ability tests and teachers' estimates of attainment

were used as the predictor variables. University grades in arts, science, and medicine were used as the criteria. Correlations ranging from .05 to .28 were obtained. Much better prediction of 4th year grades was obtained from 1st year university grades.—*W. Coleman.*

3445. **Pepinsky, Harold B., Pepinsky, Pauline N., & Pavlik, William B.** (Ohio State U.) **Task relevant personal beliefs and task accomplishment.** *J. counsel. Psychol.*, 1958, 5, 305-311.—An organizational leadership task and a scholastic achievement task performed by 56 male college students showed that students with high organizational leadership scores were seen by their teammates as being more like organizational leaders than students with low scores. No differentiation was obtained by the Scholastic Achievement Scale. "It was suggested that task relevant personal beliefs . . . could be used as dependent variables in research on client progress in counseling."—*M. M. Reece.*

3446. **Plant, Walter T., & Richardson, Harold.** (San Jose State Coll.) **The IQ of the average college student.** *J. counsel. Psychol.*, 1958, 5, 229-231.—The IQ's reported for college and university student samples in a number of studies are compared to those obtained for 732 college freshmen at San Jose State College. It is suggested that "the most nearly correct IQ value" of the average college student is 116. 18 refs.—*M. M. Reece.*

3447. **Raphelson, Alfred C., & Moulton, Robert W.** **The relationship between imaginative and direct verbal measures of test anxiety under two conditions of uncertainty.** *J. Pers.*, 1958 (Dec), 26, 556-567.—"This study compares the relationships obtained between scores on two dispositional measures of anxiety (Test Anxiety Questionnaire and Achievement) when given under two conditions which differed in amount of information available concerning the outcome of a competitive task." In a complex perceptual-motor task, male college students in Experiment I were informed of errors and were given cues to aid performance, but were provided no information in Experiment II. In Experiment I, Achievement and Test Anxiety correlated $- .43$, in II, $.09$. It was hypothesized that Ss "characteristically fearful in competitive situations . . . react to perceived certainty of failure by leaving the field psychologically, i.e., perceiving no personal threat."—*A. Rosen.*

3448. **Rémond, Antoine; Lesèvre, Nicole, & Gabersek, V.** **Étude électro-oculographique de la lecture.** [Electro-oculographic study of reading.] *Psychol. Franc.*, 1958, 3, 250-265.—Eye movement studies were made on 100 normal Ss ranging in age from 18 to 60 years and representing 3 different educational levels. Measurements of the number of fixations per line, the duration of the fixations, and the size of the movements between fixations were found to be related to educational level. The movements and fixations were analyzed and compared with data from pathological subjects.—*C. J. Adkins.*

3449. **Sarason, Irwin G.** (U. Washington) **Intellectual and personality correlates of test anxiety.** *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1959 (Sep), 59, 272-275.—Ss were administered: Sarason's True-False

Test Anxiety Scale, Bendig's 20-item version of the Taylor Manifest Anxiety Scale, Sarason's Lack of Protection Scale, and Edwards' Social Desirability Scale. These data were intercorrelated with 13 measures of intellectual performance. "Although all correlations between anxiety and intellectual measures were small, there was a consistent, significant tendency for . . . [Sarason's True-False Test Anxiety Scale] to correlate negatively with the intellectual measures. No similar tendency was observed for the . . . [other scales]."—*G. Frank.*

3450. **Sarnoff, Irving; Sarason, Seymour B., Lighthall, Frederick, F., & Davidson, Kenneth S.** (Yale U.) **Test Anxiety and the "Eleven-plus" examinations.** *Brit. J. educ. Psychol.*, 1959, 29, 9-16.—The Text Anxiety Scale (TA) was administered in 2 English primary schools. It was predicted that the imminence of the 11+ examinations would be accompanied with a rise in anxiety level, but lower TA scores were obtained on the retest. This result is attributed to an order effect "which characterizes retest performance on the TA scale." Data obtained failed to support the prediction that a small but statistically significant negative r would be obtained between the TA scores and performance on the 11+ examinations. Alternative explanations of the findings are suggested based on other research with the TA Scale.—*W. Coleman.*

3451. **Sonnekus, M. C. H.** (U. Pretoria) **Die prognostieke waarde van 'n batterij gestandaardiseerde akademiese prestasietoetse vir die doel van akademiese leiding aan eerstejaar-universiteitsstudente.** [The prognostic value of a battery of standardized academic achievement tests in the service of advising college freshmen.] *U. Hogesch.*, 1958 (Dec), 2(5), 72-88.—An achievement and ability test in 5 academic subjects: Afrikaans, English, mathematics, physics, chemistry were standardized on the 1st year population of 3 Afrikaans speaking universities (3300 students). 2 batteries predict differential success in BA and BS curricula.—*P. W. Pruyser.*

3452. **Strong, Paschal N., Jr.** (Bowman Gray School Medicine, Winston-Salem, N.C.) **Correlation between the Ohio Literary Test, grade achieved in school, and Wechsler-Bellevue IQ.** *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1959 (Jan), 15, 71-72.—"The Wechsler IQ and the Ohio Literary Test are substantially correlated and, as would be expected, the correlation between Verbal IQ and the Literary score is the highest. These correlations are somewhat attenuated because of the use of a Wechsler I or WAIS as a measure of intelligence rather than a single instrument. Nevertheless, it appears that the Ohio Literacy Test can be used both as a measure of reading ability and quick estimate of verbal intelligence with some degree of confidence." The Ohio correlated as highly with school grades ($N = 85$) as with Wechsler V IQ ($N = 61$). Ss were patients, probably frequently neuropsychiatric patients.—*L. B. Heathers.*

3453. **Traxler, Arthur E.** (Educational Records Bureau, NYC) **Ten essential steps in a testing program.** *Education*, 1959 (Mar), 79, 357-361.—In 1957, approximately 108,000,000 tests were used. To insure that tests are administered correctly, interpreted wisely, and caused effectively, 10 steps essential to any effective testing program for the schools are

listed. Each step is carefully explained and analyzed.
—S. M. Amatora.

(See also Abstracts 2457, 2464, 2913)

EDUCATION STAFF PERSONNEL

3454. Abramovitz, A. B., & Burnham, Elaine. (Wisconsin State Board of Health, Madison) **Exploring potentials for mental health in the classroom.** *Ment. Hyg., NY*, 1959 (Apr), 43, 253-259.—An experimental mental health course from the viewpoint of 3 clinical psychologists engaged in planning and teaching it at 3 state colleges. The courses were so established that only experienced teachers were selected and the emphasis was placed on the everyday class situations as they applied to mental health insights and principles. Underlying the basic approach to the student there is considerable individual difference between the clinician and the teacher in their approach to their concepts of learning and teaching. A need for ongoing training for teachers is suggested to help stimulate more objectivity in their approach to pupils.—M. A. Seidenfeld.

3455. Barnette, W. Leslie, Jr. (U. Buffalo) **Point V: Fulbright-fellows up against acculturation.** *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1957 (Nov), 46, 199-205.—An informal account of the author's experiences as a teaching Fulbright fellow in Delhi, India.—J. C. Franklin.

3456. Chansky, Norman M. **The self-concept and the perception of values of teachers.** *J. hum. Relat.*, 1959, 7(3), 358-366.—The values which prospective teachers believed to govern the behavior of professional teachers was found to be related to the view of the self which the prospective teachers held.—R. M. Frumkin.

3457. Evans, K. M. (U. College Cardiff) **An examination of the Minnesota Teacher Attitude Inventory.** *Brit. J. educ. Psychol.*, 1958 (Nov), 28, 253-257.—In a group of 109 teacher-training students, grades in practical teaching were not significantly correlated with Moray House Adult Intelligence Test, Ravens Progressive Matrices, Minnesota Teacher Attitude Inventory, and Teachers and Teaching (a specially constructed attitude test), although all of these tests except the latter gave significant r 's with marks in theory of education. Multiple r 's of the intelligence tests and Minnesota inventory with grades in theory of education were slightly higher. Inventory scores were much lower and more varied than the American norms. A subsidiary group of 14 Ss instructed to fake favorable responses succeeded in raising their mean score from 9.43 to 39.79, a significant increase.—R. C. Strassburger.

3458. Felix, R. H. (National Inst. Mental Health) **Your mental health.** *J. Nat. Educ. Ass.*, 1959, 48, 9.—The emotional environments in which teachers' work hold considerable strain and tension. The psychological interaction with youngsters, quality of administrative direction, and pressures of parental and public opinion have an impact upon the teacher's psychological adjustment. Specific suggestions for dealing with worries, public criticism, resentments, and classroom tensions are made.—R. A. Hagin.

3459. Robinson, H. Alan. (Hofstra Coll.) **The secondary school reading specialist.** *Reading*

Teach., 1958 (Dec), 12, 103-106.—Questionnaire responses of 401 secondary school reading specialists in 5 largest cities of 41 states and D.C. Conclusions: wide variety of training, situations, and duties; median salary \$5250; job satisfaction high (almost 99%); recommendations discussed.—C. R. Wurts.

3460. Satlow, David. (Thomas Jefferson High School, Brooklyn, N.Y.) **Democracy in the supervision of a high school department.** *J. educ. Sociol.*, 1959, 32, 222-225.—Analysis of practices in supervision ranging from authoritarianism to teacher participation in policy making.—H. B. English.

PERSONNEL PSYCHOLOGY

3461. Burns, Robert K. **Management and employee motivation.** *Publ. personnel Rev.*, 1959 (Apr), 20, 122-127.—An analysis of motivation from the point of view of an executive officer viewing the critical problems of the American economy. The analysis includes an awareness of sociocultural factors; a list of needs broken down into primary (physiological and occupational), situational (security, opportunity, acceptance, recognition), and operational (work oriented) categories. The process of motivation is discussed with emphasis on barriers. A concluding section discusses motivation and management.—M. Brown.

(See also Abstract 2371)

SELECTION & PLACEMENT

3462. Adkins, Dorothy C. **Objectives of public personnel selection.** *Publ. personnel Rev.*, 1959 (Apr), 20, 128-133.—A selection program for public jobs needs not only to avoid the possibility of criticism of "spoils system" patronage, but also to select and rank the most suitable applicants. The criteria of suitability are too often limited to the immediate job and overlook the long range program. A recruitment plan is presented which broadly covers the many significant areas.—M. Brown.

3463. Albright, Lewis E., Smith, Wallace J., & Glennon, J. R. (Standard Oil Co., Ind.) **A follow-up on some "Invalid" tests for selecting salesmen.** *Personnel Psychol.*, 1959, 12, 105-112.—A follow-up approximately 2 years after a battery of tests was administered to 2 types of salesmen identified: those who had been promoted, those who were still salesmen (no change in status) and those who resigned. Several tests which had shown no previous correlation with supervisory ratings of the salesmen's job performance predicted the promoted-no change-resigned criterion. The promoted and resigned groups were identified by a multiple discriminant function more accurately than were the no-change group.—A. S. Thompson.

3464. Barron, Frank; Block, Jack; MacKinnon, Donald W., & Woodworth, Donald G. **An assessment study of air force officers: III. Assessment correlates of criteria of officer effectiveness.** *USA WADC tech. Rep.*, 1958 (Dec), No. 58-91. viii, 48 p.—(see 34: 2300) The third of a 5-part report on the psychological assessment of over 300 air force captains. Criterion data consisting of 61 variables were obtained from Officer Effectiveness Reports, Promotion Board Ratings, Superior Officers' Ratings,

and from a structured interview referred to as the Job Concept Interview. By statistical means, the various criteria were reduced to factors and clusters. The factors obtained from the Officer Effectiveness Reports showed little correlation with most psychological test measures. The 3 clusters called work effectiveness and responsibility, human relations skills, and conformance to military standards of conduct obtained from the Job Concept Interview ratings had more significant correlations with the assessment measures.—*M. B. Mitchell.*

3465. **Boling, Jewell, & Fine, Sidney A.** (U.S. Employment Service) **Cues used by raters in the rating of temperament requirements of jobs.** *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1959 (Apr.), 43, 102-108.—Could word and phrase cues in job definitions be standardized to achieve homogeneous concepts and interrater agreement in the ratings of so-called "temperament" requirements of jobs? There were 3 stages in this series of studies: (a) A review of the literature yielded 14 traits arranged in 7 bipolar pairs and defined for use in the ratings. 50 jobs were rated by 7 raters according to these definitions. (b) Inexperienced and experienced analysts applied the rating devices. (c) The 12 revised trait definitions were applied to the rating of the 2nd sample of 50 jobs. 10 raters participated. Much improved rater agreement and reliability resulted.—*J. W. Russell.*

3466. **Borg, Walter R., Tupes, Ernest C., & Carp, A.** (Lackland AFB, Tex.) **Relationships between physical proficiency and measures of leadership and personality.** *Personnel Psychol.*, 1959, 12, 113-126.—The validity of measures of physical proficiency for the selection of air force officer candidates and the relationships of physical proficiency measures to leadership and personality measures is reported. Results indicate that physical proficiency measures are probably of little value in selecting individuals for officer training or other executive training programs requiring small group leadership behavior. 20 refs.—*A. S. Thompson.*

3467. **Clark, Russell A., & Spector, Aaron J.** (USN Personnel Research Field Activity, Washington, D.C.) **An invitational approach for encouraging applications for advanced training.** *USN Bur. Naval Personnel tech. Bull.*, 1959 (Jan), No. 59-1. viii, 18 p.—Applications for advanced training from enlisted personnel have fluctuated unpredictably from year to year. The invitational method studied here is recommended to assure "... that the quality of applicants will be as select as is desired, and that the number of applicants is sufficient for selection purposes, but not so large that an undue portion must be rejected. It is an efficient and inexpensive method which yields secondary gains in terms of morale and the dissemination of information." In the 2 invited samples, application rates were 30% and 18%, as compared with rates of 4% and 2% in the control groups.—*H. P. Kelley.*

3468. **Cliff, Rosemary.** (USN Personnel Research Field Activity, Washington, D.C.) **Validation of selection procedures in enlisted-to-officer programs.** *USN Bur. Naval Personnel tech. Bull.*, 1958 (May), No. 58-11. viii, 17 p.—Validity of the following variables for prediction of success in training of the Integration line officer and Limited Duty Officer (LDO) candidates was studied: scores on the

8 tests making up the U.S. Navy Officer Selection Battery (OSB), Petty Officer Evaluation Sheet ratings, Qualification for Officer Status ratings, and Interview ratings. OSB scores predicted final Officer Candidate School grades for Integration applicants quite well (multiple $r = .82$); the 3 ratings did not increase the predictive efficiency. (The simple sum of scores on the Verbal Analogies and Arithmetic Reasoning tests had a validity coefficient of .79.) A weighted composite of OSB scores correlated .57 with final Officer Indoctrination Training grades of LDO applicants; the sum of scores on the Verbal Analogies, Arithmetic Reasoning, and Naval Knowledge tests had a validity coefficient of .51.—*H. P. Kelley.*

3469. **de Wolff, C. J.** **Een onderzoek naar de reliability van de schriftelijke testbatterij van de koninklijke marine.** [An investigation of the reliability of the battery of pencil-and-paper tests of the Royal Marine.] *Ned. Tijdschr. Psychol.*, 1959, 14, 24-31.—Test-retest and split-half reliability coefficients, computed for 7 pencil-and-paper tests, used for selection purposes by the Netherlands Marine are discussed. Most coefficients were found to be lower than the .90 standard, suggested by most statisticians, so that a revision of the battery is suggested.—*R. H. Howwink.*

3470. **Glickman, Albert S., Learner, Leonard, & Spector, Aaron J.** (USN Personnel Research Field Activity, Washington, D.C.) **Studies in career motivation: I. Basic plan.** *USN Bur. Naval Personnel tech. Bull.*, 1959, No. 59-2. x, 19 p.—In order to determine how men's knowledge, expectations, attitudes, beliefs, and plans develop and change during their 1st enlistment, and the relationships of these to the men's ultimate decisions to reenlist or to separate from the Navy, a longitudinal study is planned. Career Motivation Survey questionnaires will be administered to the experimental group at various times throughout the 1st 3½ years of service, and subsequent reenlistment or separation from service will be noted. A nonquestioned control group will also be checked as to reenlistment rate. Various patterns of questionnaire administration are planned to evaluate the different factors which may be influencing the results. 7 variables in addition to the questionnaire will also be studied; these are Basic Test Battery scores (General Classification Test, Arithmetic, Mechanical, Clerical), age, race, and education. The data, composed of the 59 questionnaire items and 7 other variables, will be factor analyzed after each of 8 administrations. Homogeneous scoring keys, based on the factor analysis, will be developed. Subsequently, multiple correlation will be used to predict the reenlistment criterion. 23 refs.—*H. P. Kelley.*

3471. **Glickman, Albert S., & Learner, Leonard.** (USN Personnel Research Field Activity, Washington, D.C.) **Studies in career motivation: II. Administration 1.** *USN Bur. Naval Personnel tech. Bull.*, 1959, No. 59-3. viii, 54 p.—Data from Administration 1 of the Career Motivation Survey (see 34: 3470), together with Basic Test Battery scores and the variables age, education, and race, were subjected to a Thurstone centroid factor analysis. 13 factors were extracted; after orthogonal rotation, 7 factors were identified. Comparisons with results to be obtained from later administrations are expected to

yield information regarding the ways in which opinions, attitudes, expectations, and career plans of enlisted men develop and change during the course of their first enlistment.—H. P. Kelley.

3472. Gough, Harrison G. (U. California) **An assessment study of air force officers: IV. Predictability of a composite criterion of officer effectiveness.** *USAF WADC tech. Rep.*, 1958 (Dec), No. 58-91. viii, 72 p.—(see 34: 3464) The 4th of a 5-part report on a project to develop methods for identifying air force officers with high potential for military leadership. A Criterion Index was derived by giving equal weight to ratings obtained from the Officers Effectiveness Reports, Promotion Board Ratings, and Superior Officers' Ratings. Eventually the 631 test and assessment variables were reduced to 2 brief scales (Mo and Mi) keyed to predict this Criterion Index. The Officer Effectiveness Scale (Mo) consists of 56 true-false items stressing personal beliefs and values, or ego-functioning. The Military Officer Performance Scale (Mi) consists of 75 forced choice triads focused upon military situations and military role.—M. B. Mitchell.

3473. Judy, Chester J. (Lackland AFB, Tex.) **An analysis of qualifications data on a group of air force mechanics.** *USAF WADC tech. Note*, 1959 (Jun), No. 59-40. iii, 10 p.—This investigation was to determine whether selected qualification variables would predict a measure of job proficiency. The Ss were 415 air force mechanics specializing in the maintenance of a heavy bomber aircraft. By intercorrelation and multiple regression techniques, 3 groups of variables were identified and evaluated for their power in predicting scores on a written test of job proficiency. The group composed of specific high school courses showed no relationship to the criterion. A second group (education level, time in the air force, and training courses not specific to the equipment maintained) was individually predictive of the criterion, but added nothing to prediction from a composite of the other variables. The third group (Mechanical Aptitude Index, air force training courses specific to the equipment maintained, and air force maintenance experience) was individually predictive, and in combination with other qualification variables, added significantly to the composite prediction.—R. V. Hamilton.

3474. Kazmier, Leonard J., & Browne, C. G. (Ohio State U.) **Comparability of Wonderlic test forms in industrial testing.** *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1959 (Apr), 43, 129-132.—Are the 5 forms of the Wonderlic Personnel Test really equivalent? "Sixteen groups consisting of 590 male applicants for apprenticeship programs in a large manufacturing company were tested using all 5 forms of the Wonderlic Personnel Test (Forms A, B, D, E and F. . . it is recommended that Form B of the Personnel Test not be regarded as directly equivalent to any of the other four forms of the test and that Form D not be regarded as directly equivalent to Form F in industrial testing situations similar to the one in the present study."—J. V. Russell.

3475. Kipnis, David, & Glickman, Albert S. (USN Personnel Research Field Activity, Washington, D.C.) **The development of a non-cognitive battery: Prediction of radioman performance.** *USN Bur. Naval Personnel tech. Bull.*, 1959 (Jun),

No. 59-14. vii, 24 p.—Experimental tests administered to 141 radiomen beginning training were the Hand Skills Test, Error Finding Test, Color Naming Test, Sports Scale, and Risk Scale; Navy Basic Test Battery (BTB) and Radio Code Aptitude Test scores were also available. Performance measures were final overall school grades, code receiving scores, and supervisory evaluations of duty performance 1 year after testing. The Sports and Risk Scales significantly predicted final school grades ($r = .19$ and $-.31$ respectively) and raised the multiple correlation of the other tests with final grades from .34 to .46. Significant prediction of code scores was obtained with the Hand Skills Test ($r = .19$), the Color Naming Test ($r = .25$), and both keys of the Risk Scale ($r = -.21$ and $-.26$); these tests raised the multiple correlation with code scores from .35 to .46. While the BTB tests did not predict evaluations of duty performance, the Insolence Key of the Risk Scale and the Hand Skills Test did significantly predict such performance ($r = -.30$ and $.32$ respectively); the multiple correlation was .41.—H. P. Kelley.

3476. MacKinnon, Donald W. (U. California) **An assessment study of air force officers: V. Summary and applications.** *USAF WADC tech. Rep.*, 1958 (Dec), No. 58-91. v, 53 p.—(see 34: 3472) The 6 most promising tests for assessing air force officer effectiveness without regard to specialization are: Strong Vocational Interest Blank, California Psychological Inventory, Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory, IPAR Questionnaire, Personal Preference Scale (Grygier revision), and IPAR Biographical Data Sheet. In order to be able to compute some promising composite scores, the 9 following tests are also recommended: Terman Concept Mastery Test, Wesman Personnel Classification Test, Opinion Prediction Scale, Chapin Social Insight Test, Barron-Welsh Art Scale, Guilford Creativity Battery, Inventory of Personal Philosophy, Air Force Preference Inventory, and Gough Adjective Check List. Appendices of significant correlations found among the 631 variables, the criterion scores, and a list of tests which did not give significant correlations are listed.—M. B. Mitchell.

3477. Merck, John W., & Ford, Frank B. (Lackland AFB, Tex.) **Feasibility of a method for estimating short-term and long-term effects of policy decisions on the airman personnel system.** *USAF WADC tech. Rep.*, 1959 (Jun), No. 59-38. iii, 17 p.—The utility of a model which simulates the flow of airmen through the Air Force personnel system under a given set of policies is described. This model makes it possible to estimate with as much accuracy as is available in the input information, the effects of that set of policies at future points in time. These effects may be gauged in terms of the future distribution of grade levels, career fields, or other pertinent information which may be built into the model.—M. B. Mitchell.

3478. Mohsin, S. M. **Vocational selection and vocational guidance.** *J. voc. educ. Guid.*, 1958 (May), 4, 166-171.—The method of placing one person on one job is inconsistent with democratic ideals; the guidance approach is seen as antithetical to selection since the focus is on the individual. Selection emphasizes interindividual differences; guidance stresses intra-individual differences. Guidance avoids

feelings of frustration or self-devaluation since it develops insight. Guidance should supersede selection. The availability of school cumulative records for each student would remedy many of the shortcomings of the inaccurate selection or placement interview.—*W. L. Barnette, Jr.*

3479. Myers, James H., & Errett, Wade. (Prudential Insurance Co., Los Angeles, Calif.) **The problem of preselection in weighted application blank studies.** *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1959 (Apr), 43, 94-95.—The problem of preselection in predictions based on application blanks was studied on the basis of data pertaining to 291 applicants for clerical jobs in Prudential's Western Home office in Los Angeles. "Among persons actually hired, only five of the 19 items were found to discriminate between terminated and nonterminated employees at or beyond the .05 level of confidence. At least one of the 10 preselection items was found to be predictive of turnover at the .001 level. . . . Three possibilities suggest themselves: 1. . . . allow preselection to operate prior to utilizing the weights. 2. Apply 'restriction in range' corrections to individual item validity co-efficients, where assumptions can be met. . . . 3. Develop 'preselection weights,' based upon differences between those hired and those rejected."—*J. W. Russell.*

3480. Pickrel, Evan W. (Air Force Personnel and Training Research Center) **The relation of manifest anxiety scores to test performance.** *J. counsel. Psychol.*, 1958, 5, 290-294.—"The results of this study have shown that scores on a scale of manifest anxiety have consistent differential relation to aptitude test performance."—*M. M. Reece.*

3481. Reeb, M. **How people see jobs: A multi-dimensional analysis.** *Occup. Psychol.*, 1959 (Jan), 33, 1-17.—In this pilot study youth employment officers indicated their judgment of the similarity of jobs by rating interjob "distances."—*M. York.*

3482. Rimland, Bernard, & Steinemann, John H. (USN Personnel Research Field Activity, San Diego, Calif.) **Development and standardization of Women's Mechanical Test, Form 6W.** *USN Bur. Naval Personnel tech. Bull.*, 1958 (Dec), No. 58-14, vii, 13 p.—Since the Navy Mechanical Aptitude Tests have been found too difficult to permit adequate discrimination among female recruits, MECH Form 6W was developed. MECH 6W parallels the previous navy mechanical tests. Tool Knowledge and Mechanical Comprehension subtests were assembled from the least difficult and most internally-consistent items from previous forms of the mechanical tests. MECH 6W was standardized on about 600 Waves and 1200 male recruits. It is an improvement over the previous test used for Waves in that the mean raw score is higher, the standard deviation is greater, and the proportion of examinees who score at or below the chance level is much smaller.—*H. P. Kelley.*

3483. Rosenberg, Nathan; Martinek, Harold, & Anderson, Alan A. (TAGO, Washington, D.C.) **Development of a provisional battery for selecting army helicopter pilot trainees.** *USA TAGO Personnel Res. Br. tech. res. Note*, 1959 (Jun), No. 104, 29 p.—Experimental tests identified in preliminary studies as predictive of 1 or more aspects of success in training at the United States Army Primary Helicopter School were administered in different combinations to 4 samples of helicopter pilot trainees. A

6-test provisional battery, derived from tests valid in the experimental situation, offered improved prediction of attrition attributable to flying deficiency or lack of leadership. The battery, recommended for operationally selecting helicopter pilot trainees, includes the Helicopter Pilot Description Form, Helicopter Information Test, Officer Candidate Board Interview, Officer Candidate Evaluation Report, Locations Test, and Complex Movements Tests.—*TAGO.*

3484. Schweiker, R. F. (Educational Research Corp.) **Stability of interest measures and their validation for selection and classification.** *USAF WADC tech. Rep.*, 1959 (May), No. 59-36, vi, 50 p.—"To determine the suitability of interest measures for Air Force personnel procedures, two multiple-scale interest measures, Activity Preference Report and Opinion Inventory, were given to 16,665 recruits entering the Air Force, to 1465 of the initially-tested airmen near the completion of basic training, and to 1043 of the initially-tested airmen when completing technical school for one of five selected career fields. Career Preference Items and a Reenlistment Intent item were given in the first two testings and measures of satisfaction with the career field and the Air Force were given in the third testing. Technical school grades and aptitude indexes were obtained for the airmen in the third testing. The interest measures and the Reenlistment Intent Item indicated differences among groups at the three basic training bases and among groups later assigned to the five career fields. They also indicated that some changes occur during basic training and technical school training. In a multiple regression analysis, the interest measures did not provide useful prediction of school success, reenlistment intent, or other indications of career satisfaction."—*M. B. Mitchell.*

3485. Thorndike, R. L., & Hagen, Elizabeth P. (Columbia U.) **Long-term prediction of some officer-effectiveness measures from aptitude tests.** *USAF WADC tech. Rep.*, 1958 (Oct), No. 58-489, iv, 33 p.—"Aptitude tests administered to applicants for flying training in 1943 were correlated with selected indicators of achievement during the following 12 years for 873 Air Force officers. Criterion components identified were: (1) effectiveness as perceived by superiors; (2) quality and quantity of flying duty; (3) importance of duty assignments; and (4) continuity of service. The first component was predicted, but only to a slight degree, by tests of intellectual and academic ability. Tests of mechanical ability and of motor coordination were slightly predictive of the second and third components. The fourth component was largely unpredicted. Any success in identifying men who would receive high officer effectiveness ratings came from measures of quantitative and intellectual abilities and not from the tests that predict success in flying training."—*M. B. Mitchell.*

3486. United States Naval Personnel Measurement Research Division. **Development and standardization of the U.S. Navy Basic Test Battery, Form 6.** *USN Bur. Naval Personnel res. Rep.*, 1958 (Nov), No. 58-2, iv, 9 p.—A summary of the development of the General Classification Test, Arithmetic Test, and Mechanical Test for Form 6 of the U.S. Navy Basic Test Battery.—*H. P. Kelley.*

3487. Warburton, F. W. A factor analysis of the profile used at War Office Selection Boards. *Aust. J. Psychol.*, 1958 (Dec), 10, 357-363.—"A factor analysis was made of the profile assessments of 600 candidates attending 18 WOSB in 1947. Judgments appear to be mainly based on: effective intelligence, social dominance, and adaptability. No relationship could be found between the factor loadings of individual profile items and the combination of judges responsible for assessing those items. The main factors are similar to those found at OSS."—P. E. Lichtenstein.

3488. Wiley, Llewellyn. (Lackland AFB, Tex.) Determining job qualifications requirements by rating air force task statements. *USAF WADC tech. Note*, 1959 (Jul), No. 59-41. vi, 29 p.—Personnel qualifications for new air force jobs can be evaluated at the task level as distinguished from the whole job level. If successful, this approach would permit increased freedom in organizational planning and planning for assignment of personnel who possess unusual skills. This report describes a study designed to measure the reliability of ratings made on air police tasks. A pilot study using 4 raters indicated considerable agreement on the amount of each of 9 qualification categories needed to perform 80 air police tasks. A second study with 10 raters, 7 qualification categories, and 50 of the original 80 tasks produced reliability coefficients in the .70's for pools of 5 raters. Each rater was scored for his agreement with the others preliminary to the development of a task rating scale for use in determining rater bias or rater tendencies.—R. V. Hamilton.

(See also Abstract 2790)

LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS

3489. Argyle, Michael; Gardner, Godfrey, & Cioffi, Frank. The measurement of supervisory methods. *Hum. Relat.*, 1957, 10, 295-313.—". . . an investigation into the effects of different styles of first-line supervision on productivity and related variables . . . carried out in eight electrical engineering factories in the United Kingdom." They perused dimensions which had shown relationship to productivity or job satisfaction, then interviewed foremen individually, giving them a short questionnaire, and finally supplemented these measures with managerial ratings. These independent measures showed low correlation. A later paper reports the relationship between these dimensions and productivity, absenteeism, and turnover.—M. York.

3490. Argyle, Michael; Gardner, Godfrey, & Cioffi, Frank. Supervisory methods related to productivity, absenteeism, and labour turnover. *Hum. Relat.*, 1958, 11, 23-40.—By making statistical comparison of nearly comparable British manufacturing departments through use of interview, rating, and foreman description preference test data, it was found that only a nonpunitive dimension was significantly related to productivity. This relationship was more marked where there was neither wage incentive nor machine-paced work. Although absenteeism was less under democratic foremen, turnover was not related to supervision at all.—M. York.

3491. Barbichon, G., & Moscovici, S. Analyse dimensionnelle de l'entreprise et du milieu de tra-

vail. [Dimensional analysis of the enterprise and the work milieu.] *Bull. Cent. Etud. Rech. Psychotech.*, 1958 (Oct-Dec), 7, 289-398.—A method is developed "for analyzing work problems in enterprises with reference to multiple dimensions set up with the help of Guttman's scales. The separate fields are: economic and domestic life, attitudes towards enterprise, reaction to new work, physical working conditions, modernization, human relations, social and professional information, motivation for a raise in salary, affective resonance, attitude towards work changes. . . . The population considered belongs to factories affected by the French industrial conversion."—V. Sanua.

3492. Boekestijn, C., & Gadourek, I. (Nederlands Inst. Praeventieve Geneeskunde, Leiden) Beroepswisseling en beroepaanpassing in een industrialiserende streek. [Vocational changes and recruitment in an industrial region.] *Mens Onderneming*, 1958 (Sep), 12, 291-304.—Inventories and questionnaires were employed to investigate causes of labor turnover and factors causing workers to prefer one job over another. Factory workers were shown: to move from job to job more frequently than others, to have more confidence in the future, to be less satisfied with their work assignments than other categories of workers. While agrarian workers are less inclined to move to another job, they also regarded industrial work with higher esteem than they did agricultural work. Social security and opportunity for advancement were the most attractive features of factory work while fear of loss of freedom was its greatest drawback. English summary.—S. Duker.

3493. Brogden, Hubert E. Simplified regression patterns for personnel classification. *USA TAGO Personnel Res. Br. tech. res. Note*, 1959 (Mar), No. 102. 9 p.—A procedure which permits considerable simplification of regression equations basic to differential prediction or classification is explained and its legitimacy is demonstrated. The procedure in question permits the subtraction of any constant from the regression weights of each test (across all jobs). The constants may be selected to produce a large number of near zero weights, and thus reduce the number of variables entering into each equation. The procedure may also be of value in identifying and rejecting variables having little value for classification or differential prediction.—TAGO.

3494. Chapman, Loren J., & Campbell, Donald T. (U. Chicago) An attempt to predict the performance of three-man teams from attitude measures. *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1957 (Nov), 46, 277-286.—"Main effects, i.e., simple relationships between test scores and performance of teams in which S serves; and interaction effects, e.g., a relationship between combinations of test scorers on a team and the team's performance" were experimentally studied in terms of prediction from paper and pencil attitude test scores. While results were essentially negative, "ratings of a person's desirability as a teammate correlated significantly with the success of the teams of which he was a member."—J. C. Franklin.

3495. Curtis, Q. F., Bendall, J. W., & Wilfong, H. D., Jr. (West Virginia U.) Some problems in the prediction of supervisory success. *Proc. W. Va. Acad. Sci.*, 1958, 30, 186-188.—A standard test-development procedure, applied in a parallel manner

to 2 groups of employees holding similar jobs, resulted in each case with the development of a test having substantial validity within the criterion group, and in 1 case with similar validity in a follow-up group in the same company. But either of the 2 developed scales, when applied to the foremen of the other company, had no better than chance predictive power. Possible explanations are discussed.—*O. Strunk, Jr.*

3496. Decker, R. L. (West Virginia U.) **A cross-validation study of a test of supervisory ability.** *Proc. W. Va. Acad. Sci.*, 1957, 29, 105-109.—In an attempt at cross-validation of How Supervise?, 55 members of the supervisory staff of a medium-sized manufacturing organization were administered Form M. Ss were rated for supervisory performance on the same rating scale used with the 208 Ss in another validation study. Correlation between total test scores and ratings was not significant. Although "How Supervise? may have some uses in industry for such things as determining training needs among supervisors, it probably has little future as a selection device."—*O. Strunk, Jr.*

3497. de Groot, M. J. W. **Elementaire kwantitatieve analyse van ziekteverzuimcijfers.** [Elementary quantitative analysis of absenteeism due to illness.] *Mens Onderneming*, 1958, 12, 219-233.—Factor analysis is suggested as the best means of making a quantitative analysis of industrial absenteeism due to illness. Factors that should be considered are average frequency and length of absences, age and occupation of absentee workers, sociopsychological causes and nature of illnesses. It is urged that no analysis be made of data gathered over a period less than a full year.—*S. Duker.*

3498. Emery, David A. (General Electric Co.) **Managerial leadership through motivation by objectives.** *Personnel Psychol.*, 1959, 12, 65-79.—Employees are more likely to be motivated toward high productivity, creativity, and self-discipline by forces from within themselves than by pressures "externally" imposed by management. Methods of managerial leadership are suggested to help expand the role of nonmanagers through increased participation in decision making, in setting of objectives, in organizing work for individual achievement and group productivity, and in appraising of self and work objectives. Expanding the subordinate's role may provide the strongest possible stimulant and optimum climate for personal growth and may also aid in identifying and developing managerial potential. 22 refs.—*A. S. Thompson.*

3499. Mukherjee, D. P., Eastman, W. H., & Bhat, N. S. (Metal Box Co., India) **Impact of morale on productivity.** *Industr. Relat., Calcutta*, 1959 (Mar-Apr), 11, 78-86.—Definition of morale by Viteles is used. The human factors affecting morale are labor-management relations, wages, labor force composition, psychological, social, and physical conditions. Good morale is the key to increased productivity. Generally, morale for higher productivity in India is not high. Labor and management are distrustful of one another. Apart from ordinary piece work, there are no incentive schemes based on scientific studies in the majority of factories.—*H. Silverman.*

3500. Naylor, James C., & Vincent, Norman L. (Purdue U.) **Predicting female absenteeism.** *Personnel Psychol.*, 1959, 12, 81-84.—3 items—age, marital status, number of dependents—normally found on any job application blank were used on a sample of 220 female clerical workers, aged 18-58, in an attempt to predict female absenteeism. Age and marital status showed no relationship to the criterion of absenteeism (absent 4 days or more during a 6-month period), while number of dependents (1 or more) was significantly and positively related to absenteeism.—*A. S. Thompson.*

3501. O'Connor, R. B. (U.S. Steel Corp.) **The impact of emotions on production and safety.** *Menninger Quart.*, 1958 (Sep), 12(3), 1-6.—Cases arising in industry of "situational" problems, of psychosis, and of severe psychoneurosis are briefly described to illustrate that there is a direct impact of emotions on production, that there is a direct relationship between emotions and safety at work, and that the industrial physician and nurse must be trained in and interested in more than the pure mechanics of medicine.—*W. A. Varvel.*

3502. O'Neill, Harry E., & Kubany, Albert J. (General Motors Inst.) **Observation methodology and supervisory behavior.** *Personnel Psychol.*, 1959, 12, 85-95.—A direct observation technique was used to study the job of 85 foremen in 4 production departments of 2 widely separated automotive assembly plants. From 24 criterion measures studied, 8 (4 objective; 4 subjective) were selected for use in this analysis. A chi square analysis of the data showed differences which were significant but did not stand up in cross-validation (1st half vs 2nd half). Also, the information obtained was not sufficiently novel to justify its use over less expensive interview and questionnaire techniques. The broad claims made by proponents of direct observations as an appropriate measure of supervisory behavior do not appear justified by the results of this study.—*A. S. Thompson.*

3503. Parker, James W., Taylor, Erwin K., Barrett, Richard S., Martens, Leon. **Rating scale content: III. Relationship between supervisory- and self-ratings.** *Personnel Psychol.*, 1959, 12, 49-63.—(see 34: 2174) When self-ratings and supervisory ratings of a group of clerical workers were compared, the self-ratings were more favorable than those of the supervisors, particularly on the Leadership Potential Scale, and also more favorable than the workers' estimates of their supervisor's ratings. 3 scales—Amount of Work Done, Quality of Work Done, and Conscientiousness—predicted the over-all ratings almost as well as all 7 scales.—*A. S. Thompson.*

3504. van Loon, J. H. **Enkele psychologische aspecten van ploegenarbeid.** [Psychological aspects of shift-working.] *Mens Onderneming*, 1958 (Nov), 12, 357-365.—2 groups totaling 200 factory workers were investigated by means of interviews, questionnaires, and tests to determine the psychological effects of night shift work. Because of interference with social and educational activities, there was greater objection by those of higher intelligence and by those from the upper educational and social levels. Married workers tended to be more influenced by the pay premium for night work. 45% were satisfied with shift work and 18% strongly opposed. Night shift workers slept fewer hours per day. Monthly rather

than weekly changes of shift were preferred. Complaints related to eating (20%), sleeping (30%), and other physical factors (30%). Daytime noises did not interfere with sleep of night shift workers to any appreciable extent.—S. Duker.

3505. Viteles, Morris S. (U. Pennsylvania) "Human relations" and the "humanities" in the education of business leaders: Evaluation of a program of humanistic studies for executives. *Personnel Psychol.*, 1959, 12, 1-28.—Most management development programs have been directed toward enlarging the executives' technical know-how or improving his human relations skills and understandings. This article evaluates a program in the Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania designed to develop breadth of perspective and capacity for independent thought. Men selected from the upper levels of supervisors spend an academic year at the University of Pennsylvania and study history, science, philosophy, and the arts. Before and after testing of 3 experimental groups and 2 control groups revealed consistent positive outcomes of the training with respect to: enlargement of knowledge and understanding of issues and problems in the social sciences and humanities, ripening of artistic interests and acceptance of aesthetic values, and movement away from conformity in thinking. Further study is needed to determine the extent to which long-term changes and translation to everyday job behavior are an outcome. 55 refs.—A. S. Thompson.

3506. Wieggersma, S. Gezichtpunten en factoren in de genormaliseerde werkclassificatie. [Aspects and factors involved in the classification of occupations.] *Mens Onderneming*, 1958, 12, 200-208.—Factor analysis was used to determine the factors principally involved in determining pay rates for various types of industrial work. The principal factor was the amount of educational preparation required by the job. Physical disadvantages of a job, the nonexistence of mechanical devices capable of doing the job, the degree of precision required in the task and the psychological disadvantages of the job were found to be additional factors which contributed most to the rating of the type of work in terms of compensation and prestige.—S. Duker.

3507. Wispe, Lauren G., & Thayer, Paul W. (Ohio State U.) Role ambiguity and anxiety in an occupational group. *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1957 (Aug), 46, 41-48.—"Agents, assistant managers, and district managers of a life insurance company were intensively interviewed in order to obtain empirically the role-expectancies about the three principal line positions in the organization. . . . assistant managers face considerable role ambiguity . . . [which] decreases as the disparity between the formal and informal organizational expectancies decrease." Assistant managers also showed the "greatest amount of anxiety and the relationship of role ambiguity to anxiety" is considered.—J. C. Franklin.

INDUSTRIAL AND OTHER APPLICATIONS

3508. Baker, C. H. Three minor studies of vigilance. *Def. Res. Med. Lab. Rep.*, 1959 (Apr), No. 234. iii, 15 p.—The 3 experiments reported were undertaken to test inferences made from an expectancy theory of vigilance. The 1st experiment demon-

strates the expectancy concept in a reaction time experiment. The 2nd was undertaken to examine the hypothesis that vigilance decrement is a function of intersignal regularity. The 3rd shows that knowledge of results in a vigilance setting operates by informing the observer of the true nature of the temporal structure of a series of signals. An appended note presents data on the ability of human Ss to generate a series of signals characterized by temporal regularity.—J. L. Fozard.

3509. Chernikoff, R., Bowen, J. H., & Birmingham, H. P. (USN Research Lab., Washington, D.C.) A comparison of zero-order and fourth-order aided compensatory systems as a function of course frequency. *USN Res. Lab. Rep.*, 1959 (Jan), No. 5262. i, 7 p.—Closed-loop man-machine control system performance between a zero-order system and an aided 4th-order system was compared. For lower frequency inputs the 4th-order system is greatly superior, but as frequency increases, this superiority diminishes. Results are in agreement with deductions from servomechanism and human engineering theory.—R. T. Osborne.

3510. Garvey, W. D., & Taylor, F. V. (USN Research Lab.) Interactions among operator variables, system dynamics, and task-induced stress. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1959 (Apr), 43, 79-85.—The relative efficiency of several machines is studied under conditions of operator stress. "Forty-eight naval enlisted men served as Ss in the three experiments—16 Ss per experiment." In each of the 3 experiments, the Ss were divided into 2 groups of 8: an experimental and a control group. 3 systems were employed: acceleration control, acceleration aided control, and position control. In Experiment I, one group used the acceleration; the other used the acceleration aided. In Experiment II, one group used the acceleration and the other the acceleration aided. In Experiment III, one group used position control and the other the acceleration. Stress was introduced in all cases as the trials progressed. "The better systems retained their advantage under stress. . . . Thus, within the confines of the present studies the "engineering" variable of system dynamics proved to be ascendent over the "psychological" variables of selection and training in determining relative performance under stress."—J. W. Russell.

3511. Griew, Stephen. (U. Bristol) Methodological problems in industrial ageing research. *Occup. Psychol.*, 1959 (Jan), 33, 36-45.—Summary of 3 years of research, this paper mentions several methodological problems without giving data. 26 refs.—M. York.

3512. Haire, Mason. Psychological problems relevant to business and industry. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1959 (May), 56, 169-194.—Psychologists' interest in problems related to industry has grown phenomenally over the past 10 years. Within the area of industrial psychology 3 subfields are distinguished: personnel psychology, developing out of the tradition of individual differences; human engineering, developing out of applied experimental psychology; industrial social psychology, developing from social-psychological theory. Each of these subareas are examined in the light of their conceptual history and the research problems they have raised. 98 refs.—W. J. Meyer.

3513. Jerison, Harry J. (Antioch Coll.) Effects of noise on human performance. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1959(Apr), 43, 96-101.—". . . three experiments relating performance changes to noise levels are reported. Noise levels used were about 80 db representing 'quiet' and 110 db representing 'noise.' Ss in these 3 experiments were paid volunteer male undergraduates. In Experiment I, 9 Ss were exposed to successive half hours of experimental and control sessions "to check Broadbent's previously reported results that performance on a prolonged vigilance task was poorer in noise than in quiet." In Experiment II, 14 Ss were exposed to successive periods of experimental and control sessions "as a result of a suggestion by Miles that Ss working in high energy noise fields could not keep an accurate count on how far they had gone in a repetitive task." In Experiment III, 14 Ss were exposed to successive periods of experimental and control sessions to compare judgments in quiet and in noise. "It is clear that noise produces readily measurable changes in human performance." The effects of psychological stress may have been more important than noise in determining the results. 16 refs.—J. W. Russell.

3514. Lawshe, C. H., Dunlap, Jack W., Kahn, Robert L., Shartle, Carroll L., & Katzell, Raymond A. Blueprinting the next ten years of industrial psychology: A symposium. *Personnel Psychol.*, 1959, 12, 29-48.—In the symposium, the 5 authors comment on probable developments in industrial psychology. In "Needs and Developments in the Field of Personnel Requirements," Lawshe surveys probable changes in labor force requirements and points up 9 desirable developments in psychology. In "Needs and Developments in Equipment and Technology," Dunlap predicts expansion in techniques and training in human engineering and in attention to equipment systems. In "Morale, Motivation and Related Areas," Kahn predicts greater attention to experimental design relating theory to practice, to top management problems and functions, and to relating work life to total life situations. In "Top Management, Organization, and Related Areas," Shartle stresses the need to study change, to deal with broad organizational framework, to develop broader criteria of organizational effectiveness, and to understand the role of human values in decision. In "Some Additional Prospects," Katzell comments on the panel presentation and points further to the increasing importance of marketing and distribution problems, to the area of union-management relations, to more personal criteria of effectiveness, and to research on more interaction types of relationships.—A. S. Thompson.

3515. Manfredi, Angelo, & Bombelli, Ugo. L'Effetto Elettroottico Rotatorio Manfredi e il Test Elettroottico Rotatorio Vestibolare (T.E.O.R.V.) [The Electro-Optical Rotatory Effect Manfredi and the Electro-Optical Rotatory Vestibular Test (TEORV).] *Ric. scient.*, 1959(May), 29, 1022-1029.—The authors describe the essence of the electro-optical rotatory effect and its application to vestibular investigation, report the results of a number of measurements taken on normal Ss, which permitted the plotting of graphs showing the time of latency as a function of the intensity of vestibular stimulation. Other graphs represent the surface of the fields

of perception of the rotatory phosphenes. Some observations on pathological Ss are reported showing the extreme sensitivity of the TEORV and its capacity of discerning the state of each vestibule. This capacity opens the prospect of supplying characteristic graphs of the individual vestibule diseases and of the individual degrees of vestibule response.—*Author summary.*

3516. Miller, Earl F., II. Effect of exposure time upon the ability to perceive a moving target. *USN Sch. Aviat. Med. res. Rep.*, 1959(Jan), Proj. NM 17 01 11, Sub. 2, No. 2, ii, 9 p.—66 naval aviation cadets were tested on a rapidly moving target (110°/sec angular velocity). Visual acuity improved markedly as the duration of exposure was increased from 200 to 820 msec. Individual differences in performance were greatest at approximately 300 msec and decreased progressively above and below this duration.—L. Shatin.

3517. Sarnoff, Charles A., & Haberer, C. Elizabeth. The technique of studying disturbances of consciousness at altitude. *J. aviat. med.*, 1959(Apr), 30, 231-240.—"A technic for the planning and objective monitoring of diagnostic altitude chamber flights and for setting up the electronic monitoring devices is presented. Three cases, illustrating the usefulness and versatility of the technic, are reported. The expected findings in the diagnostic entities, which can be delineated by this technic, are discussed."—A. Debons.

3518. Schmidt, H. D. (German Academy Sciences, Berlin) Bedingungengrundlagen der sozialen Betriebsatmosphäre und Probleme der innerbetrieblichen Kooperation. [Conditional bases of the social atmosphere in industry and problems of intra-industrial cooperation.] *Z. Psychol.*, 1959, 163, 153-186.—A study in social psychology of 3 departments in a state-owned factory in East Germany was undertaken in order to isolate the respective conditions pertaining to the social atmosphere in the departments, and in order to clarify the causes for difficulties in cooperative behavior. The social atmosphere depends on both social as well as nonsocial factors: mutual evaluation of workers, social structure of the department, leadership behavior of supervisors, satisfaction with wages, promotional possibilities, overly stringent demands. Defects in cooperation resulted from organizational conditions, but even more from human-social relationships, especially under the aspect of differences in mentality giving rise to prejudicial attitudes. Practical questions of industrial counseling and an evaluation of the methods employed in the study were discussed.—K. M. Newman.

3519. Viteles, Morris S. (U. Pennsylvania) Fundamentalism in industrial psychology. *Occup. Psychol.*, 1959(Apr), 33, 98-110.—This address at the 1958 APA Industrial Psychologists Grandfathers' Symposium raises the issue of defining industrial psychology. The major defect cited is unfamiliarity with or neglect of past accomplishment. "Fundamentalism" comments center around 3 propositions: "industrial psychology is basically nonfundamentalistic," a new doctrinarism or modernism has accepted views without factual support and there is a tendency to "press a theoretical system too far, so-called 'modernism' in industrial psychology has fos-

tered the 'overselling' of psychological services by the practitioners of industrial psychology."—*M. York*.

3520. Wakeley, John H. Quantification of the term "objectionable" as applied to colorants in natural waterways. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1959(Apr), 43, 137-140.—A basis was sought "for determining a method for relating judgments of the objectionableness of colorants in natural waters to a measurable scale of color differences. Twenty Ss observed a simulated natural stream as it was gradually changed in color by the addition of each of six different colorants. Every S indicated when the color of the stream became objectionable for each of the colorants. . . . The major conclusion . . . was that the term "objectionable" as it applies to colored wastes in streams can be quantified. . . . An inference was made that the normal curve can be employed to determine color differences which will be objectionable to certain percentages of a population which is in contact with a particular stream."—*J. W. Russell*.

(See also Abstract 2371)

INDUSTRY

3521. Barkla, D., & Langdon, F. J. The part played by shadows in drawing. *Occup. Psychol.*, 1959(Jan), 33, 46-53.—The general hypothesis that shadows cast by an adjustable lamp on to a drawing board assist the draughtsman was not confirmed. Despite a highly stable level of performance in the task of guiding an instrument, performance times are not significantly different under 2 lighting conditions.—*M. York*.

3522. Boss, J. P. Le calcul électronique dans le travail humain. [The electronic calculator in human work.] *Psychol. Franc.*, 1958, 3, 307-310.—The new era promised by automation and electronic calculators does not only depend upon technical progress but requires, especially, the psychological adaptation of contemporary man.—*C. J. Adkins*.

3523. Faverge, Jean-Marie. A propos d'une expérience d'adaptation de la machine à l'homme. [A propos of an experience of adaptation of the machine to the man.] *Psychol. Franc.*, 1958(Jul), 3, 177-185.—A current trend in French industrial psychology emphasizes increasingly the need to adapt the machine to the man in contrast to the older view in which the function is primarily one of personnel. Some of the work in this development of an engineering psychology for industry is discussed.—*C. J. Adkins*.

3524. Jackson, K. F. (RAF Inst. Aviation Medicine) Time relationships in pilot performance. *Occup. Psychol.*, 1959(Apr), 33, 80-95.—10 pilots were subjected to 4 15-hour "lab flights, with heading and altitude used as performance variables. When the records were grouped in various ways and the average values of the measures were compared among the groups, the following information was obtained: 1. Performance in maintaining a constant heading deteriorated during 40 minutes of continuous work. 2. Performance in both heading and altitude deteriorated during the first three of pilots' watches and partially recovered in the fourth. 3. In their first two watches, pilots tended to fly more accurately and consistently in rough air than in calm air, but in the last two watches they were adversely affected by

turbulent conditions. 4. Performance did not change appreciably from flight to flight during a week in which four 15-hour flights were made on alternate nights. 5. The deteriorations which were observed could not be accounted for by increased turbulence."—*M. York*.

3525. Jerison, Harry J. (Antioch Coll.) Experiments on vigilance: IV. Duration of vigilance and the decrement function. *USAF WADC tech. Rep.*, 1958(Dec), No. 58-369. iii, 15 p.—(see 33: 765) "Results of previous experiments on vigilance were reanalyzed for data on human performance during short (half-hour) and long (two-hour) vigils. The analysis indicated that length of vigil did not affect either the initial or terminal level of performance. However, the decrement in performance which begins immediately after the start of a long vigil was delayed in the short vigil. This change in the shape of the decrement function was attributed to different expectations by the subjects about the duration of the vigil, and is consistent with an expectancy theory of vigilance. These results support recommendations that monitoring tasks should be kept short if optimal performance is required."—*M. B. Mitchell*.

3526. Lefetz, M., & Binois, R. La psychologie appliquée et le problème des accident. [Applied psychology and the accident problem.] *Rev. Psychol. appl.*, 1958(Oct), 8, 257-264.—The evolution of research on accidents is traced from the first work of Marbe, Greenwood, and Woods through the analysis of 1031 studies by MacFarland. Accidents are no longer viewed in abstract terms or by searching for simple causes. Rather, there is study of the entire situation and of the dynamics, as part of the general problem of the reciprocal adaptation of man to work. 27-item bibliog.—*W. W. Wattenberg*.

3527. Seymour, W. Douglas. Experiments on the acquisition of industrial skills. Part IV. *Occup. Psychol.*, 1959(Jan), 33, 18-35.—(see 31: 6720) Changes in therblig times on a simple task, using 4 fundamental therbligs: Reach, Grasp, Move, Position. "Such improvement in operation times as occurs tends to follow the pattern of typical learning curves, but individual therbligs do not contribute equally to the improvement, nor are the curves of therblig times similar to each other. . . . evidence for statement that stationary therbligs improve more than movement therbligs."—*M. York*.

3528. Siegel, A. I., & Benson, S. Post-training performance criterion development and application: Technical performance check list criteria which meet the Thurstone and Guttman scalability requirements. Wayne, Pa.: Applied Psychological Services, 1959. v, 91 p.—Evaluative instruments which meet the Thurstone and the Guttman criteria of scalability were developed and applied to the technical skills involved in certain naval jobs. For the jobs investigated, technical skills are scalable in the same manner as are the attitudes and psychophysical phenomena which have been previously scaled.—*P. Federman*.

3529. Siegel, A. I., & Wolf, J. J. Techniques for evaluating operator loading in man-machine systems: Application of a previously derived model to the launching of an air-to-air missile. Wayne, Pa.: Applied Psychological Services, 1959. iii, 40 p.—The model was applied to predicting pilot

proficiency in firing the missile. The predictions from the model were reasonable and conformed acceptably with an outside criterion. The results indicated that the model although considered sound requires further study and refinement and that the model may be utilized for comparative evaluations of alternative systems' designs.—*P. Federman.*

3530. **Silvestro, Anthony W., Kelley, John B., & Courtney, Douglas.** Human factors considerations in the design of airport traffic control quarters. *Courtney Co. Rep.*, 1959, Nos. 27 & 28. v, 38 p.; v, 85 p.—These reports amplify the recommendations contained in report No. 26 and present additional detailed recommendations for the overall layout of tower spaces, the design of the consoles and panels, and the control of environmental factors such as acoustics, air conditioning, lighting, and radiation.—*K. W. Colman.*

BUSINESS & COMMERCE

3531. **Britt, Steuart Henderson.** (Northwestern U.) Subliminal advertising: Psychologist questions experimental design. *Adv. Agency*, 1958 (May), 51, 14-16.—There is some doubt as to the validity of results reported with regard to subliminal advertising. An experimental design that would clarify the effectiveness of subliminal advertising is presented. Some practical considerations in using subliminal advertising are also raised.—*H. C. Cash.*

3532. **Gregson, R. A. M.** (J. Lyons & Co.) The utility of consumer motivation research. *Occup. Psychol.*, 1959(Apr), 33, 111-126.—The problems of technique and ethnic are considered. A plea is made for reliability, validity, and fewer exaggerated claims for motivation research techniques.—*M. York.*

3533. **Wilson, John E.** (Williams & Co., Inc., Pittsburgh, Pa.) Evaluating a four year sales selection program. *Personnel Psychol.*, 1959, 12, 97-104.—Test results, biographical data, and a clinical type interview by a psychologist were used to select office and direct contact salesmen in a mill and warehouse distributor of metals and industrial products. Turnover dropped subsequent to introduction of the program and significant correlations were found between some of the tests and ratings of job performance.—*A. S. Thompson.*

3534. **Wispe, Lauren G.** (Ohio State U.) The success attitude: An analysis of the relationship between individual needs and social role-expectancies. *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1957 (Aug), 46, 119-123.—Expectancies among life insurance agents are highly conditioned by the "Success Attitude . . . which has developed partly in response to the intense competition inherent in the system, involving high and rigid aspiration levels, self-blame, and a certain distortion of reality. The Success Attitude operates to explain their successes and failures . . . by mechanisms of externalization and projection . . . [and illustrates] the articulation between the social and the personality systems."—*J. C. Franklin.*

PROFESSIONS

3535. **Addams, Ruth.** (VA, Washington, D.C.) The role of the nurse in the rehabilitation of the geriatric patient. *Amer. Arch. Rehabil. Ther.*, 1959, 7, 83-86.—Rehabilitation is as much a concern of

nursing as are prevention and cure. The nurse must assist in the social and physical rehabilitation of the long term patient.—*L. Shatin.*

3536. **Geertsma, Robert H., MacAndrew, Craig, & Stoller, Robert J.** Medical student orientations toward the emotionally ill. *AMA Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1959 (Mar), 81, 377-383.—Using Q technique, 22 senior medical students described their conceptualizations of 3 types of patients, the ideal, an organically ill patient, and an emotionally ill patient. Statistical analysis, including factoring, indicated 4 orientations representative of the diverse attitudes, values, and expectations that "physicians may bring to the doctor-patient relationship."—*L. A. Pennington.*

3537. **Jackson, George C., & Kellow, William F.** (U. Illinois, College Medicine) An experiment with the group interview in the selection of medical students. *J. med. Educ.*, 1958, 33, 491-500.—Over a period of 3 years, 129 prospective medical students at the University of Illinois were Ss of group, rather than individual, interviews. Scientific and humanistic topics were discussed and the students were assessed by several faculty members. The group situation was designed to evaluate such characteristics as manners and conduct, grasp of topic, objectivity, flexibility, motivation for medicine. Except for personal appearance, the characteristics were shown to be related to the general assessment of the individual S. A relationship between these ratings and college grade point average, Medical College Admission Test, and personal interviews was also shown; although medical class rank could not be predicted. Thus, the group interview technique was demonstrated to be valuable not only for discriminating among worthy applicants but also in providing information about these applicants in a social situation.—*J. T. Cowles.*

3538. **Libo, Lester M.** (New Mexico Dept. Health, Sante Fe) Authoritarianism and attitudes toward socialized medicine among senior medical students. *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1957 (Aug), 46, 133-136.—"A great majority of . . . medical students were opposed to socialized medicine yet scored low in authoritarianism" in a sample of students tested with the F and Mahler Scales. ". . . these results are in line with the hypothesis that correlations between personality traits and social attitudes are more easily found in populations where the social attitude is not a salient part of the group's ideology and hence can be allowed to vary in accordance with the individual's broader personal value system."—*J. C. Franklin.*

3539. **Parker, Seymour.** (Jefferson Medical Coll.) Personality factors among medical students as related to their predisposition to view the patient as a "whole man." *J. med. Educ.*, 1958, 33, 736-744.—Ss were 118 freshmen at Jefferson Medical College, who on the basis of a questionnaire, were grouped as "authoritarian," "medium," or "non-authoritarian." Further questions on background, social participation, extracurricular activities, undergraduate courses, and attitudes towards psychiatrists showed significant differences between the 3 groups. These differences become crucial when they affect relationships with the patient as a social, as well as biological, being. An increased number of behavioral science courses should be included in the medical cur-

riculum and instructors should teach students to appreciate the "wider social context of the patient's life."—*J. T. Coules.*

3540. Pondeev, G. S. *Notes of a Soviet doctor.* New York: Consultants Bureau, 1959. iii, 238 p. \$4.95.—In the Notes the reader will encounter 3 distinctive personalities: an urbane, well read, and broadly experienced doctor, whose counterpart is to be found among the best the world over; a doctrinaire who pontificates a straight line orthodoxy; and an illuminated humanist who is committed to—and is endeavoring to communicate to his professional successors—man's aspirations for the true, the good, and the beautiful. And the odd part is that the 3 seemingly never meet, have no awareness of one another, are so to say coexistent without recognition. (Taken from the Introduction by Iago Galdston.)

3541. Sprecher, Thomas B. (U. Maryland) *A study of engineers' criteria for creativity.* *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1959(Apr), 43, 141-148.—"The meaning of creativity was investigated by asking engineers in a large industrial firm to give reasons why men they had ranked highest in creativity differed from those ranked lowest. . . . The sample consisted of 36 men from research groups, 36 from service groups, and 35 from project groups. . . . six criteria for creativity used. . . . These men also justified their rankings on creativity of answers to brief open-end engineering problems. No significant differences in the bases for such judgments were noted between engineers and supervisors of engineers. The content analysis results verified a widespread impression in the literature that the novelty and worth of ideas are important factors in creativity. It also brought out other factors. . . . such as independence in problem solving and the achievement of comprehensive answers."—*J. W. Russell.*

MILITARY

3542. Bowen, J. H., & Chernikoff, Rube. (USN Research Lab., Washington, D.C.) *The effects of magnification and average course velocity on compensatory tracking.* *USN Res. Lab. Rep.*, 1958 (Aug), No. 5186. i, 6 p.—*R. T. Osborne.*

3543. Elkin, Edwin H. (Ohio State U.) *Effects of scale shape, exposure time, and display-response complexity on scale reading efficiency.* *USAF WADC tech. Rep.*, 1959(Feb), No. 58-472. iii, 15 p.—12 university students served as Ss under 48 scale-reading conditions, which included 3 variables. The scale shape variable consisted of open-window, circular, and vertical scales. The 4 exposure times were: 120 ms., 360 ms., 1080 ms., and time terminated by Ss' response. The scales were calibrated to the nearest unit or 5 units for the quantitative task. S indicated merely high, low, or OK for the qualitative task. "The results for quantitative reading indicate (a) the order of superiority for speed and accuracy is open-window, circular, and vertical; (b) reducing exposure time leads to more errors and slower reading times; and (c) reducing the number of response categories required increases reading efficiency, the effect on speed being greater than on accuracy. For qualitative reading (a) all scale shapes are equally adequate in terms of accuracy; and (b) the order of superiority in terms of speed is circular, vertical, and open-window. It is

concluded that there is no one best scale design to fit all reading requirements."—*M. B. Mitchell.*

3544. Ernst, Arthur A. (U.S. Dept. of Commerce) *Feasibility study for a man-machine systems research facility.* *USAF WADC tech. Rep.*, 1959(Mar), No. 59-51. xi, 245 p.—An advanced laboratory facility for research on man-machine systems is examined. The need is postulated for an optimal division of labor among men and machines in complex weapon systems, and is oriented toward the functional rather than the physiological and psychological factors of the human environment. Also postulated is the possibility of employing dynamic simulation of such systems as an appropriate tool for optimization. The study is addressed to the feasibility of implementing and operating a research facility having the necessary simulation capabilities. Feasibility was judged through designing, implementing, and operating a scale model of the desired facility. This process served to delineate the characteristics required of the necessary equipment. The initial cost would be more than \$1.5 million and annual additions for equipment alone would be about \$100,000.00.—*M. B. Mitchell.*

3545. Firestone, Richard William. (New York U.) *Social conformity and authoritarianism in the Marine Corps.* *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959(Jul), 20, 394.—Abstract.

3546. Garvey, W. D., Taylor, F. V., & Newlin, E. P. (USN Research Lab., Washington, D.C.) *The use of "artificial signals" to enhance monitoring performance.* *USN Res. Lab. Rep.*, 1959(Feb), No. 5269. i, 8 p.—These experiments were undertaken to determine the effect of frequently inserting "artificial" signals on the detection of infrequently occurring "real" signals. The addition of artificial signals enhanced markedly the Ss' proficiency in monitoring infrequently appearing real signals. Informative and motivational feedback on the artificial signals produced additional small but reliable improvements in the detection of real signals.—*R. T. Osborne.*

3547. Hunt, Darwin P. (Aero Medical Lab.) *Tracking performance as a function of feedback specificity.* *USAF WADC tech. Rep.*, 1959, No. 58-584. vi, 32 p.—College students were given a 1-dimensional compensatory tracking task using an acceleration control. 2 levels of tracking difficulty and 4 degrees of feedback specificity, namely 3, 7, or 13 categories of error information or continuous error information were studied. For both levels of difficulty, performance improved in terms of tracking errors, as the number of categories of information was increased. Performance did not improve in terms of control motion with increased feedback specificity for the more difficult task.—*M. B. Mitchell.*

3548. Kershner, Alan M. *Proficiency characteristics of air force weather forecasters.* *USAF Personnel. Train. Res. Cent. tech. Memo.*, 1957, No. 57-9. iv, 23 p.—A verified job analysis of 48 categories, describing "best" and "poorest" air force weather forecasters, is presented. Categories were inductively developed from over 2100 statements of experienced forecasters in analyzing the best and the poorest forecasters with whom they had worked.—*S. B. Sells.*

3549. Kidd, J. S. (Ohio State U.) **A comparison of two methods of controller training in simulated air traffic control task: A study in human engineering aspects of radar air traffic control.** *USAF WADC tech. Rep.*, 1959 (Jan), No. 58-449. v, 21 p.—“Improvement in performance with training in a complex task of radar air traffic control was compared under a condition of constant high input load during training vs. a condition of graduated input load during training. Relative input load was defined as the number of aircraft under the control of a single pattern-feeder operator.” The test performance of controllers trained under constant high input load was significantly superior to controllers trained under the graduated input load condition in terms of flight time, fuel consumption, and number of aircraft processed. “An explanation was proposed in terms of the heightened frequency of feedback of knowledge of performance experienced by the high constant input load group.”—*M. B. Mitchell.*

3550. Kidd, J. S., & Hooper, James J. (Ohio State U.) **Division of responsibility between two controllers and load balancing flexibility in a radar approach control team: A study in human engineering aspects of radar air traffic control.** *USAF WADC tech. Rep.*, 1959 (Apr), No. 58-473. iii, 15 p.—“The general problem of optimum division of duties between two or more men who are performing essentially the same functions in a complex man-machine system was investigated. Six two-man pattern-feeder control teams were employed in an experiment which was designed to evaluate three methods of control assignment and two procedures for exchange of control assignment in a simulated radar approach control system. Assignment of control on the basis of aircraft destination was found to be superior to assignment by alternation or assignment by sector of entry. There was some evidence that a condition of partial restraint on the exchange option impaired system performance, although the data were not conclusive. An explanatory principle based on the balance of demand on operator capacity across task segments was suggested as one which was compatible with the data.”—*M. B. Mitchell.*

3551. Kipnis, David, & Glickman, Albert S. (USN Personnel Research Field Activity, Washington, D.C.) **Validity of non-cognitive tests at Nuclear Power School (Submarine).** *USN Bur. Naval Personnel tech. Bull.*, 1959 (May), No. 59-6. vii, 9 p.—Tests designed to measure persistence on tedious tasks (Hand Skills Test), decisiveness (Error Finding Test), and alertness under confusing conditions (Color Naming Test) were administered to 2 entering classes of 114 and 117 men at the Navy Nuclear Power School. Correlations of test scores with 8-week standing in school yielded statistically significant validity coefficients for the Hand Skills Test and Part 1 of the Color Naming Test in both classes, and for Part 2 of the Color Naming Test for Class 1 only. The 3 tests of the Navy Basic Test Battery yielded multiple correlations of .47 and .48 with school standing; the 2 experimental tests raised this multiple to .69 for Class 1 and .62 for Class 2.—*H. P. Kelley.*

3552. Kolers, Paul A. (Wright-Patterson AFB, O.) **A multi-field electronic tachistoscope.** *USAF WADC tech. Note*, 1958 (Dec), No. 58-349. iii, 6 p.

—A multi-field electronic tachistoscope is described which has variable duration, sequence, and intensity controls. The device may be cycled automatically, or be made to run through a single cycle manually. Each viewing field can be illuminated for durations ranging from 1 msec. to 3 sec. during automatic operation. The upper limit of the exposure duration may be increased to any desired value greater than 3 sec. by means of a manually operated switch. Other provisions are described which control intensity of the illuminated or transilluminated stimulus materials.—*R. V. Hamilton.*

3553. Lutz, Charles C. (Wright-Patterson AFB, O.) **Development of an emergency pressure suit (coveralls, high-altitude, Type CSU-4/P).** *USAF WADC tech. Note*, 1959 (Jul), No. 59-148. iv, 20 p.—The various features evaluated during the development of coveralls, high-altitude, Type CSU-4/P are described. Each progressively improved prototype garment is described and test results are reported. The final model of this overall is considered physiologically adequate to meet the specified requirements. Comfort and mobility features of this garment in the unpressurized condition are considered superior to previous partial pressure suits. Preliminary flight tests indicate that this suit is favored over previous types. An operational evaluation of the final model will be accomplished.—*R. V. Hamilton.*

3554. Martindale, Robert L., & Lowe, William F. (USAF Special Weapons Center) **Use of television for remote control: A preliminary study.** *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1959 (Apr), 43, 122-124.—“Future air weapon and space flight systems . . . require a wide range of remote control and manipulation activities.” An experimental test of the use of television in a remote performance situation was made in which 15 male right-handed air force officers were utilized as Ss. “The task required S to follow a pursuit rotor target with a stylus while viewing the rotor turntable and stylus tip in a 17 in. black and white television monitor screen. . . . The usefulness of closed circuit television . . . to provide visual feedback for a remote performance field appears to be seriously limited when the visual field is displaced. This limitation can be partially overcome by repositioning the monitor screen in the operator's visual field in such a manner as to compensate for the camera displacement.”—*J. W. Russell.*

3555. Middleton, R. H. (Aero Medical Lab.) **Bends and denitrogenation in high-altitude flight operations.** *USAF WADC tech. Rep.*, 1959 (Mar), No. 58-625. iii, 10 p.—Ascent to altitudes above 25,000 ft. frequently causes decompression sickness (aeroembolism or bends). Breathing pure oxygen for 2 hours before ascent will remove the nitrogen from the body tissues so it will not form bubbles in the tissue or blood vessels when the ambient pressure is lowered. This will permit most crewmen to stay at 35,000 ft. for 2 hours without incapacitating bends. For longer missions breathing pure oxygen at 15,000 ft. will give protection but must be used for longer periods. For instance, oxygen should be breathed for 4 hours to give protection for 4 hours. However, 1 hour breathing cabin air at 10,000 ft. may be substituted for one of the 4 hours to save oxygen. Any interruption in breathing oxygen greatly reduces the denitrogenation effectiveness.—*M. B. Mitchell.*

3556. Parrish, Jack A. (TAGO, Washington, D.C.) **A study of two non-linear methods of combining predictor tests.** *USA TAGO Personnel Res. Br. tech. res. Note*, 1959, No. 103. 25 p.—A moderated multiple regression method employing cross-product variables and a configural procedure were compared with the conventional multiple regression procedure, applied to the same combinations of predictors—scores on 4 ACB tests and 2 experimental measures obtained in 1000 enlisted men on their 1st tours of duty. Effectiveness of prediction was assessed against combat performance ratings obtained at end of 1st year of service. Composites determined by the experimental procedures were not found superior to those obtained by the more usual method. Results of the study suggest that paper and pencil tests are not particularly effective as moderators of other predictors.—TAGO.

3557. Randle, Robert J., Jr. **Vibrations in helicopters: Training considerations.** *USAF WADC tech. Note*, 1959, No. 59-61. iii, 7 p.—Helicopter instructor pilots were interviewed individually to analyze in detail the role that vibrations play in piloting helicopters. Information was gathered which indicated that vibrations are utilized as cues in both normal control and the detection and diagnosis of system malfunctions. Training considerations are discussed and recommendations made for a relatively gross simulation of each of the several classes of vibrations in a proposed helicopter instrument trainer.—USAF WADC.

3558. Roff, Merrill. **Preservice personality problems and subsequent adjustments to military service.** *USAF Sch. Aviat. Med. Rep.*, 1959(Feb), No. 58-151. 7 p.—A replication of a study which had indicated that a history of earlier peer-group difficulties tends to identify subsequent neurotic deviates in service. A predictive procedure described before, based primarily on information relating to earlier peer-group adjustment, was equally effective with a new group of 98 individuals who, during childhood or adolescence, had been treated in a child guidance clinic. The 98 persons consisted of 49 who were diagnosed as psychoneurotic while in service and 49 who attained a grade of sergeant or higher without any adverse indications in their service records. A 2nd phase concerns the relationship between psychiatric comments made in the course of the clinical treatment and subsequent outcome in service. Some types of comment were not discriminative with respect to subsequent service adjustment, but for the minority of cases where clear-cut diagnostic evaluations had been made, the long-time predictability was substantial. These predictions are compared with later outcome.—L. Diller.

3559. Ruff, George E., & Levy, Edwin Z. (Wright-Patterson AFB, O.) **Psychiatric research in space medicine.** *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1959(Mar), 115, 793-797.—Problems of space flight of interest to psychiatrists are suggested and several exploratory studies of problems in this area have been selected for discussion. There are implications for the qualifications of space crew members.—N. H. Pronko.

3560. Rund, P. A., Birmingham, H. P., Tipton, C. L., & Garvey, W. D. (USN Research Lab., Washington, D.C.) **The utility of quickening tech-**

niques in improving tracking performance with a binary display. *USN Res. Lab. Rep.*, 1957(Sep), No. 5013. i, 6 p.—R. T. Osborne.

3561. Torrance, E. Paul. (U. Minnesota) **An experimental evaluation of "no-pressure" influence.** *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1959(Apr), 43, 109-113.—". . . an effort was made to test experimentally the relative effectiveness of varying degrees of pressure exerted by instructors in indoctrinating aircrewmembers concerning an emergency ration known as 'pemican.' The Ss were 427 aircrewmembers composing 43 small training groups randomly assigned to one control and six experimental groups. Subjects were issued eight of the meat bars for use during the nine-day simulated survival experience. Criteria of acceptance were obtained at the end of training along with measures of perceived instructor effort to influence. . . . instructors were relatively unsuccessful in exercising 'no influence' insofar as trainee perceptions are concerned. When the seven conditions were arranged in order of perceived instructor pressure . . . pressure up to a certain point appears to be accompanied by increased acceptability and that beyond this point influence efforts operate in an inverse direction to that intended. Those who perceive 'no effort' to influence them, tend to react most favorably."—J. W. Russell.

3562. Trites, David K., Kubala, Albert L., & Cobb, Bart B. **Criterion dimensions of adaptability to pilot training.** *USAF Sch. Aviat. Med. Rep.*, 1959(Feb), No. 59-26. 13 p.—A factor analysis of 22 variables obtained for aviation cadets during pilot training revealed five interpretable factors: Peer Respect, Peer Acceptance, Military Conformity, Academic Achievement, and Flying Achievement. Several of these could be matched with factors extracted in an earlier study, indicating relatively stable behavior dimensions. Hypotheses derived from the construct of adaptability were supported by comparison of factor scores for groups of Ss classified according to training outcome as pass, ability fail, motivational fail, or emotional fail. This was considered evidence for the validity of the construct.—L. Diller.

3563. Want, Richard. (Dept. Air, Australia) **The frame of reference of flying instructors.** *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1959(Apr), 43, 86-88.—The failure rates in Air Force and Naval trainees trained side by side are examined. "The method of selection of Air Force trainees was altered at a given point of time, but . . . [for] the Naval trainees remained unaltered. Although no significant change was noted in the failure rate in the Air Force trainees, the failure rate in Naval trainees rose steeply. It was argued that this change in the failure rate of the Naval trainees could be explained in terms of a change in the frame of reference of flying instructors."—J. W. Russell.

3564. Weybrew, Benjamin B. (USN Medical Research Lab.) **Bibliography of sensory deprivation, isolation and confinement.** *USN Med. Res. Lab. Rep.*, 1959(May), No. 59-1.—Review articles; anecdotal, experimental, and theoretical literature; and additional miscellaneous articles relevant to stress in connection with prolonged submerged cruises in submarines are cited. The listing includes items

relevant to confinement problems in space flight, bomb shelters, and other situations.—*J. L. Brown.*

3565. Williams, Alexander C., Jr., & Hopkins, Charles O. (Hughes Aircraft Co.) **Aspects of pilot decision making.** *USAF WADC tech. Rep.*, 1958 (Dec), No. 58-522. viii, 50 p.—An analysis of the tasks performed by the pilot of a modern airborne weapon system. Results were presented in diagrammatic form to show alternative courses of action that may result in successful completion of a mission phase. The pilot's decision is usually one of diagnosis, a detection and recognition of the state of the system. Several decision theories, including that of Tanner, were reviewed, and the applicability of each theory to the problem of pilot decision making was considered. Problem areas requiring more experimental study include subjective probabilities, costs and values, and efficiency of decision making. 103-item bibliog.—*M. B. Mitchell.*

3566. Wulfeck, Joseph W., Weisz, Alexander; Raben, Margaret W., Jackson & Moreland, Inc., & Emerson, George O. (Tufts U.) **Visions in military aviation.** *USAF WADC tech. Rep.*, 1958 (Nov), No. 58-399. xvii, 378 p.—“The requirements of vision in military aviation are analyzed in the light of the human observer.” Background information is given such as the anatomy and optics of the eye, refractive errors, and psychophysical principles. Practical problems of perception encountered in many phases of flying are analyzed, such as air-to-air visibility and air-to-ground visibility. Considerable emphasis is given to the adaptation of the eye, especially when the pilot must perceive objects outside the plane and read instruments inside the plane under varying conditions of light both day and night. 11 p. bibliog.—*M. B. Mitchell.*

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